PROCEEDINGS AT MEETINGS OF THE ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Wednesday, 4th February, 1920.

Sir Henry H. Howorth, K.C.I.E. D.C.L. F.R.S. F.S.A. President, in the Chair.

Mr. F. E. Howard read a paper on 'Some mid-Suffolk churches and their woodwork,' with lantern illustrations. It is hoped to print this paper in the *Journal*.

Wednesday, 3rd March, 1920.

Sir Henry H. Howorth, President, in the Chair.

Mr. Miles C. Burkitt read a paper on 'An unique series of prehistoric rock-engravings from north Russia,' with lantern illustrations, drawings and photographs.

Professor Sir William Boyd Dawkins, D.Sc. F.R.S. F.S.A. also spoke.

Wednesday, 7th April, 1920.

Sir Henry H. Howorth, President, in the Chair.

Dr. A. V. Peatling, F.S.A. spoke on medieval glass in Surrey churches, with manv coloured drawings and lantern slides.

Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A. and the Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, Litt.D. F.S.A. joined in the discussion.

The untimely death of Dr. Peatling soon after the meeting deprives the *Journal* of this important contribution.

Wednesday, 5th May, 1920.

Sir Henry H. Howorth, President, in the Chair.

Mr. Aymer Vallance, M.A. F.S.A. spoke on 'Figure-sculpture, painted glass and medieval decoration,' with many lantern illustrations.

In the discussion there spoke, Dr. Nelson, F.S.A. Mr. C. S. Willis, Mr. Wilkinson and the Chairman.

Wednesday, 2nd June, 1920.

Sir Henry H. Howorth, President, in the Chair.

Mr. W. W. Watts, F.S.A. read a paper on 'The Crozier or Pastoral staff,' and another on 'Episcopal rings,' accompanied by photographs and lantern slides.

Wednesday, 7th July, 1920.

Sir Henry H. Howorth, President, in the Chair.

Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A. described a collection of tiles from Chertsey Abbey, and other recently-discovered examples, with some account of the process of manufacture.

Wednesday, 1st December, 1920.

Sir Henry H. Howorth, President, in the Chair.

Dr. A. C. Fryer, Ph.D. F.S.A. read two papers with lantern illustrations, (*a*) the second part of his account of the monumental effigies of Nicholas Stone, and (*b*) some additional notes on fonts with representations of the seven sacraments.

In the discussion that followed there spoke Mr. Eeles, Mr. P. M. Johnston, Mr. Garraway Rice and the Chairman.

These papers are printed in the current volume of the *Journal*, at pages 1 and 165 respectively.

THE SUMMER MEETING AT DEVIZES.

20TH TO 24TH JULY, 1920.

HELD JOINTLY BY THE WILTSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY AND THE INSTITUTE.

Patrons of the Meeting: The Right Reverend the Bishop of Salisbury; Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, G.C.B. G.C.M.G. G.C.V.O.; the Most Hon. the Marquess of Bath; the Most Hon. the Marquess of Lansdowne; the Right Hon. Lord Roundway; the Right Hon. Walter H. Long; and W. Heward Bell, F.S.A. (President of the Wilts Society).

Hon. Local Secretary: B. Howard Cunnington, F.S.A. (Scot.).

Hon. Secretaries of the Meeting: G. D. Hardinge-Tyler, M.A. F.S.A. and B. Howard Cunnington, F.S.A. (Scot.).

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

Tuesday, 20th July. Motor to Old Sarum via Salisbury. Lunch at Amesbury. Motor to Stonehenge. Motor to West Lavington church. Tea at West Lavington House. Motor to Devizes.

Wednesday, 21st July. Motor to Bishop's Cannings church. Motor to Wansdyke. Motor to Avebury circle. Lunch. Avebury church, manor-house and dove-cot. Tea. Motor to Silbury hill. Motor to Devizes. Mayoral reception.

Thursday, 22nd July. Motor to South Wraxall Manor. Motor to Bradford-on-Avon. Saxon church. Parish church. Lunch. Tithe barn. Motor to Westwood Manor. Tea at Bradford-on-Avon. Motor to Great Chalfield Manor. Motor to Devizes. Annual General meeting. Mr. O. G. S. Crawford on Roman roads of Wiltshire.

Friday, 23rd July. Motor to Potterne church. Porch House. Motor to Edington church. Lunch in the Monastery gardens. Motor to Steeple Ashton church. The Manor-house. Motor to Keevil Manor-house. Tea at Cleeve House, Seend. Motor to Devizes. Evening meeting: Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson on the Foundation of the college of Edington.

Saturday, 24th July. Tour of Devizes. St. John's and St. Mary's churches, the Castle, Brownston House and the museum.

Tuesday, 20th July.

The last summer meeting of the Institute was held at Derby from 14th to 22nd July, 1914. Less than a fortnight after its close, the European

war broke out, dislocating every form of activity not directly concerned with its prosecution. For five years the impossibility of obtaining transport facilities and the preoccupation of members made it impossible to organise a meeting.

In 1920, Captain B. Howard Cunnington, Hon. Curator of the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, recently demobilised, suggested a joint meeting of the two societies and offered to organise it. The offer was gladly accepted, and the joint meeting was a great success in every way.

OLD SARUM. The proceedings began with a motor drive from the market-place at Devizes to Salisbury railway station where late-comers from London were taken up. Thence the drive was continued to Old Sarum. Here the party were met by Mr. J. J. Hammond, who described the earthwork and his recent excavations. Old Sarum (figs. 1, 2 and 3) has been occupied successively by Britons, Romans, Saxons and Normans. It was the centre of the local lines of communication and the predecessor of Salisbury. A place of defence from the earliest times, a Norman castle was built here, and a cathedral church consecrated in 1092. The clergy deserted the site early in the thirteenth century, owing to its exposed situation and the inconvenient proximity of the garrison, the first stone of the new cathedral church in Salisbury being laid in 1220, but the castle seems to have been maintained until much later. It fell into decay in the later middle ages, and was in ruins in Leland's time. In 1535, it is stated, not a single inhabited house remained, although Old Sarum returned two members of parliament until 1832.

The site and the excavations carried out by the Society of Antiquaries in 1909 and the following years have been so fully described in the *Journal* on the occasion of a recent visit,[1] that it is unnecessary to repeat the description here.

STONE-HENGE. From Old Sarum the members proceeded to Amesbury. After lunch at the George hotel and a brief inspection of the church, the journey was resumed to Stonehenge. This monument (figs. 4, and 6) had recently been acquired from the Antrobus family by Mr. (now Sir) C. H. E. Chubb, and presented by him to the nation. In 1919 the Office of Works commenced operations with a view to reinstating some of the leaning stones of the outer circle in their original position, and the opportunity was taken concurrently to make some archaeological investigations. At the time of the visit two of the uprights had already been dealt with and their lintel replaced: the work was still in progress, the extensive engineering plant interfering somewhat with the study of the stones.

Colonel W. Hawley, F.S.A. who was in charge of the excavations, received the members and gave an account of the monument and of the recent discoveries. The Rev E. H. Goddard also gave a summary of the various views which had been put forward as to its date and use.

In a general way Stonehenge is so well known, and has been so often described, that this note may perhaps be thought superfluous. The bulk

[1] *Arch. Journ.* lxx, 563: see also *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* xxiii, 191; xxiv, 501; xxv, 93; xxvi, 100, and xxvii, 230.

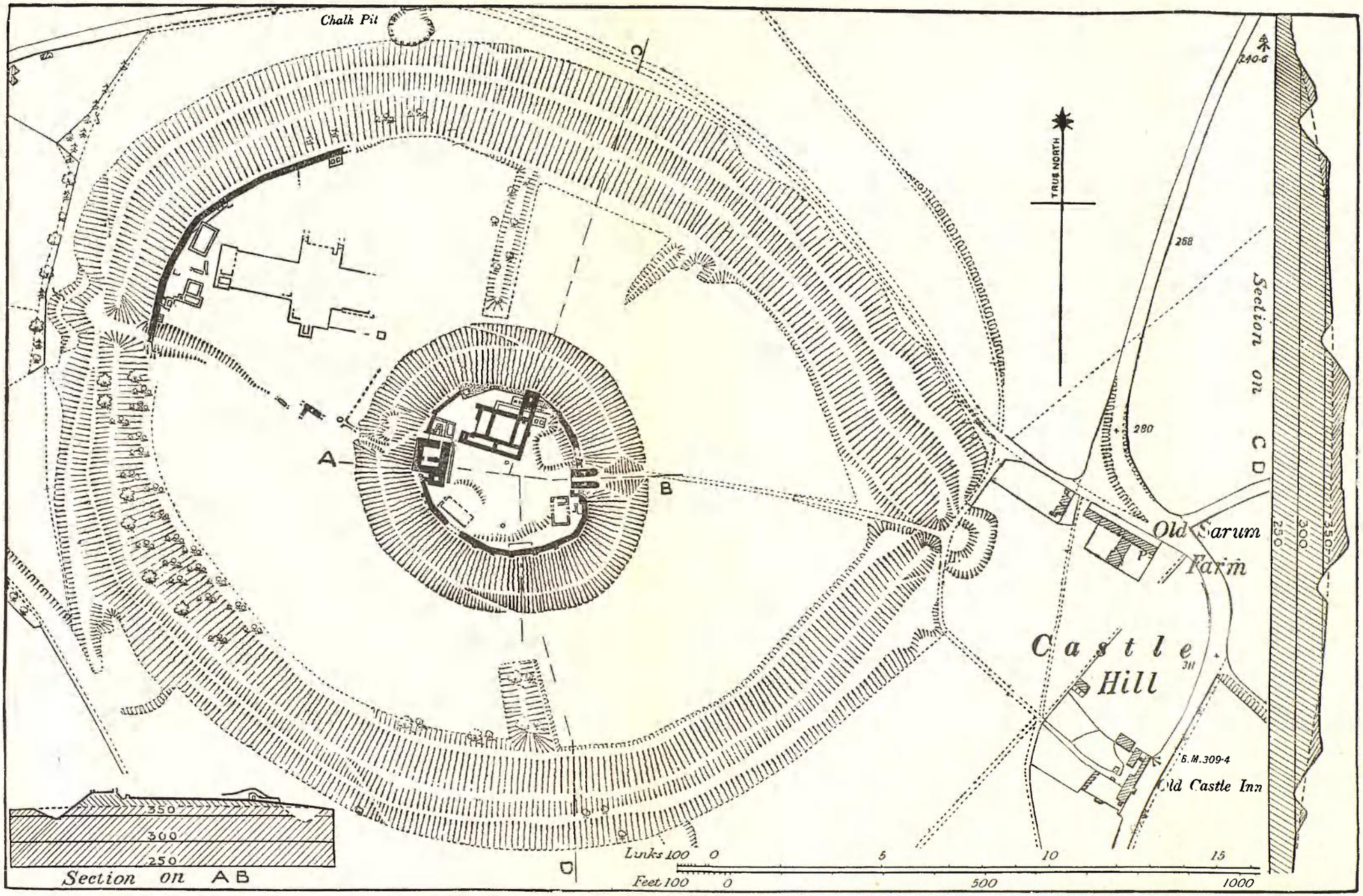

FIG. I. GENERAL PLAN OF OLD SARUM, 1912.

Reproduced, by permission of the Society of Antiquaries, from the Report of the Excavation Committee.

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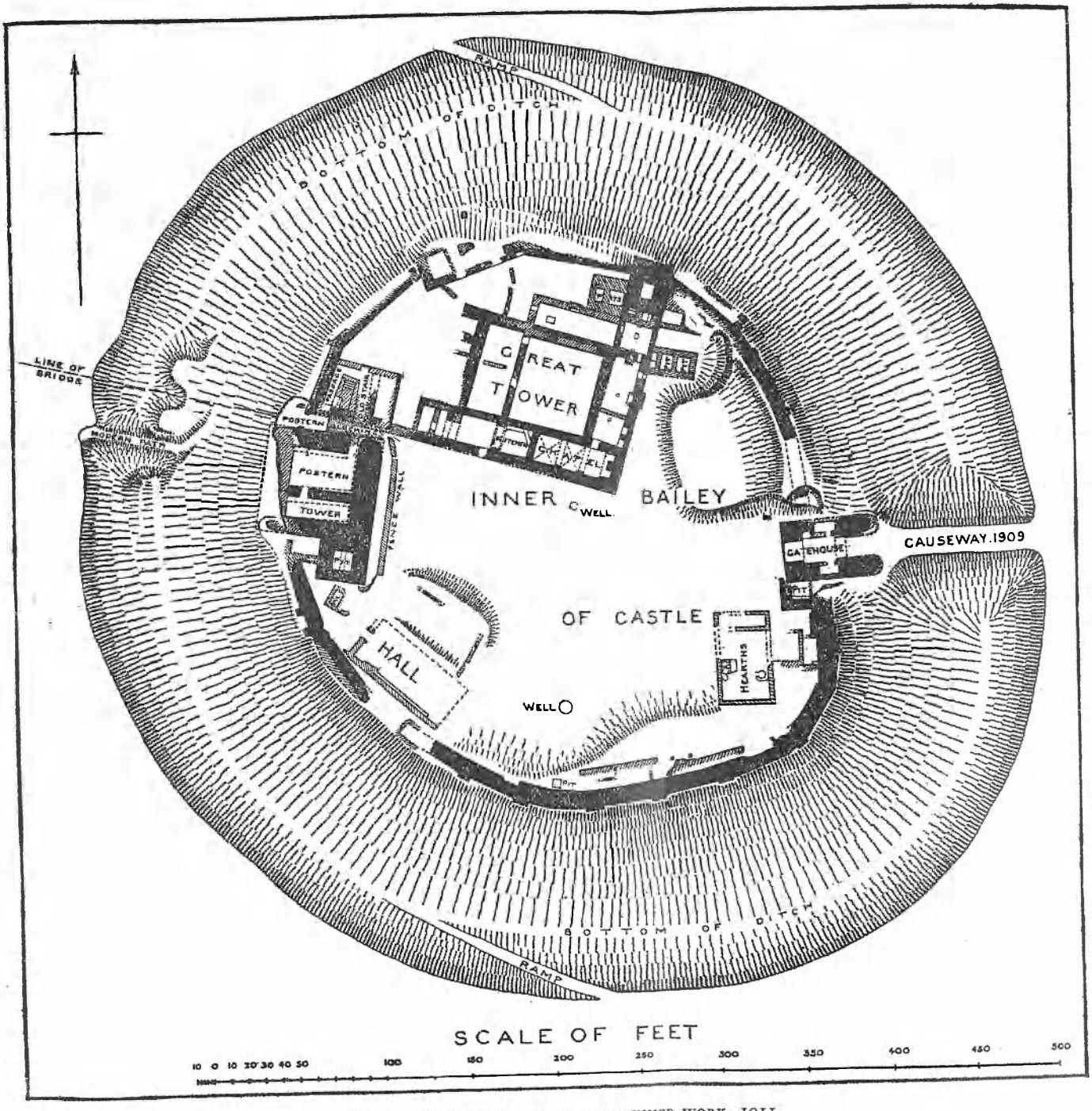

FIG. 2. OLD SARUM, PLAN OF THE INNER WORK, 1911.

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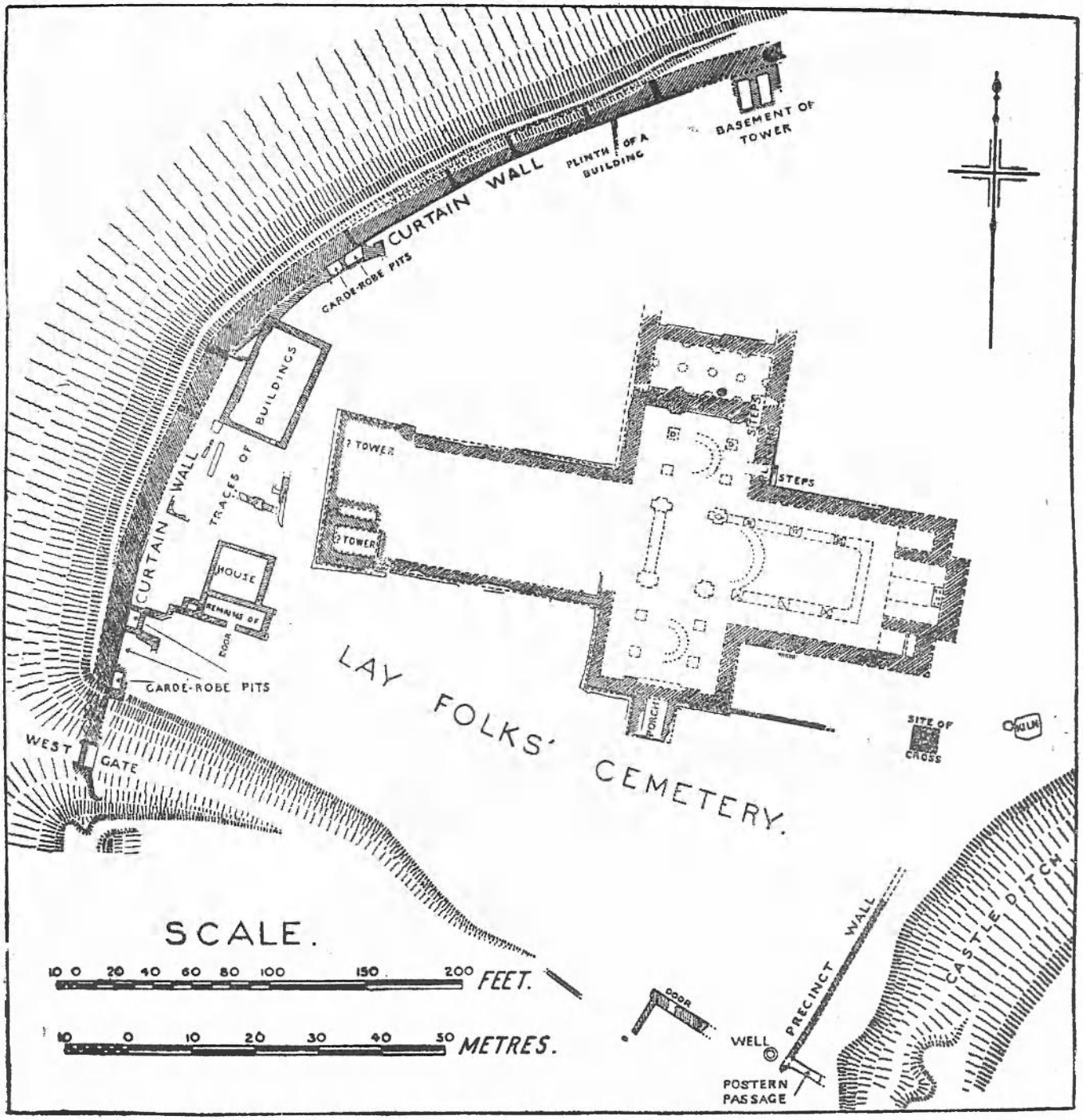

FIG. 3. OLD SARUM, PLAN OF NORTH-WEST CORNER, 1913.

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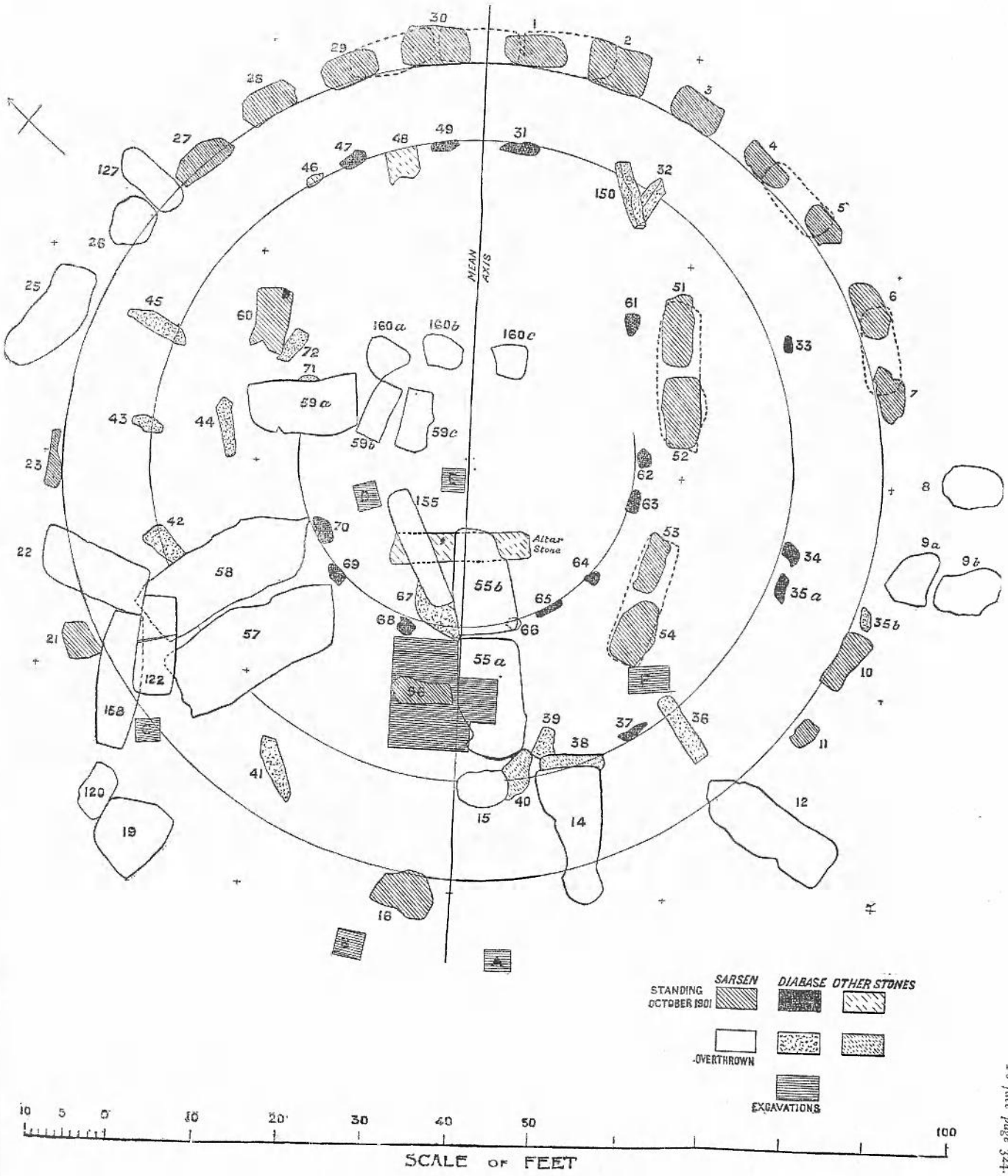

FIG. 5. GENERAL PLAN OF STONEHENGE, 1902.

Reproduced, by permission, from *Archaeologia*, lxii, pl. vii.

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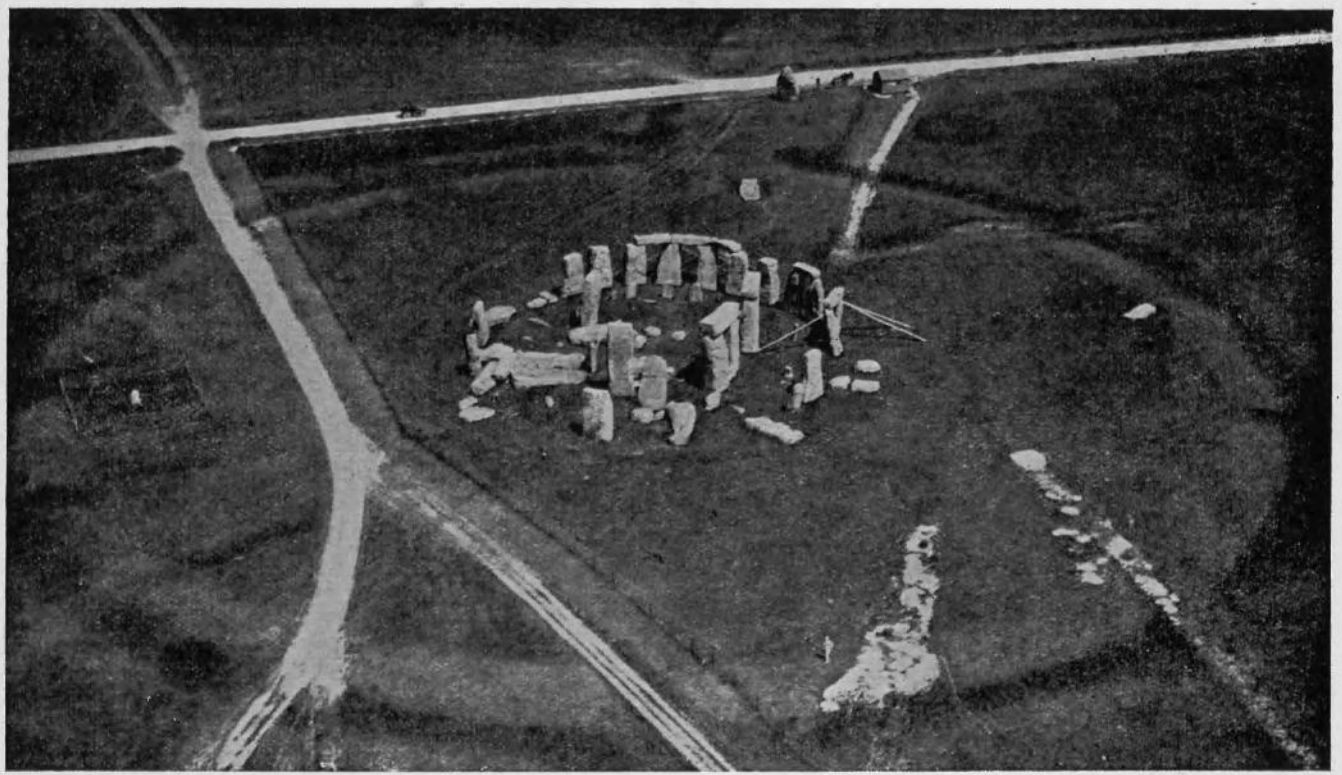


[*By permission of Col. J. E. Capper, R.E.*

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF STONEHENGE.

Photographed from a captive balloon in 1907 by Lt. P. H. Sharpe, R.E. Reproduced, by permission, from *Archaeologia*, lx, pl. xix.

PLATE I.

of the literature concerned with Stonehenge is indeed formidable, for while all that is really known about it might be compressed into a few pages, it has afforded an irresistible, and apparently inexhaustible, theme for surmise, theory, and controversy. But if Henry of Huntingdon, Geoffrey of Monmouth, and Giraldus Cambrensis, the earliest known writers to notice it, have had a long line of imitators, no Roman historian, nor yet Gilda, Nennius, Bede, nor the Saxon Chronicles mention it.

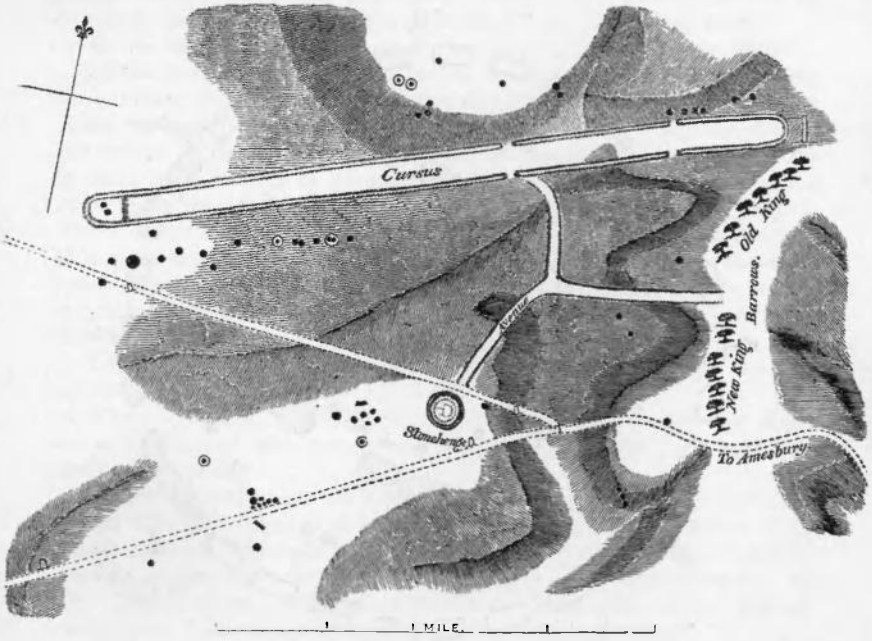


FIG. 4. STONEHENGE AND ENVIRONS.
Reproduced by permission of the Wilts Archaeological Society.

Stonehenge consisted originally of an outer circle of thirty upright stones, some twelve feet in height and four feet apart; on the top of each of these stones rested the ends of two lintels, which thus formed a continuous ring above the uprights. The lintels were secured on to the uprights by means of mortices and tenons, the tenons or projecting bosses on the uprights fitting into the mortices or corresponding hollows worked out in the lintels.

At an average distance of nine feet within this outer circle was a second circle of smaller upright stones, only about four feet in height. Within this again was a group of five great trilithons (two uprights with a lintel-stone on top) arranged in the shape of a horse-shoe, and graduated in size, the central one standing behind the so-called altar-stone being the highest, and

the two further ones, representing the open ends of the horse-shoe, the smallest. Within these trilithons again was another series of upright stones also arranged in the form of a horse-shoe or ellipse; the average height of these stones was about eight feet, and the original number has been variously computed as fifteen or nineteen. The recumbent so-called altar-stone, the inmost and presumably most important stone of all, lay within the inner horse-shoe in front of the great middle trilithon, facing the entrance avenue.

Surrounding the stones, and about 100 feet from the outer circle, is an

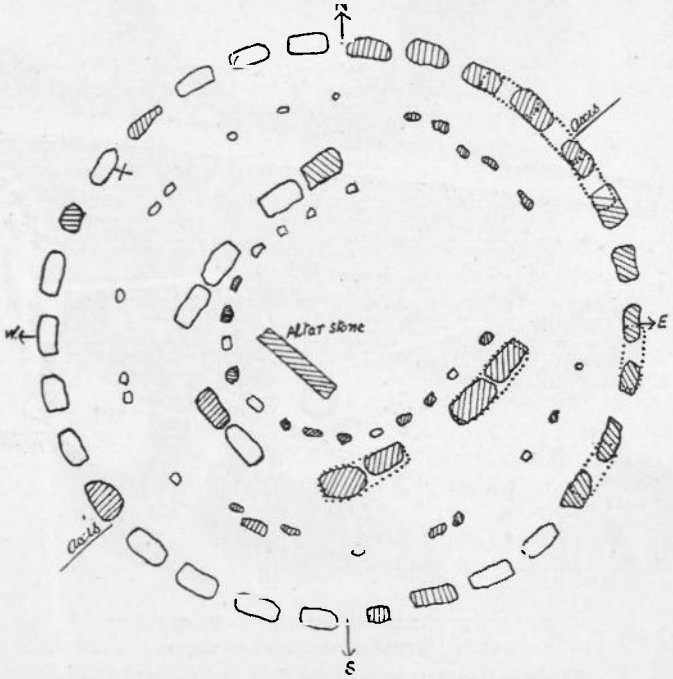


FIG. 6. PLAN OF STONEHENGE, RESTORED (AFTER BARCLAY).

The stones still *in situ* are shaded; the lintels *in situ* are shown by dotted lines.

Reproduced by permission of the Wilts Archaeological Society.

earthen bank with ditch on the outer side, continuous except for the entrance-way on the north-east. The entrance-way had a bank and ditch on either side of it, forming the so-called avenue or approach, which ran out from the earthen circle in a straight line for about 600 yards, and then forked, one branch leading towards the 'cursus,' and the other by way of the 'King' barrows to West Amesbury and the river Avon.[1]

[1] Mr. O. G. S. Crawford's recent air-photographs have established this fact.

There are two stones outside the circles, one now lying down, known fancifully as the 'Slaughter' stone, at the entrance between the banks; the other, called the 'Friar's heel,' standing a little way down the avenue. There are also two stones on the inner edge of the vallum, or earthen bank, on opposite sides of the circle, to the north-east and south-west. Also, on the inner edge of the vallum, and on the opposite sides, are two small mounds that may or may not have formed a part of the original design. One, if not both, of these appears to have been the site from which a stone has been removed.

Of the outer circle of thirty uprights and twenty-eight lintels, seventeen uprights and six lintels remain; one of these uprights on the west side of the circle (× on fig. 6), fell, with its lintel, on 31st December, 1900.

Of the inner circle eleven remain, the original number being doubtful.

Of the five great trilithons, the two to the right of the central one (facing the entrance) are standing, the two opposite have fallen, with the exception of the outermost upright, and of the great central trilithon only one upright still stands. This, formerly known as the leaning stone, was set up straight in 1901. The collapse of this central trilithon is probably due to digging at its base, conducted by the duke of Buckingham in the reign of James I. The next trilithon to the left of the centre one fell in 1797 as a result of some gipsies making a shelter hole near its base in which moisture accumulated, severe weather and a sudden thaw completing the discaster. As to the remaining trilithon it is only known from a drawing in the British Museum that it was already fallen in 1574.

Of the inner horse-shoe of uprights eleven remain of the original fifteen or nineteen stones.

The outer circle, the five trilithons, and the stones outside the circle, are of sarsen, and with one or two exceptions they have been hewn into shape and dressed.[1]

The inner circle and the inner horse-shoe are all of rocks foreign to Wilts. The altar-stone is of a micaceous sandstone, and unlike any of the others. Wales, Cornwall, and Dartmoor have been mentioned as possible sources from whence the 'foreign' stones may bave been brought, but Dr. Thomas' recent studies have established the fact that all the 'foreign' stones came from the Prescelly mountains in Pembrokeshire.[2]

It is interesting to find that from three independent methods of enquiry, approximately the same date has been given as probable for the erection of Stonehenge. Based on astronomical observations, Sir Norman Lockyer arrived at a period between 1900 and 1500 B.C. From the character of the rude stone tools found in the course of the excavations in 1901, and the fact that the original holes had been dug with deer-horn picks, Dr. Gowland argued that the monument was in all probability erected at the end of the neolithic age, or at any rate before the use of bronze had become general in Britain. As the use of bronze in Britain probably goes back at least as far as 1800 B.C. Dr. Gowland mentions that date as one likely to be approximately that of the erection of Stonehenge. The fact that chippings from the stones have been found in at least two of the neighbouring bronze-age

[1] The rough stone tools of flint and sarsen found in 1901 in the hole round the base of the leaning stone had, in all probability, been used in dressing the stones. These are now in the museum at Devizes.

[2] *Antiquaries Journ.* iii, 239.

barrows shows that Stonehenge must be at least as old as these barrows. Taking the evidence afforded by the contents of these barrows, and of the small mound within the vallum, Mr. (now Lord) Abercromby has suggested 1700 B.C. as a reasonable date for the erection of Stonehenge.

Even to mention the various theories as to the purpose for which Stonehenge was built would far exceed the space available. The evidence, however, seems to point irresistibly to the conclusion that it was planned and orientated in connexion with the observation of the sun, and consequently in all probability with its worship. It has been maintained by a recent writer that it was not the sun in his midsummer glory who was watched and worshipped at Stonehenge, but the dying sky-god at midwinter, and at the same time, following on an inevitable confusion of ideas, the earth-mother, for in winter, vegetation which depended on the earth-mother died, while sunshine and heat, the gift of the sky-god, also died or became greatly enfeebled. From a general resemblance of the structure to some sepulchral monuments it has been thought to have been a place of burial, but no satisfactory evidence of this has been forthcoming.

The fact that chippings from the stones have been found in two of the neighbouring bronze-age barrows really disposes of the various suggestions as to the Roman or post-Roman origin of the work.[1]

Col. Hawley, in his address, said that he believed the work of making the tenons on the uprights was done after the erection of the stones. He suggested it as possible that the blue stone lintel now lying on the ground points to the fact that there were two more blue stone uprights at the ends of the inner horse-shoe, with lintels forming a trilithon on each side. This would give seventeen blue stone uprights of the inner horse-shoe, which, added to the forty-three of the inner circle, would make sixty in all, a point which might have some bearing on the number of the holes recently discovered inside the earth circle, which he thought would be found to number sixty when they were all excavated. As to the objects found in the excavations in the layer of rubble just below the surface soil, a very few fragments of bronze age pottery, and some of the Roman period, with a coin or two, and a few other objects of that time, are mixed up together with modern crockery and glass, indeed Georgian coins have been found as low as the packing of the stones, having slipped down the sides of the uprights: there is nothing to give one a clue to a date so far as he had progressed. Still the chips of the blue stones are *mostly* found a foot deeper than the mixture of Roman and modern objects, whilst at the lower levels chips of sarsen only (with rare exceptions) occur. This seems to prove that the blue stones were dressed and set up after the sarsens were erected. He thought that the builders of Stonehenge, whoever they were, possessed more culture than was generally ascribed to them, and he suggested that they were possibly a Mediterranean

[1] The following works on Stonehenge may be mentioned: *Stonehenge and its Earthworks*, Edgar Barclay, Nutt, 1895; *Stonehenge and other British Stone Monuments*, Sir Norman Lockyer, Macmillan, 1906; Dr. Gowland's papers on the excavations at Stonehenge in 1901, published in *Archaeologia*, lviii, 1–82, and in the *Wilts Arch. Mag.* xxxiii, 1–62; *Stonehenge and its Barrows*, Wm. Long, M.A. F.S.A. in *Wilts Arch. Mag.* xvi, 1–192. There is an interesting chapter on Stonehenge in the Hon. John Abercromby's *Bronze Age Pottery*, Clarendon Press, 1912; a valuable bibliography of Stonehenge by W. Jerome Harrison was published in 1901 in *Wilts Arch. Mag.* xxxii.

people. As to the holes newly discovered, they are all in the same radius line, and sixteen or seventeen feet apart. From their appearance there is little doubt that they once contained stones which had afterwards been extracted, the process causing a crushing down of the edge of most of the cavities and invariably the edge towards the centre: on the opposite side to the crushed edge a small portion of the chalk packing of the stone remained clinging to the side, which the rain has since washed away. In one instance a flint fabricator was found in this soft chalk, showing it was there at a time when neatly-fashioned implements were being made; and well within the neolithic period. In two holes a portion of the excavated chalk had been returned to bring the stone to the required height, and this chalk was very hardly compressed as if from a great weight standing upon it. Nearly all the holes contained cremated human remains placed there when the holes were filled up with loose soil. In one hole, half-way down the returned soil, a mass of white flint chips was found, several of which could be fitted together: these chips were therefore of the same date as the holes (i.e. probably neolithic). Twenty-three of these holes had been opened, fifty-six had been located, and Col. Hawley suspected the existence of four others, close to, but not in, the circle, making sixty in all. He suggested that it was possible that the blue stones, in an unworked condition, stood in these holes and formed the original Stonehenge, and that at a later period, when the great sarsens were erected, they were taken up, dressed on the spot, and re-erected as the inner circle and horse-shoe of the existing Stonehenge. As to the slaughter stone, he had found a large hole close to it on the west, with the appearance of having once contained that stone, and the existence of that hole was inexplicable on any other hypothesis. He found only two deer-horn picks in it, and a slab of stone which might have been part of a large packing block. Why the stone was taken out and why buried in a long pit cut in solid chalk, Col. Hawley could offer no explanation. It was done at a period later than the small stone pits, as those who dug the pit for the stone cut away a portion of one of the 'Aubrey's holes.'

In the subsequent discussion Sir William Boyd Dawkins, speaking with authority as a geologist, dismissed the idea that the blue stones could possibly be drift boulders brought to the Plain by ice action. There is clear geological proof that there was no part of southern England under ice in the glacial period south of a line drawn between Bristol and London, so that obviously these stones were not carried to the Plain in that way. They were carried by man.

The Barrows. Writing about the middle of the nineteenth century Dr. Thurnam computed the number of barrows in Wiltshire as about 2,000. In a carefully-compiled list of the prehistoric antiquities of the county in 1913 the Rev. E. H. Goddard has recorded 1,854 as now in existence or accurately identifiable from previous records. Of this number eighty-six are 'long' barrows. There can be little doubt that an intimate archaeological survey of the whole county would bring the number still traceable up to Dr. Thurnam's original estimate of 2,000. Even this is of course far short of the number once in existence.

It is a remarkable and significant fact that barrows (tumuli or burial mounds) are very numerous in the immediate neighbourhoods of Stonehenge and Avebury. In the map published by Sir Richard Colt Hoare in 1812

(*Ancient Wilts, South*) over 300 barrows may be counted within a radius of two miles of Stonehenge. These include at least seven 'long' barrows, which are generally believed to belong to the period before the introduction of bronze into Britain; the rest are 'round' barrows of various forms, which belong, without known exception, to the bronze age. This, of course, refers only to the barrows close to Stonehenge; elsewhere a few round barrows have proved to be Saxon. The simplest form of the 'round' barrow is known as 'bowl-shaped'; it is a simple round, often flattish mound, with or without a surrounding ditch; the more majestic 'bell' barrow always has a surrounding ditch, generally with a bank on its outer side; the mound is usually steep and rather conical, and between the fringe of the mound and the inner edge of the ditch there is a berm or platform on the original ground level. The 'ring' or 'disc' barrow consists of a circular bank and ditch, the ditch always on the inside of the bank, with one, two, or three (very rarely four) small mounds on the enclosed area. Although much less conspicuous than other barrows, and unfortunately more quickly destroyed under the plough, these latter, when seen near, have an effectiveness and charm peculiar to themselves. The so-called 'pond' barrow is a shallow basin-shaped excavation surrounded by a low but continuous bank. It is not known what the variety in the external form of the mounds means, but it has been suggested, with some appearance of probability, that the 'ring' barrows are the resting places of women, perhaps of chieftainesses, or of priestesses, because with the burnt bones almost invariably found in them, only small objects, such as bronze awls, small cups, beads of jet and amber, and other 'trinkets' have been found, and never large knives, bronze daggers, or other weapons, such as are sometimes found in other burials.

Some of the barrows stand quite alone, but most of them are to be found in more or less compact groups, every variety of form being found in the same group. Since Sir Richard Colt Hoare made his invaluable map just over 100 years ago, much of the Plain has been brought under cultivation and many of the barrows have been sadly defaced, a few, including a group of six close to, and west of, Stonehenge, having disappeared altogether.

A large number of the barrows round Stonehenge were opened by Sir Richard Colt Hoare and William Cunnington, F.S.A. of Heytesbury, about the beginning of the nineteenth century. The objects from them are now happily in the Wiltshire Society's museum at Devizes, and form one of the most interesting and scientifically valuable collections of bronze-age relics in the country.

WEST LAVINGTON CHURCH. From Stonehenge the motors proceeded to West Lavington church, which presents a plan of unusual variety and interest for a parish church.

The earliest work is that of the north arcade of the nave, probably built soon after the middle of the twelfth century. The south arcade is of somewhat later style but probably built towards the end of the same century. The four lancet windows, the piscina, stringcourse and corbel-table of the eaves on the north side are original features of the thirteenth-century chancel, with a doorway inserted late in the fourteenth century.

On the south side of the church is the Dauntsey chapel, built about 1430. It is probable that originally this chapel did not communicate with the church, for the present archway between it and the aisle is of Elizabethan

character. On the soffit of the arch is an ornament formed of four D's united in a square panel, initials probably of the Dauntsey or Danvers families, or of both. On the south side of the chancel is the Becket chapel, of late fifteenth-century date.

From the church, the members walked to West Lavington House, where they were hospitably entertained at tea by Mrs. Holloway, and after tea motored on to Devizes. The party on this day were eighty-nine in number.

Wednesday, 21st July.

On Wednesday the motor cars left Devizes by the London road, and were soon on the open chalk country of the Marlborough downs. On the right the straight escarpment of Salisbury Plain (the South Wilts downs) was plainly visible across the wide vale of Pewsey.

BISHOP'S CANNINGS CHURCH.

The first place to be visited was Bishop's Cannings church, the name of which is explained by the fact that the manor formerly belonged to the bishop of Sarum.

The Rev. E. H. Goddard described the church, and said it was believed to have been begun by Roger, bishop of Sarum (1107–1139), but the earliest extant work is of the latter half of the twelfth century, when nave, aisles, and south porch were built, what remains of this being good transitional Norman work. The chancel-arch of this period is *in situ*. Early in the thirteenth century the tower, transepts, chantry-chapel, chancel, quire, and the lower stage of the sacristy were erected, and the west wall of the nave rebuilt. In the early part of the fourteenth century the south window of the sanctuary and the two on the south side of the quire were widened and altered; in the latter part of the same century the ribbed vaulting was put in the lower stage of the tower and the window in the south wall of the chantry-chapel, and that in the south aisle, west of the porch. In the latter half of the fifteenth century the side walls of the aisles, and the clerestory of the nave, were rebuilt, the upper stage added to the sacristy, with its staircase: the spire was also added to the tower, but the roof of the stair-turret is coeval with the early thirteenth-century tower.

The roof of the nave, the three-light window and fireplace in the sacristy are of the seventeenth century.

The south porch walls and inner doorway are coeval with the thirteenth-century nave and aisles, but the outer archway is that from over a fourteenth-century tomb and appears to have been inserted here in the sixteenth century. The gable above was rebuilt in the fifteenth century.

At the west end of the north aisle are two windows and an aumbry of twelfth-century work, which from their peculiar position have given rise to much conjecture as to their use. There is also a low-side window of twelfth-century date on the south side of the chancel.

East of the south transept is the chantry-chapel of St. Mary of the Bower; this was conveyed to the Ernles of Bourton in 1563, and rebuilt in 1872. In the south wall of the chapel are the remains of a piscina, and just outside, in the south wall of the transept, of another. There are fifteenth-century stoups by the north and south doors of the aisles and one of the thirteenth century in the north transept. The mouldings of the

thirteenth-century arches are very rich and good, and worthy of special attention.

The font is a plain one of the fourteenth century. The alms-box is made of a solid block of oak, and has staples for the three locks enjoined by the canon of 1603. In the church is a curious movable wooden seat or stall that has been described as a 'carrel,' such as seem to have been placed in the cloisters of monastic buildings for purposes of study and meditation. The back is painted to represent a human hand, and on it are inscribed short admonitory phrases in Latin. The date of the seat is, however, doubtful, Sir Henry Howorth and Mr. Aymer Vallance being of opinion that it was of post-suppression date.[1]

Mr. Vallance pointed out the holes over the chancel-arch, which, he believed, served the chains supporting the rood.

At the top of the hill of Bishop's Cannings, and a few yards beyond the sign-post showing the road to Calne, is a sunken roadway, probably prehistoric, known as the 'Hare path' or 'Harput way.' On the right front is Tan hill or St. Anne's hill, one of the highest in Wilts.

WANSDYKE.

At a short distance further on the cars paused at Shepherd's Shore,[2] a spot where the Wansdyke crosses the road and thus lends itself conveniently to examination. Here Mr. Heward Bell, F.S.A. President of the Wilts Society, gave an account of the earthwork. It consists of a bank and ditch still traceable for many miles. It is believed to have been originally from sixty to seventy miles in length, running from Portishead on the Severn, by way of Bath, Melksham, Wans house (Sandy lane), to the downs north of Devizes, thence across the downs to Savernake Forest, and on to Chisbury, where it may have turned southwards in the direction of Andover. The dyke varies considerably in size. Where it traverses the Marlborough downs by way of Morgan's hill and Shepherd's Shore, to Tan hill, it is both well preserved and of formidable size, but elsewhere its elevation is no greater than that of the Roman road from Marlborough to Bath, into which it merges four miles north of Devizes. The ditch is always on the north side of the bank, showing that, if it was thrown up for defence, the enemy was expected from the north.

In 1889–1890 General Pitt-Rivers excavated sections through the dyke at Shepherd's Shore. As a result he gave it as his opinion that it was undoubtedly late Roman or Romano-British, and no subsequent evidence has disputed this conclusion.

General Pitt-Rivers considered that Wansdyke in its main aspect on the Wiltshire downs was like the great Roman walls, Hadrian's and Antonine's, across the north of Britain, and, at any rate where it ran over the Wiltshire downs, was probably meant to block the open way between the Thames and the Avon. He believed it to have been strengthened along its line by the four camps of Maesknoll, Stantonbury, Bathampton and Chisbury, corresponding in position and use to those on the border wall, though unlike the border camps, built only of earth and of irregular outline. The question as to whether these camps are really contemporary with the dyke and con-

[1] These notes are abbreviated from an account by Mr. C. E. Ponting, F.S.A. in *Wilts Arch. Mag.* xxiii, 1.

[2] The name is derived from the Saxon word 'sceard,' a gap, possibly indicating a way through the dyke. The word survives in the modern Wiltshire 'shard,' meaning a gap in a fence.

nected with its defence still awaits the answer that only excavation can give.

When it was made it was impossible to say. Our knowledge of Roman Britain is very imperfect, but we know that great convulsions occurred during the four hundred years that the Romans occupied this country, and that during these years one of the legions, the ninth, completely disappeared from the army lists of the Roman empire. Possibly there was some period when the whole of the north of England was overrun, and when there was imminent danger of the south also being invaded. East of Savernake Wansdyke ran almost east and west as far as Chisbury camp. Then it turned at a sharp angle towards the south-east and ran into what must have been thickly-wooded country. It is still woodland. From this point eastward there was a stretch of about three miles, where, as far as can be seen, there is no trace of the dyke, but just beyond the Wiltshire border, a little beyond the village of Inkpen, a short stretch marked 'Wansdyke' appears on the ordnance map along a line called 'Old Dyke lane.' This ran for about half a mile due north and south across a spur of open country straight towards the steep and extremely high ridge of Inkpen hill (over nine hundred feet), which runs east over Gallows down to Walbury camp. Northwards towards the Kennet valley this short stretch of earthwork ends in a road beyond which are cultivated fields. Southward it ends abruptly about where forest may formerly have filled the bottom under Inkpen hill. The gap of three miles between this and the next traceable section of Wansdyke may have been sufficiently defended by the wooded valley of the Kennet, this short easternmost arm being meant to block any attempt to turn the forest defences along the low ridge of open country that ran between the forest under Inkpen hill. Whether the defences were prolonged up that hill and across the ridge is doubtful. It is crossed by faint traces of ditches, but if Wansdyke dates from late-Roman times, the high downs stretching away to Silchester with the Kennet valley in front of them may have been defence enough.

Sir Henry Howorth thanked Mr. Bell for his able account of the earthwork, but although he agreed in the main with what had been said, and admitted the general defensive character of the work, he could not believe it had ever been the intention that a line of such length should be defended by armed men. He recalled what had been said by his friend Major Godsal[1] on the occasion of the recent visit of the Cambrian Society. He regarded it as an earth-drawn treaty-boundary between the Welsh and the Saxons, who wished to live at peace with one another. He thought it was dedicated by the Saxons to their god, Woden, as a barrier not to be crossed.

The members then resumed the journey to Avebury. Barrows were noticeable scattered over the downs on both sides of the road, and between the fifth and sixth milestones, a large rectangular enclosure of unknown date, possibly a cattle-pen. Close to the seventh milestone the road cuts through the Roman road running from Bath to Marlborough; on the left it is practically ploughed out, but on the turf to the right it shows as a ridge running in a straight line for Silbury hill. At the cross-roads at Beckhampton, in a field on the left is a large mound, the remains of a mutilated 'long'

[1] See Major Godsal's pamphlet, 'Woden's, Grim's and Offa's dykes.'

barrow. A little further on, on the same side of the road, are two large standing stones known as the 'Longstones'; they can be seen best a little beyond the top of the hill that the road here ascends. There is also a good view of Silbury hill on the right.

THE LONG-STONES. It has been stated that the 'Longstones' or 'Longstone cove' are the two remaining of the three stones that are believed once to have formed a sort of triangular 'cell' or 'cove' at the side of the Beckhampton, or western, avenue, issuing from the great temple of Avebury. These two stones are sometimes spoken of locally as 'Adam and Eve'; the larger one, 'Adam,' fell on 2nd December, 1911, and was re-erected by the Wilts Archaeological Society

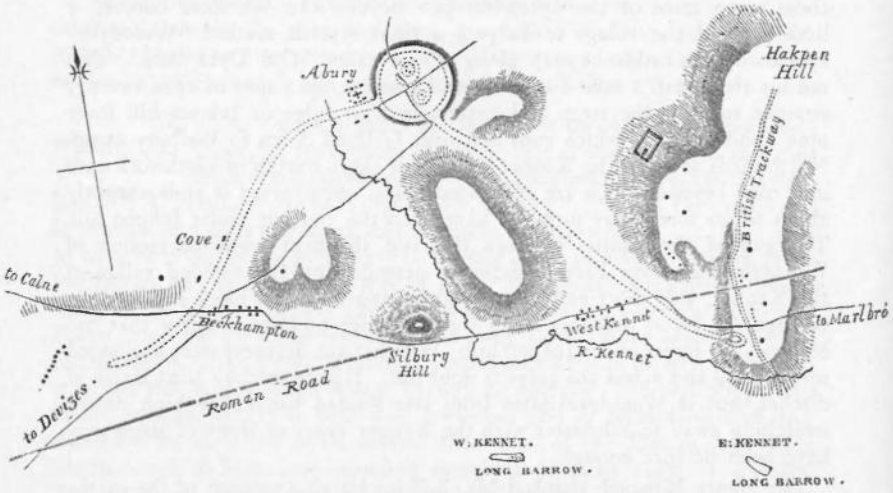


FIG. 7. PLAN OF AVEBURY AND ITS ENVIRONS (AFTER HOARE).
Reproduced by permission of the Wilts Archaeological Society.

in 1912. An early bronze-age burial, with fragments of a 'drinking cup,' was found at the foot of this stone in the excavation preparatory to its re-erection.

AVEBURY CIRCLES. Crossing the river Kennet, here often quite dry in summer, the cars entered Avebury (figs. 7 and 8) by the gap in its south-eastern vallum by which the eastern avenue originally approached it. The village has sprung up right in the middle of the prehistoric remains, and to this fact much of the destruction is doubtless due.

The Rev. E. H. Goddard gave a description of the 'Temple.' The first mention of Avebury, he said, is contained in John Aubrey's account as he found it to be in 1648. His plan showed that the monument was then in a much more perfect condition than it is now. The more complete plans by Stukeley in 1774 showed that in the intervening years a considerable

number of stones had been removed, and a very much larger number has been destroyed since, so that what we see now is merely a fragment, a few bones of the great skeleton which once existed there. It is difficult to gain an idea of what the place really was, because it has been an inhabited site certainly since Saxon times (there is Saxon work in the church), and as can be seen, the village is very largely built of the stones of the circle.

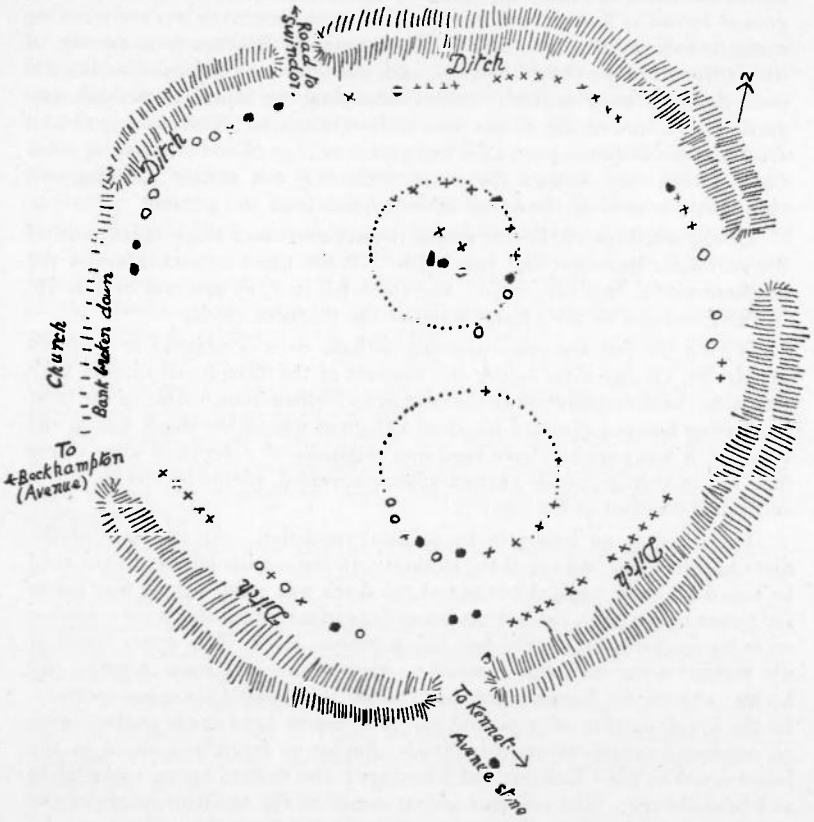


FIG. 8. PLAN OF AVEBURY CIRCLES (AFTER A. C. SMITH).
Standing stones are shown solid; fallen stones as hollow circles; buried stones or pits where stones have stood are indicated by a cross.
Reproduced by permission of the Wilts Archaeological Society.

The great temple of Avebury, for such there can be little doubt it was, consisted originally, it is believed, of a great outer circle, of two inner circles, and of a south-eastern and western avenue.

The great outer circle was composed of about a hundred stones, standing some twenty-seven feet apart, and surrounded on the outer side by a great

earthen bank and ditch, the ditch being on the inner side of the bank. Within the outer circle were two smaller circles, each said to have contained some thirty stones arranged in two concentric rings.[1]

In the centre of the northernmost circle were three large standing stones, and in that of the southern a single standing stone. Two long winding avenues of standing stones seem to have formed approaches to the temple. The eastern or Kennett avenue entered the enclosure at the spot where the modern made-up road still enters it, and ended on the rising ground known as Kennett or Overton hill, in two concentric ovals of standing stones known as 'the Sanctuary.' The western or Beckhampton avenue, of which there are no visible remains, and the former existence of which has been doubted until recently, ended, according to Stukeley, without any particular feature on the downs west of Beckhampton. The outer bank and ditch are, for the most part, still well preserved, but of the hundred or more stones which once formed the outer circle only ten remain standing and nine fallen, several of the latter mere fragments in the ground.

Of the southern circle two stones remain erect and three fallen, and of the northern, two erect and two fallen. Of the three central stones of the northern circle, two still stand: the third fell in 1713 and was broken up. Nothing remains of the central stone of the southern circle.

Within the last few years excavations have been conducted at Avebury by Mr. St. George Gray under the auspices of the British Association with a view to the determination of the date of its construction.[2] One of the most interesting features revealed has been the great size of the ditch within the vallum; it was found to have been dug originally to a depth of some thirty feet, and to average, at the bottom where excavated, seventeen feet in width, and thirty-five feet at the top.

The ditch is no longer in its original condition. At the date of the meeting Mr. Gray had cut three sections: in the section nearest to the road he found that the original bottom of the ditch was twenty-three feet below the present grass level, the bottom being flat and seventeen feet wide: further on it was eighteen to twenty feet below present level. The upper layers of silt yielded some medieval remains: lower down was some pottery and bronze objects of Roman date, and below this some bronze-age pottery. In the lowest section were several pieces of coarse hand-made pottery with an impressed ornament on the outside, similar to fragments found in the long barrow at West Kennett and elsewhere; also worked bones, antler-picks and bone shovels. The evidence points rather to the neolithic origin of the temple, or, at all events, to the transition period from the neolithic to the bronze age.

With regard to the Kennett and Beckhampton avenues, there can be no doubt about the former, because a portion of it still exists: eleven stones can be seen lying or standing *in situ* following roughly the present road from Kennett to Avebury. The Beckhampton avenue was supposed to have passed the 'Long Stones.' Aubrey did not mention it; Stukeley gave it

[1] That the inner circles were actually double rests on the authority of the antiquary Stukeley alone, and has been much doubted.

[2] These excavations were not completed until 1922, *Reports, Brit. Assoc.* 1922, 326-333.

only as having been practically destroyed before his time. He found, as he thought, the remains near Truslowe Manor.

Mr. Goddard took this opportunity of making some observations on the 'Sarsen stones,' which are scattered so freely over the northern part of the Wiltshire chalk plateau. The best-known groups, which filled the whole of a dry valley-bottom between Avebury and Marlborough, known as the 'Grey wethers,' from their similarity to a flock of sheep, have been purchased by subscription and vested in the National Trust, to prevent them from being broken up.

He pointed out that the sarsen stones are the remains of a layer of Tertiary sand, somewhat similar to the Bagshot beds, which lay over the chalk deposits. Parts of this bed had been indurated, and were left in the form of nodules, or 'sarsens' of all shapes and sizes, while the soft parts have been denuded away. Owing to the absence of other suitable building material, these sarsens, during the last hundred and fifty years, have been largely broken up all over this district for cottage and wall building and for road-metal. Singularly enough, there was practically no sarsen stones of any size on Salisbury plain, consequently the sarsens of Stonehenge must have been brought from a distance, no doubt from North Wilts. The great blocks of the temple of Avebury, on the other hand, came from the immediate neighbourhood, probably from Lockeridge Dean, a few miles away. In contradistinction to those at Stonehenge, the Avebury stones, so far as he could see, show no signs of having been worked or shaped. They were simply set on end as they came from the downs.

Mr. Passmore called attention to the shape and surface of one of the two great standing stones and suggested that it showed some signs of having been shaped to a rectangular edge. Mr. Bell and others were inclined to support this view.

Mrs. Cunnington dwelt on the fact that the bronze-age interment found at the foot of the stone of Longstone Cove at Beckhampton, which was re-erected in 1912, must have been placed there after the stone was erected. It could not have been in the ground before. This goes to prove that, in the case of this stone at least, and presumably of others, the date of erection was the early bronze age.

Sir William Boyd Dawkins added that this was in favour of a bronze-age date for Stonehenge, and he would be very cautious in accepting a neolithic date for Avebury, even though flint implements had been found on the floor of the ditch.

AVEBURY CHURCH.

After a perambulation of the circle, followed by lunch at the Red Lion, the members assembled in the parish church, where Mr. Goddard again acted as guide. This church contains the most interesting work in the neighbourhood.[1] The nave formed the original Saxon church, to which the aisles were added late in the twelfth century and the chancel in the fourteenth century. The wall above the present nave-arcades is actually the original Saxon wall.

In these walls were four windows on each side, with four small circular openings above them. These windows were not glazed, but the lower ones

[1] For part of these notes, we are indebted to Mr. C. E. Ponting, F.S.A. *Wilts Arch. Mag.* xxi, 188.

were closed with wooden shutters in bad weather, leaving the church to be lighted only by the small circular openings above. One of these lower windows on each side remains in the wall of the respond at the west end of the nave, and on them the rebate for the shutter may be plainly seen. Three of the small circular openings, each of a single stone, with a row of holes in it to hold the sticks of the wattle-work centering round which the rubble wall was built, remain above the arches of the north arcade. The low Norman arches, cut through the Saxon walls, gave place in 1828 to the high pointed ones now existing, but at one point the spring of the twelfth-century arch may be seen cutting through the corner of the earlier Saxon window.

The south doorway and the font[1] are of the twelfth century, the latter covered with an interlacing arcade and other sculpture.

There is a passage connecting the north aisle with the chancel, and the rood-stairs still exist. Although the cove and screen are modern, the front of the rood-loft itself is original. This and the example at Edington are the only original rood-lofts in the county.

The chancel has been much rebuilt. The north wall of the north aisle and the tower are of the fifteenth century.

The Rev. A. D. Hill gave a brief account of Saxon church architecture and Mr. Vallance followed with some words on the uses of the rood-loft in parish churches.

AVEBURY MANOR HOUSE. Avebury Manor-house with its green lawns, gabled front and walled forecourt, was next visited. Colonel L. C. D. Jenner received the members and gave a brief history of its occupation before he acquired it.

The manor was granted by Henry III to William de Tankerville, chamberlain of Normandy, who gave it to the Benedictine abbey of Saint-Georges-de-Boscherville in Normandy. In the reign of Richard II the farm of the manor was given to the college of St. Mary, Winchester. Later, after the suppression of alien priories, the manor passed into the possession of the collegiate church of Fotheringhay. At the suppression it was sold by the crown to Sir William Sharington of Lacock, master of the Mint at Bristol. Shortly afterwards Sharington was deprived of this as well as of Lacock for clipping the coinage, and, though he was subsequently allowed to redeem them, it is doubtful whether he ever recovered Avebury manor, since in 1555–6 the crown granted it to William Dunch of Wittenham, auditor of the Mint, who built the original dwelling-house. Dunch died in 1577: his younger son, Walter, who succeeded him, died in 1595, and his widow married Sir James Mervyn. The latter is responsible for the fine south front bearing the initials I. M. D. 1602. The Dunch family sold the manor in 1632 to Sir John Stawell of Somerton, Somerset. In 1696 Sir Richard Holford acquired it, and to him is due much of the interior decoration, plaster ceilings and overmantels. Mr. Jones, General Sir Adam Williamson, governor of Jamaica, the Jones family again, and lastly Sir Henry B. Meux were successive owners: it was let as a farmhouse,[2] and finally, in 1907, Col. Jenner bought and restored it to its original purpose.

[1] Figured and described in *The Connoisseur*, Sept. 1909, xxv, 52.

[2] Jackson's Aubrey, 330, 331.

The manor house is a very interesting example of an Elizabethan house, containing several untouched rooms with the panelling, fireplaces, ceilings, etc., of the period, together with several rooms altered and redecorated about the time of William and Mary, since which period practically nothing has been changed. Much of the glazing of the windows is in its original and untouched condition. The parlour and at least three bedrooms are still as they were in queen Elizabeth's time; the dining-room (which was the great hall) and several other rooms being redecorated in king William's time by Sir Richard Holford. All the interior work of both periods is good and interesting.

Beside the south front dated 1602, there is an earlier gabled front on the east. The interior has several interesting rooms with plaster ceilings and good fireplaces, and at the foot of the staircase is a pair of oak dog-gates. The house is full of fine old furniture and is adorned by a wealth of remarkable needlework; some of it original and some the work of Mrs. Jenner herself.

The circular dovecot in the adjoining farmyard is probably of the same date as the house.

THE KENNETT AVENUE.

After being hospitably entertained at tea in the adjoining barn by Colonel and Mrs. Jenner, the members left Avebury by a road which follows the line of the Kennett avenue. Of this nineteen stones may still be counted: the first stands in a cottage garden on the right of the road just beyond the entrance, and another a little further on to the left and close to the side of the road; then a group of eleven in a field to the right of the road; beyond these again two more, one on either side of the road. Two of the group of eleven stones are standing. One of these latter fell about 1880, and was re-erected by the Wilts Archaeological Society in 1912. Of the 'Sanctuary,' in which the Kennett avenue ended on Overton hill, it is recorded that in 1724 Farmer Green took away the stones, and Farmer Griffin ploughed up the ground, and to-day even the exact site is not known.

After passing through the village of West Kennett and before reaching Silbury hill, the well-known West Kennett Long Barrow was observed on the brow of the hill to the left of the road.

SILBURY HILL.

Silbury hill, like Avebury, Stonehenge and Old Sarum, is the most remarkable monument of its class in Great Britain. It is a gigantic mound of artificial origin, about 130 feet high, and covers upwards of five acres of land. It stands on comparatively low-lying ground, one mile due south of Avebury, on the lower fringe of a gently rising hill. It was partly isolated from the hill on the south side by the cutting of a deep trench between the base of the mound and the hill, leaving, however, two narrow bridges or causeways as a means of access to the mound. The chalk of which the mound is formed was apparently largely taken from the ground round the mound on the north and west sides, a deep wet trench or moat having here been dug out. The whole of this trench is now filled up with silting. It thus appears that the mound was originally almost entirely surrounded by water, and that perhaps the only means of access to it, dry-shod, would have been by the causeways.

The age and purpose of the monument are alike unknown, but all the

available evidence points to its great antiquity. It is often assumed to be a burial mound, a gigantic barrow, but no evidence has been forthcoming to support this assumption.

Its nearness to Avebury has naturally led to theories connecting it with the great temple. It has been suggested that it was erected to form an artificial horizon on which the rising of certain stars could be observed from the temple in connexion with annual festivals held there; that by means of its projected shadow it served as a permanent calendar to mark off the seasons of the year; that it was erected simply as a memorial of some great event or of some great chief; and, regardless of the evidence of its greater antiquity, that it is nothing more or less than a Norman motte. In the hope of proving something definite excavations have been made in it on three separate occasions. In 1777, with the aid of miners brought from Cornwall, the duke of Northumberland and Colonel Drax drove a shaft from the top to the original ground-level, where they seem only to have found a piece of wood. The sinking still to be seen on the summit, and the small mound adjoining it, show where these explorers failed to make good their dilapidations. In 1849, under the auspices of the Archaeological Institute, a tunnel was driven through from the south-west side to sixteen yards beyond the centre of the mound, on the level of the original surface, several lateral excavations being made from the tunnel in the centre of the mound, but no signs of burial were found.

In 1886 Mr. Alfred Pass excavated in the meadow at the base of the hill, on the north and west, proving that some of the chalk of which the mound is built was taken from the ground round the base of the hill on those sides; and that a trench one hundred feet wide, and from fifteen to twenty feet deep, which would contain water at all seasons of the year, had been dug out. Flint flakes, burnt sarsens, charcoal, and bones of animals were found five feet from the bottom and nine feet below the present surface, and afford evidence of human occupation of the site after the moat had silted up to that extent. Assuming that these flint flakes, etc. are of the bronze age, Mr. Pass contended that the building of the mound is proved to be as early as that.[1] But the most important evidence of its prehistoric date is perhaps to be found in the fact, proved, as it appears, by excavations undertaken by the Wilts Archaeological Society in 1867 for that purpose alone, that the Roman road was deflected from its straight course to avoid the mound, passing thirty feet to the south of it instead of under it, as from its general direction it seems that it should have done.[2]

Mrs. Cunnington, in describing the earthwork and reviewing the facts given above, stressed the discovery of the flint flakes in the silt of the ditch. These flint flakes were scattered along a certain level in the silting four or five feet below the present level. That showed that there were flint-using people (she did not say of what age) on the site a considerable time after the mound was thrown up. This was the only evidence of real importance which had yet come to light. She did not see how it was possible to resist the conclusion that the ditch had partly silted in while people were still using flints—whether in neolithic, bronze age, or late Celtic times, she was not prepared to say: the flints were only flakes, and there was nothing more to be said about them; but one would not be likely to find flake flints after

[1] *Wilts Arch. Mag.* xxiii, 245. [2] *ibid*, xi, 117–123.

the time the ditch was dug and this mound thrown up if it was merely a Norman mound. There was one other rival mound, that of the castle at Marlborough, hitherto supposed to be a Norman motte pure and simple, but certain excavations last year led to the finding of a considerable number of deer antlers which were apparently used as picks. Some thought this discovery did not invalidate its Norman origin, but Marlborough people believed it pointed to an earlier date.

Sir Henry Howorth, though himself unable to accept it, thought that the theory of their old friend, Sir William Hope, had been dealt with somewhat unceremoniously. Hope felt that there was no period before the Norman conquest to which one could justly ascribe a mound of such size. He therefore believed it to be a Norman castle. It was true that there was no documentary reference to this earthwork, but this argument applied to others of whose origin there could be no doubt. It was also true that this mound was of great size, but it was not so vast as the castle of Robert Bigod at Thetford, or that which formed the nucleus of Windsor castle. Silbury's Norman origin had also been dismissed owing to its isolation. This, he thought, was no argument, for Windsor, Ludlow and other castles had been erected at a distance from habitations, which had sprung up later. Here at Silbury was a fertile district with an important road to command. For his own part Sir Henry Howorth could not support the Norman theory, but he put forward an alternative suggestion. The Saxon name of 'bury' led him to think it pre-Norman. Since it apparently contained no burial, might it not have been erected as a moot of the hundred or perhaps even of the shire? It might well have been planted there in close proximity to the vast remains of earlier ages all around which showed the traditional importance of this part of the country in early times.

EVENING MEETING.

From Silbury the members returned to Devizes. In the evening they were received by the Mayor and Mayoress (Alderman and Miss Taplin) supported by the Corporation and Reception Committee, and were entertained to coffee.

After the formal proceedings, Prof. Sir William Boyd Dawkins, D.Sc. F.R.S. F.S.A. read a paper on the prehistoric inhabitants of Wiltshire. It is hoped to print this paper in a forthcoming volume of the *Journal*.

Thursday, 22nd July.

SOUTH WRAXALL MANOR.

The first house visited this day was South Wraxall Manor (fig. 9), occupied by Major E. Richardson-Cox, who described the house to the visitors.

This was originally part of the manor of Bradford, which belonged to the abbey of Shaftesbury. Little is known of its history until it became the property of Robert Long, who died in 1447. The date of the original house may thus be assigned to the second quarter of the fifteenth century. The portions of the house of this period now remaining are the great hall with its porch, the parlour at the south end, with kitchens adjoining and host's chamber over, and to the north of the hall the buttery and withdrawing room above. The hall roof is of the early hammer-beam type, the

shields on the cornice apparently having been added about a century later. Next in date and very little later is the block of offices at the north-west corner of the courtyard, formerly detached. By the end of the fifteenth century the courtyard had apparently been enclosed by walls, and the part on the west with doorway leading to the garden was probably erected. Early in the sixteenth century the gateway, with oriel and porter's dwelling over it, and the long buildings connecting it with the parlour, were erected by Sir Thomas Long, whose badge, the fetterlock, adopted when he inherited

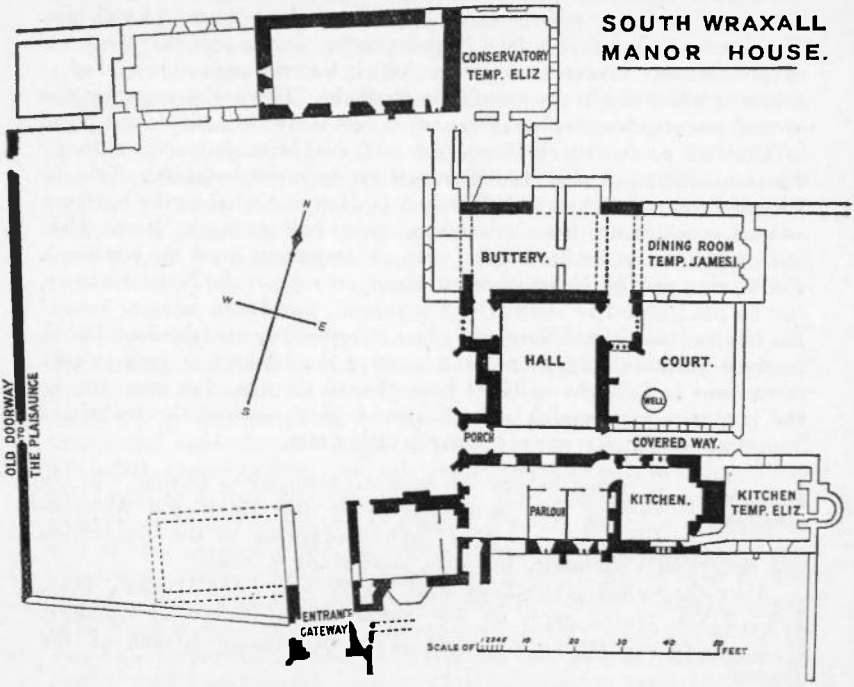


FIG. 9. SOUTH WRAXALL MANOR-HOUSE.

Draycot, appears on one of the brackets of the hall, and over the arch of the gateway. Not later than the gateway the dining-room with guest-chamber over was added; there is little to indicate that it is of so early a date, except that the Tudor roof still exists over the flat ceiling. Extensive alterations were carried out during the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth and early part of James I, when the character of the principal front was materially changed. The withdrawing-room was remodelled, and the great projection opposite the fireplace was contrived so as to carry the roof plate.[1]

[1] The Institute is indebted to Mr. A. W. N. Burder, F.S.A. for material for these notes.

Sir Henry Howorth, in returning thanks to Major Richardson-Cox for his reception, said he understood that the house had come into his tenancy in 1900, and he congratulated him on the careful way in which he had repaired it.

BRADFORD-ON-AVON: SAXON CHURCH.

From South Wraxall the motors proceeded to Bradford-on-Avon, a town picturesquely situated on a hill rising above the river. It is built mainly of local 'Bath' stone, the mellow colour of which adds greatly to its charm. It was formerly a place of great importance in the staple woollen and cloth trade of the west of England, and contains several buildings of interest, the most noteworthy being the Saxon church of St. Lawrence.

This church is first mentioned by William of Malmesbury, about 1125, who states that St. Aldhelm (d. 709) 'built at Bradford an *ecclesiola* dedicated to St. Lawrence, which remained to his day.' This testimony can hardly be accepted as establishing the seventh century as the date of the present building, since St. Aldhelm's monastery was destroyed by the Danes in the tenth century. In 1001, however, the monastery and manor of Bradford were bestowed by Ethelred upon the abbess of Shaftesbury, and this suggests that they had been rebuilt and were then in the hands of the king: the architectural evidence supports this date.

It is probable that the building was not in use as a church during the middle ages, for it underwent no alterations either by enlargement or by the insertion of later features. It is described in the old deeds as the 'skull house,' and may during the middle ages have been used as a charnel house and thus have been preserved from alteration or destruction.

In the sixteenth century it passed to the crown, and was from time to time held by various owners. In 1715 the nave was in use as a school, the chancel as a cottage three floors high. It was so disguised by the buildings built against it, and by the ivy by which it was covered, that no one suspected the age of the building, nor that it was a church, until, in 1856, the then vicar, Canon Jones, rescued it and raised money for its recovery and repair. It is now vested in trustees as a memorial of past ages. The most remarkable features are its great height, the narrow and tapering doorways and arches, the fewness and smallness of the windows, the angels over the chancel-arch, and the slightly-cut arcading round the entire building outside.

Mr. Goddard described the church and the Rev. A. D. Hill and Sir Henry Howorth followed on some points in regard to its date.

BRADFORD PARISH CHURCH.

From the Saxon church the members descended to the parish church. The chancel is of Norman date and was lengthened in the fourteenth century. The east window and one on the north are also of the fourteenth century. On the south the window is of fifteenth-century date. The walls of the nave and one angle of the tower show Norman work with fifteenth-century windows. The west tower and spire are also of the fifteenth century.

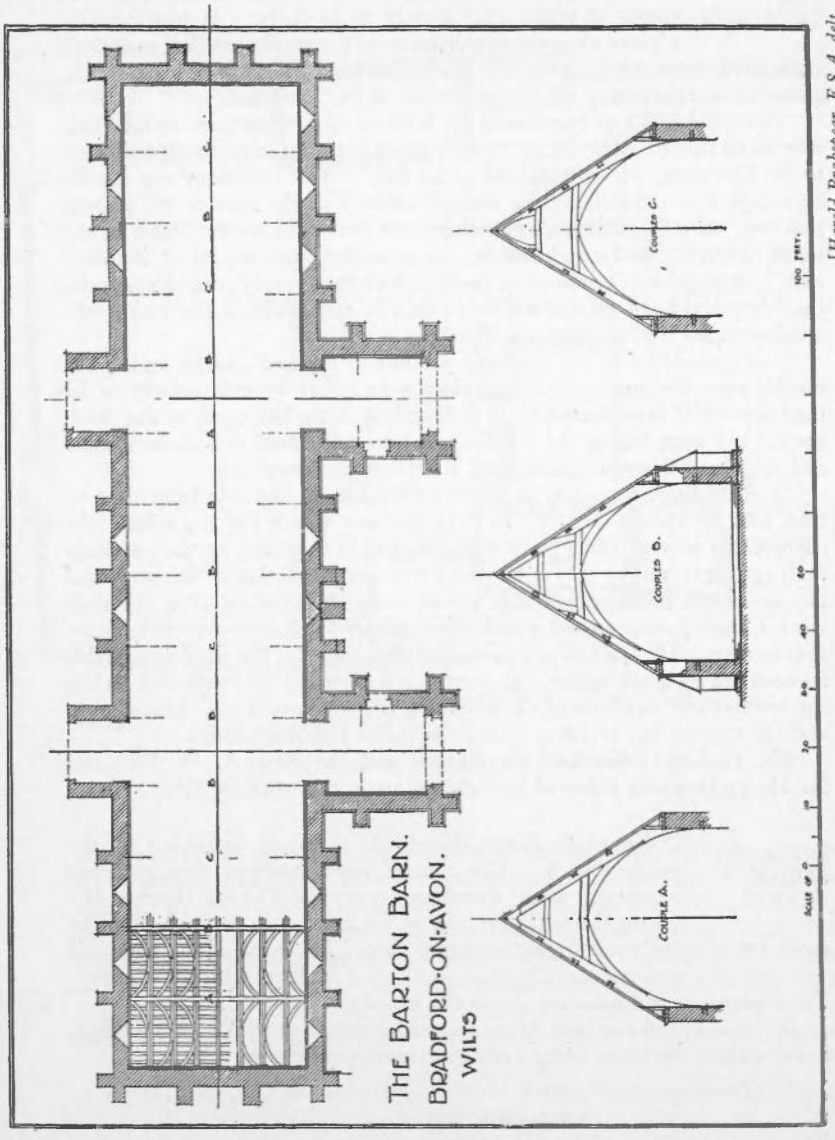
On each side of the chancel are recessed tombs, one with a female effigy, c. 1280–1300, the other being early fourteenth-century work.[1]

[1] *Wilts Arch. Mag.* v, 20.

BRADFORD: TITHE-BARN.

After lunch at the Swan hotel, the members crossed the Avon and visited the great fourteenth-century tithe-barn of the manor (fig. 10), which, until the suppression, belonged to the abbess of Shaftesbury.

The Rev. E. H. Goddard, who described the building, said that the dimensions were exceptionally large, one hundred and sixty-seven feet by



[*Harold Brakspear, F.S.A. delt.*

FIG. 10. THE TITHE-BARN, BRADFORD-ON-AVON.
Reproduced by permission of the Wilts Archaeological Society.

thirty feet.[1] It retains the original roof which, from time to time, has been strengthened and tied together. Owing to the weight of the stone tiles, the timbers are very massive. In the case of all but two of the couples, the principal rafters do not run right up to the ridge, but are jointed at the collar in the usual fourteenth-century manner. Some of the buttresses appear to have been added as an afterthought: possibly they were found to be necessary in order to take up the thrust of the roof after its erection.

Some of the doors, with their hinges and distinctive feather-edged and V-grooved boarding, are original. The fact that the great doors were closed from the inside necessitated smaller doors for exit at the side after shutting the great doors.

Attention was drawn to a good fourteenth-century window at the north end of the projecting entrance-block, to the many and various masons' marks in the stonework on the south side, and to the unusual finials to the gables.

Mr. Goddard stated that in 1914, the barn being in a bad state of repair and in danger of falling, Sir Charles Hobhouse offered it to the Wilts Society on condition that they undertook its repair. An appeal for funds brought in over £400, which enabled the essential work to be carried out under the supervision of Mr. Harold Brakspear, F.S.A. A collection was made at this meeting to help on the good work.

WESTWOOD MANOR HOUSE.

At Westwood manor-house, the next place visited, the members were received by the owner, Mr. E. G. Lister, who described the building and the principles on which the work of repair had been carried out.

On plan the house is L-shaped, with a porch on the south front, and a turret-staircase in the angle of the building. It dates from the close of the fifteenth century, but was considerably altered in Elizabethan times. There are good plaster ceilings and fireplaces, and an interesting sundial now replaced over a modern entrance doorway.

WESTWOOD CHURCH.

Though not included in the itinerary, many of the members visited the church. It is mainly of late-fifteenth-century date, with some remains of the thirteenth century, notably the priest's door in the chancel. The principal feature of interest in the church is the considerable quantity of old glass which has survived in the east and south windows of the chancel. In the centre light is the crucifixion and, in the upper lights, SS. Peter, Andrew, John Baptist and Michael weighing souls. In the lower side-lights are figures holding shields with emblems of the passion. The 'mocking' and the 'myrrh' are treated in a curious manner, the former being typified by a hand pulling a beard, the latter by a pestle and mortar. Remains of the rood-screen have been made up into quire-stalls, the woodwork, where deficient, being copied in cast iron.

The tower, with its richly-panelled belfry stage, is perhaps the finest of the small group of towers of somewhat similar design, mostly found in this corner of the county.[2]

[1] There are two other great tithe-barns in Wilts, viz. at Lacock and Tisbury, and a similar one at Glastonbury in Somersetshire.

[2] *Wilts Arch. Mag.* xxx, 4.

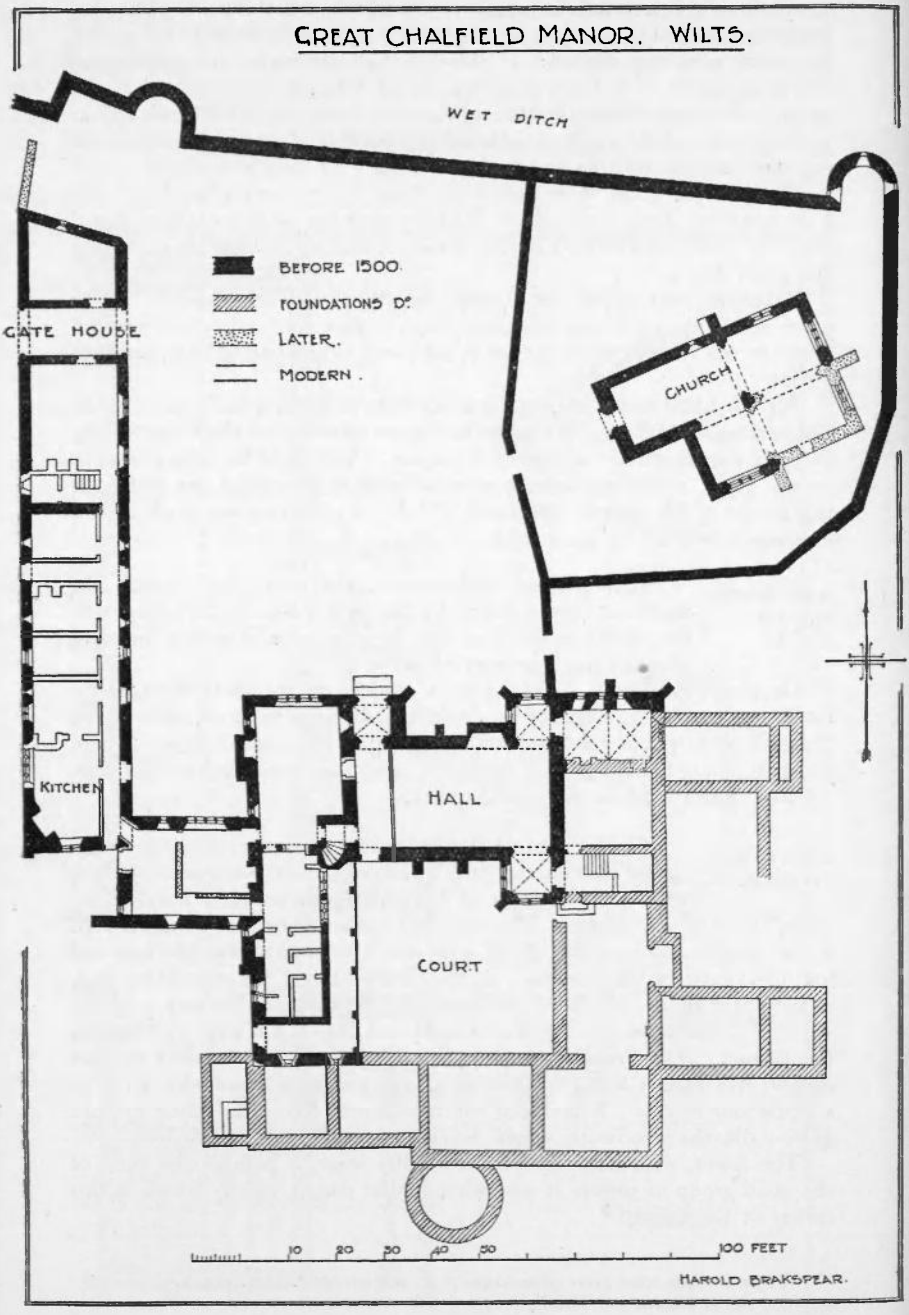

GREAT CHALFIELD MANOR. WILTS.
WET DITCH
BEFORE 1500.
FOUNDATIONS Dº
LATER.
MODERN.
GATE HOUSE
CHURCH
KITCHEN
HALL
COURT
10 20 30 40 50 100 FEET
HAROLD BRAKSPEAR.

FIG. II.

GREAT CHALFIELD MANOR-HOUSE.

Returning to the Swan hotel at Bradford for tea, the members next visited Great Chalfield manor-house (fig. 11) by invitation of Major Fuller.

This is one of the earliest and most interesting of the type of manor-house, which in the earlier Tudor days foreshadowed the advent of more convenient arrangements. Retaining much of the old feudal planning, it was built at a time when as yet no trace of foreign influence had found its way into England. There is no provision made for defence, beyond the moat, with a suggestion of a wall with round towers. The whole establishment is complete in itself, with stables, farm buildings, barn and mill. The main feature of the plan is the great hall, with a few separate rooms for the use of the master and his family, or an occasional guest of position, while the rest of the building was allotted to kitchens, butteries, bakehouses, etc. It is believed to have been rebuilt about 1460–1470, by Thomas Tropenell, whose arms, with those of Agnes, his wife, daughter of William Ludlow, lord of Hill Deverell, are on the roof of the great hall.

From Great Chalfield the members returned to Devizes.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

In the evening the two societies held their annual general meetings in the Town Hall.

Sir Henry Howorth, President, took the Chair at the meeting of the Institute.

The report of the Council having been taken as read and the accounts for the year 1919 having been presented, the Chairman moved, and Sir William Boyd Dawkins seconded the adoption of both, which was carried unanimously. The report and accounts are printed at pages 358 and 360 respectively.

A comprehensive vote was then passed to Mr. Cunnington and to all others who had contributed to the success of the meeting, whether by hospitality, organisation, or description of buildings.

The place of meeting in 1921 was subsequently discussed: the feeling of those present appeared to be in favour of Norwich or Gloucester, it being resolved to leave the decision to the Council.

At the conclusion of the formal business, a paper on the Roman roads of Wiltshire was read by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A.

Mr. Crawford has supplied the following abstract of his paper:

I will begin by saying what Roman roads were *not*, and will then give a brief description of some of those in Wiltshire.

Roman roads are not paved in the sense in which the Appian way and some modern continental roads are paved. Their surface was made of the same materials as many of the existing roads in the county. Local material was always used. Usually it was flint, either quarried from the chalk or taken from natural deposits of gravel. But, for some reason or other, the Romans always threw up a raised causeway, upon which the road was made to run. On the chalk downs this causeway was formed of chalk; and over Calstone Down there may still be seen for two miles on the north side of the Roman road a continuous row of depressions—the pits from which the chalk for the causeway was obtained.

Roman roads are not all known and mapped. Many of them are still undiscovered: of some of them we know the course taken for a few miles

only here and there ; of not one can we say that its course is known without a single break. The only way in which these gaps can be filled is by field-work, and this can be done by any one who has sufficient leisure and enthusiasm. The only way to learn how to recognise a Roman road is to go and look at one with an ordnance map, and to go on looking at them and following their course over hill and dale until one learns what different forms they now assume under different conditions. Some of them have become almost obliterated by ploughing, some are still almost perfect. There is a very fine fragment on Seven Barrows hill, near West Kennett, on the open down within a few yards of the Bath road. It takes a long time to plough flat the raised causeway, and it is seldom that every trace has vanished. Experience alone—not books—can teach one how to recognise these fainter signs.

Roman roads are not always straight for the whole of their course. They were laid out as straight as possible from one Roman station to another ; but as it was very rarely possible to see one terminal point from the other, intermediate sighting-points were used. These were always on high ground and it will be observed that when a Roman road changes its course it generally does so at a point considerably raised above the surrounding country.

The system of Roman roads in the south of England is a homogeneous one. It bears every mark of a scheme thought out as a whole at a single time. There is no evidence of gradual evolution and very little of accretions at a later date (possibly the Bath-Marlborough-Newbury road may be later than the rest, but this is still uncertain). The design is a military one and was probably intended to facilitate the rapid movement of troops in case of local risings. We have evidence of the date of one Wiltshire road, that from the Mendips to Old Sarum, Winchester and Southampton ; though the evidence comes from outside Wiltshire. At Bossington in Hampshire an ingot or 'pig' of lead, inscribed with the name of the emperor Nero, was found in the marshes of the Test. This 'pig' was found exactly at the point where the Roman road crosses the swampy ground, and was doubtless lost in making the difficult crossing. Two more 'pigs,' inscribed with the name of the emperor Vespasian, have quite recently been found at Bittern, opposite Southampton, at the southern terminus of the road. It is thus clear that this road was in existence in the first century A.D. and was used for the transport of lead from the Mendip mines at Charterhouse, where a large Roman mining settlement existed. The lead was shipped across the channel to St.-Valery, at the mouth of the Somme, whence it was taken across France to Rome. Lead was much used by the Romans in connexion with their famous baths, for making pipes, etc. Some of these pipes, made from Mendip lead, may actually be seen in their original position to-day at Bath.

It would be impossible here to give, even in outline, a description of the course of the Roman roads in Wiltshire. Those who wish to know more about them should consult an admirable book by the late Mr. T. Codrington, called *Roman Roads of Britain* (S.P.C.K. third edition), where a summary of the best available knowledge on the subject will be found. In a cover at the end of the book is an excellent outline map. For further and more detailed information the ordnance maps on a scale of six inches to the mile should be consulted. A word of warning, however, is necessary to those

who study the ordnance maps. In a few cases the archaeological information on them is not correct; the Roman road from Old Sarum westward to the Mendips is wrongly marked on the Grovely Ridge. This and other errors will be corrected in the next revision, which will take place very shortly. Generally speaking, however, the archaeological errors of the ordnance maps are rather errors of omission, and it behoves all Wiltshiremen to supply the authorities with as much new material as possible for incorporation in the new edition.

Friday, 23rd July.

POTTERNE CHURCH. This day's programme lay to the south-west of Devizes, extending as far as the northern edge of Salisbury Plain. The first halt was made at Potterne, where Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson, F.S.A. described the church.

The plan is cruciform with a central tower. The present church with the lower part of the tower dates from the early years of the thirteenth century, the belfry stage being built some fifty years later, and the battlements and pinnacles in the fifteenth century. The north porch of the nave is of the thirteenth century, the south porch being added in the fifteenth century. A feature of the church is its extreme simplicity and regularity: sculpture is entirely absent, and even mouldings are used very sparingly.

The church contains parts of three fonts of different dates; the base and stem of that now in use is of the thirteenth century, and the bowl of late fourteenth-century work. Perhaps the most interesting object in the church is the large tub-shaped font that is by some authorities believed to date from before the Norman conquest, although its surface, excepting the upper rim with inscription, appears to have been chiselled over at a later date. This font was discovered buried under the site on which the present one stands during the restoration in 1872. The inscription in ancient characters round the upper edge reads 'Sicut Cervus Desiderat ad Fontes Aquarum ita Desiderat Anima Mea ad te D's. Amen,' which is stated to be taken from a version of St. Jerome: the received Vulgate text reads the opening words 'Quemadmodum desiderat cervus.'[1]

POTTERNE: PORCH HOUSE. From the church the party moved to the Porch House, now owned by Mr. C. H. St. John Hornby.

This is one of the few good examples of early timber architecture still remaining in Wiltshire, and shows the characteristics of a medieval house of moderate size. In the centre is the hall with projecting porch, and at either end are the rooms that completed the house. The oldest portions probably date from the latter part of the fifteenth century. Before the house was purchased and restored by the late George Richmond, R.A. it had fallen on evil days and passed through many vicissitudes; at various times it had been used as a brewery, a bakehouse, a barrack, a public house, and lastly, and perhaps most disastrously, it had been partitioned and adapted to form four or five small dwelling-houses. During this occupation the pendants from the roof with tracery were cut away to make head-room for the upper story.[2]

[1] *Wilts Arch. Mag.* xvi, 274. [2] *ibid.* xvi, 287.

Mr. Hamilton Thompson made some brief remarks upon the plan and details of the house, and Mr. Drake spoke upon the interesting glass collected in a window of the hall, analysing the various fragments in their chronological order.

EDINGTON CHURCH.

Resuming their seats, the party motored on to Edington, lying under the escarpment of Salisbury Plain. Here the church, perhaps the finest in the county, was described to them by Mr. Hamilton Thompson.

Edington was the birthplace of William of Edington, born *c.* 1300. He was bishop of Winchester (1346–1366), treasurer and chancellor of England, and chancellor of the order of the Garter, an office held by the bishop of Winchester ever since. The manor and church formerly belonged to the abbess and convent of Romsey, and the prebend of Edington formed the endowment of one of the secular canons attached to that monastery. The bishop acquired them from the convent, with the intention of founding a chantry college of secular priests in the church; but in 1352 he converted the college into a monastery of the Augustinian order of Bonhommes,[1] twelve brethren under a rector, and built for them the present church (1352–1361). Excepting the south porch, which is slightly later, the whole building is of this date and has remained unaltered, one of the most remarkable examples in England of the transition from 'decorated' to 'perpendicular' gothic. It is unfortunate that the name of the master-mason is unknown. William of Edington is often referred to as if he had designed it himself, and has been called the inventor of perpendicular gothic; but his reputation and that of his *protégé* and successor, Wykeham, as architects, rests on no foundation of fact. They were prelates of magnificent taste, who supplied the money for buildings, but the credit of design belongs to the lay masons whom they or their representatives employed.

The cloister and domestic buildings adjoined the north aisle of the nave. The nave and aisles formed the parish church, the chancel and transepts the canons' quire. The latter was entirely cut off from the nave by the rood-screen and loft, an erection of the time of Henry VII, the present open-traceried panels of the screen formerly having been backed with boards, except in the doors. Hence the parish altar was under the western arch of the tower, and it is fortunate that the division should have been preserved in so marked a manner. The plaster ceilings are seventeenth-century work.

Attention was drawn to the doorway in the north aisle, which originally led to the cloister, and to another doorway on the south side of the chancel. No doubt this originally opened into a small vestry, enclosed by extensions of the two eastern buttresses, and lighted by a window pierced in one of them which had since been blocked up.

There are elaborate niches in the chancel, with mutilated figures of the four evangelists at the sides. On the east wall were probably St. Mary and St. Katherine, in whose honour the church was dedicated. A niche on the outside of the north wall of the chancel probably held a rood facing the burial-ground. In the south transept is a richly canopied altar-tomb with the effigy of an Augustinian canon, an exceptionally good example of the

[1] There was only one other house of this order in England, Ashridge in Buckinghamshire.

costume of a canon of this order. This tomb has the monogram I. B. with the rebus of a branch or sprig issuing from a barrel. This may represent 'Bay[n]-tun,' a family which held considerable property in the neighbourhood, but, so far as is known, only connected with this place after the dissolution, when it held the priory property on long lease. Another suggestion is that it represents 'Beech-in-tun' or Beckington. Under the south nave-arcade is a monument to Sir Ralph Cheney (d. 1401), and a brass on the chancel floor to lady Anne Beauchamp, wife of Sir Thomas Lewis, who is commemorated in marble and alabaster on the south side of the chancel.

There is a good Jacobean pulpit, and much fourteenth-century glass in the windows, a series of saints and bishops, single figures on a quarry ground similar in design to the later examples in Steeple Ashton church.

There are twelve consecration crosses inside and twelve on the outside of the church: the old brasses have gone, but the matrices remain: one has unfortunately been filled by a modern brass, which falsifies history.

At the time of the dissolution, the monastic buildings were cleared away and on their site Sir William Pawlett built his house. The priory farm to the north of the church no doubt formed part of it and, though in greater part of Tudor date, it appears to incorporate some of the monastic buildings. The four niches on the outside of the north transept of the church were probably made by the great-grandson of Sir William Pawlett.[1]

Mr. Goddard recalled that it was from the high altar of this church that William Ayscough, bishop of Salisbury, was dragged by the mob during the popular disturbances of 1450, taken to the top of the adjacent down and murdered. It was said that his murderers reproached him with being a king's officer, and that he was away from his diocese too much and did not exercise proper hospitality. He also mentioned that the rector at the head of the monastery at the time of the dissolution was named Paul Busshe; he surrendered and was made bishop of Bristol, but was deprived of his bishopric in Mary's reign because of his marriage.

Within the precincts are some extensive gardens enclosed by fine walls. Here the members had lunch, and after inspecting the well-preserved monastic fishponds beyond, proceeded to Steeple Ashton.

STEEPLE ASHTON. This village was formerly a market town of some importance, as the name 'steeple' or 'staple' implies. In the village street stands a cross, an inscription on which records that it stands on the site of one erected in 1071; none of the present structure seems to be older than the seventeenth century, and it bears the date 1679; the dial and ironwork are probably of the early eighteenth century. Near the cross is the octagonal village lock-up, or 'blind-house' (so called because it had no window), built in 1773.

THE CHURCH. The members were received at the church by the vicar, the Rev. Canon E. P. Knubley, who described the building as one of extraordinary dignity and beauty. It consists of clerestoried nave, with north and south aisles of four bays, north and south porches (the latter two-storied), chancel with north and south chapels, and western tower with chapels on its north and south sides.

[1] *Wilts Arch. Mag.* xxv, 209.

The earliest part of the church is the tower (1400–1420). This was originally surmounted by a stone steeple ninety-three feet high, but this was destroyed, being twice struck by lightning in 1670.

The nave with its aisles and porches and the chapels on either side of the chancel were built in 1480–1500, Robert Long and Edith, his wife, providing the north aisle, and Walter Lucas and Maud, his wife, the south aisle. The aisles and chapels are vaulted in stone. The ribs are much elaborated, and form an octagon in the centre of each bay. The vaulting springs from canopied niches having figure-subjects carved in the corbels. The intention of vaulting the nave in stone was not carried out, and the vault here is of oak. The south porch is vaulted in stone, the centre boss representing the Assumption. A good deal of the detail in the carving throughout the church, though strong and dignified, gives the impression of having been left unfinished, and a record of litigation possibly supported this view.[1]

The original chancel, apparently of the thirteenth century (1252), remained till 1853, when it was pulled down and the present one built to harmonise with the rest of the church.

The old glass in the windows, in spite of its fragmentary character, is of extreme beauty, and, as Canon Knubley observed, helps to fix the date when the aisles were built. In some of the heads of the lights are the white rose of the house of York and the rayed sun, and as Richard III died in 1485 and his successor was unlikely to perpetuate his memory, we may assume that the roses and the rayed sun were there before 1485. In the east window of the south chapel Canon Knubley pointed out two figures, the one crowned, seated on a throne, wearing a blue robe and holding an orb surmounted by a cross; the other, crowned and seated on a similar throne, wearing a purple robe, hands folded over the breast. These, he suggested, were Edward the Confessor and St. Edmund the Martyr.[2] In the same window were the emblems of St. John, a hand pointing to a lamb on a book. In the south window of the same chapel were representations of the four evangelists and a boar's head. In the original scheme there was a single figure in each of the lights, and traces of some of these remained, such as a mitre, a pastoral staff, a hand held up to bless, some jewelled embroidery on vestments. Turning to the north aisle, he said that the crowned initial M referred to the coronation of Our Lady, and that one of the figures in this aisle represented St. James. Mutilated and mixed as the remains of the old glass are, he pointed to them as examples of the very beautiful glazing of the period, a groundwork of quarry glass with a single figure in each light.

Mr. Maurice Drake added that the early glass in the church showed the effective use of the newly-discovered yellow stain. The glass of the later fourteenth century, owing probably to the Black Death, and to the fact that the glass itself was made by apprentices and labourers of makers who had died of the plague, is not of durable quality, and glass of this period is

[1] Thomas Lovell, freemason, actually carried out the building work for Robert and Edith Long, and his executors, John Tocke, of Trowbridge, and Margaret, his wife, sued William Webbe and Margaret, his wife, executors of the will of Robert Long, of Steeple Ashton, clothman, for £49, balance due for 'certen wurkes and bildyngs of and in the p'ish curche of Stepull Assheton.'

[2] Sir William Hope had thought these two figures represented a king and queen, possibly Christ and the Church.

specially liable to corrosion. At Edington, where the glass is of this date, much of the outer surface has rotted entirely away, with the result that the glass has become so opaque and dirty that the excellent design is almost invisible. At Steeple Ashton at the end of the fifteenth century, exactly the opposite state of things exists, the glass itself is of excellent quality, but the painting, though technically correct, shows a lamentable absence of interest and invention in the details; the same two or three patterns on the quarries and borders are found all over England. The two tracery figures in the east window of the south aisle are good: these he regarded as figures of a king and queen, one representing our Lady, the other possibly God the Father. The portion of the inscription with the letters 'SCTS EDWA' is an intruded fragment from another window.

THE MANOR-HOUSE. Adjoining the church on the east is the manor-house, where the members were received by Mr. E. Impey. This is a charming old stone house with gate-pillars to the fore-court, a splendid copper beech in front. The main building is Jacobean, but incorporated with it are the remains of an Elizabethan house. In the garden is a very remarkable old red-brick granary which dates from the sixteenth century, standing on tall stone columns and having an exterior stone staircase.

KEEVIL: MANOR-HOUSE. Keevil manor-house was next visited, by invitation of General Dickson, C.B. C.M.G. Mr. W. Heward Bell gave the history of the house. In the sixteenth century the manor belonged to the Lambert family and one of the Lamberts built the present house in 1580. The porch, which bears the initials of Edmund Lambert, was added in 1611. His son sold the estate in 1680 to William Beach of Fittleton, in whose family it remained until purchased in 1911 by General Dickson. The house is a very good example of the manor-house of the Jacobean period, with gabled front, and mullioned windows containing the original leaded casements. The original oak screen (*c.* 1600) remains in the hall, and the house contains some fine linen-pattern panelling and plaster ceilings.

The twelve large yew trees on the lawn, known as the twelve apostles, are supposed to have been planted when the house was in building.

TALBOYS. At a short distance from the manor-house stands Talboys, a late-fifteenth-century half-timbered house, much altered and restored. In 1416 Keevil was in the possession of the widow of the seventeenth earl of Arundel, and Talboys may have been the dower-house.

From Keevil the motors proceeded to Cleeve House, Seend, where the party was hospitably entertained at tea by Mr. and Mrs. W. Heward Bell. Here the members had an opportunity of examining Mr. Bell's collection of arms and big game trophies and the extensive collection of flowering shrubs in the garden, unsurpassed in the county. After tea the journey was resumed to Devizes.

In the evening Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson read a paper on the foundation of the college of Edington, which it is hoped to print in the *Journal*. Refreshments were provided by the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Cunnington.

Saturday, 24th July.

The final day of the meeting was devoted to an examination of buildings of interest in Devizes, under the guidance of Mr. E. H. Stone and others.

The name is probably derived from the Latin 'Divisae,' given to the place as lying on the boundary or division between the hundreds of Potterne and Cannings, protected on three sides by a deep valley and isolated from the adjacent plateau by a great ditch and rampart.

THE CASTLE.

The castle (fig. 12) was totally destroyed in the seventeenth century, and in this it has shared the fate of the rest of the once-famous Wiltshire castles: Old Sarum, Trowbridge, Castle Combe, Ludgershall, and Marlborough. Practically nothing is visible now beyond its mighty earthworks. The street called 'the Brittox' preserves the memory of one of the approaches to the castle guarded by a wooden defence or *bretèche*.

Soon after the conquest a Norman castle of the mount-and-bailey type was erected on the promontory,[1] probably by Roger, consecrated bishop of Salisbury in 1107,[2] the work being completed about 1120. Its probable arrangement is shown in fig. 12.

In 1139 Stephen had become doubtful of Roger's allegiance, and took possession of the castle and of the treasure found therein, nearly £30,000, besides plate and jewels 'to an incredible amount.'

The empress Maud frequently resided at the castle. Of thirty charters known to have been granted by her, thirteen are dated from Devizes.

After the thirteenth century the keep became disused, or only occupied from time to time by state prisoners[3] (a mansion had been built in the inner bailey for a residence), and from the reign of Edward I to the end of the reign of Henry VIII Devizes castle and its extensive 'lordship' formed part of the dower of fourteen queens of England.

In the time of Elizabeth the castle was a ruin. In the reign of James I it became private property.

In September, 1645, the ruined castle was held for the king, was besieged by Cromwell and surrendered after a few days' bombardment. A year or two later, by the orders of parliament, it was destroyed; and nothing now remains visible above ground except some fragments of broken masonry in the inner bailey. The present mansion, the gateway and the so-called 'ruins' all date from 1840 to 1880.[4]

ST. IOHN'S CHURCH.

This church still retains much fine Norman work in the chancel, transepts and central tower. Tradition ascribes the church to bishop Roger (i.e. before 1139), but the occurrence of pointed arches under the tower suggests a considerably later date (perhaps 1150–1160).

[1] When the modern railway tunnel was made, the ditches surrounding the castle proved originally to have been forty-five feet deeper than their present silted level.

[2] Roger was the greatest castle-builder of his day; he built castles at Sherborne, Malmesbury. and Marlborough, and rebuilt the wooden keep at Old Sarum with walls and towers of masonry.

[3] Devizes castle received two distinguished prisoners, Robert duke of Normandy in 1106 and Hubert de Burgh in 1233.

[4] This brief epitome of the castle's history has been compiled from a work recently published: *Devizes Castle: its History and Romance*, by E. Herbert Stone (Devizes, George Simpson & Co. 1920).

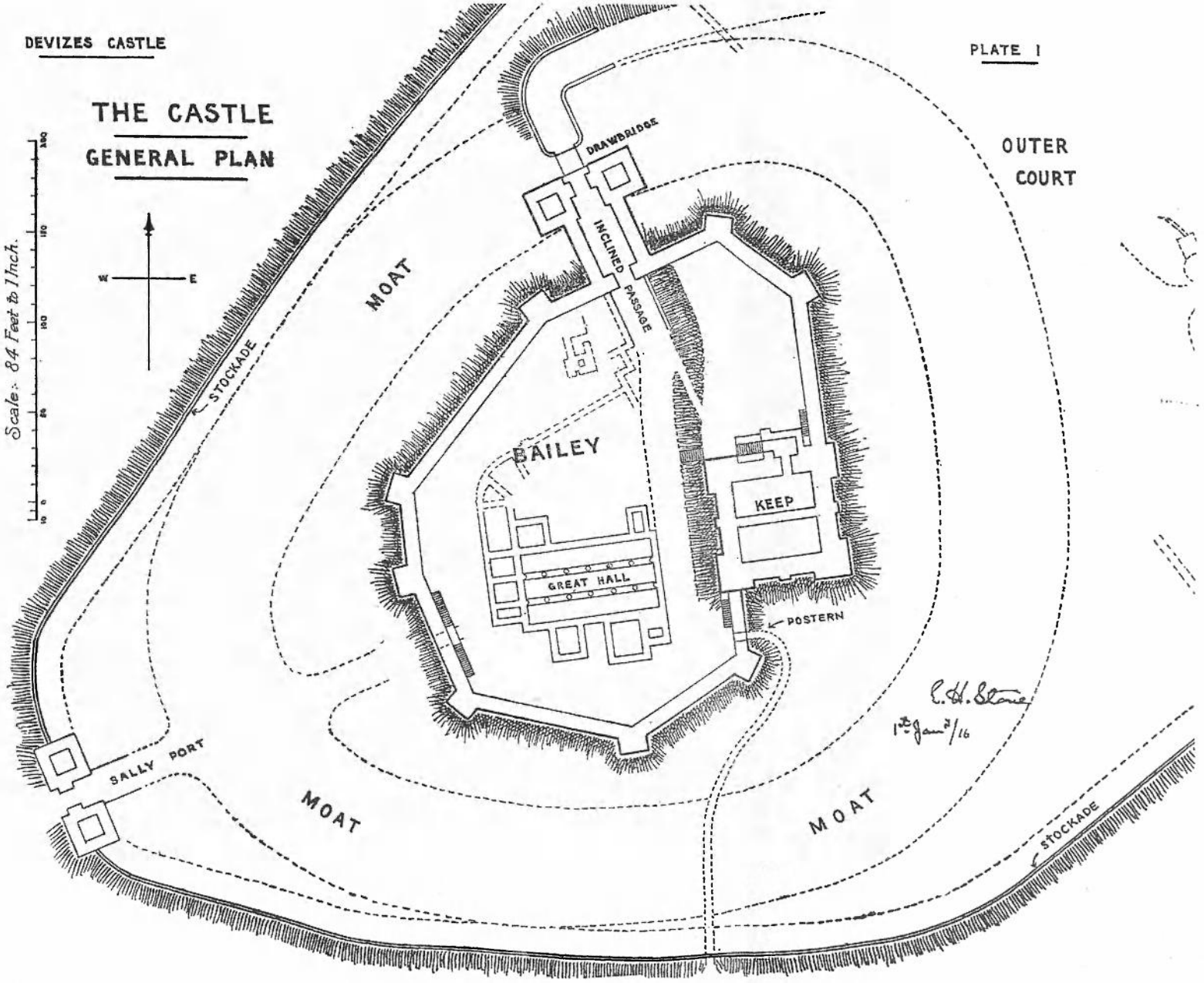


FIG. 12.

Reproduced, by permission, from Stone's *Devizes Castle*.

Of this Norman work there remains the central tower with the four arches on which it stands, the rich triple intersecting arcade above the east arch, an unusual design, which was originally visible from the church, as the decoration of an open lantern, together with the ribbed vaulting of the chancel, the round-headed window in the north wall of the chancel, and the remains of others in the transepts adorned with the fret or zigzag ornament. The 'Norman' east window is modern, but the intersecting arcade below it is a restoration of 1844. The small opening above the east window on the exterior is original.

About 1450 the nave was rebuilt, large perpendicular windows superseded the two narrow Norman lights in the transept ends, and pinnacles and parapet were added to the tower. The western bay of the nave and aisles was added in 1863, when the present roof of the nave was substituted for the old waggon roof. The beautiful chapel on the south side of the chancel with its rich parapets and niches and fine roof is almost a replica of the one at Bromham. Both were built by Richard Beauchamp, lord St. Amand, *c.* 1485–1500 (he died in 1508). The chapel on the north side, of about the same date, bears in the moulding of the east window 'Orate . p . bono . statu . Ricardi . Lamb . ', of whom, however, nothing seems to be known.

Mr. Harold Brakspear has pointed out that although at first sight the tower seems of homogeneous Norman character, at some later date, in the seventeenth century perhaps, the south-west pier collapsed and brought down with it the whole of the south side of the tower and most of the west side. The chief evidence for the fact is that the intersecting arcades of the east and north walls of the tower, inside the ringing chamber, are only partially continued on to the south and west walls. Besides that, the patch of diamond-patterned panelling of the wall over the western arch occurs only on the north side. An examination of the base of the south-west pier supporting the tower, again, will show that it did not quite correspond with the base of the north-western pier. Further, in the interior of the tower there are built into the south and west walls fragments of carved stone which show that in re-using the old material the builders did not always find, or look for, the right positions of the stones. The sills of the windows are not so well finished on the west as on the east, inside. As for the outside, the re-builders took extraordinary care to reproduce the old work, such care, indeed, that there is nothing to show that the masonry is not the actual work of the Norman builders. Mr. Brakspear has suggested the seventeenth century as the date, because medieval builders would have made a clean sweep of the old work and taken no care to replace it. The fact that three of the bells were placed in the tower in 1670 points to some general re-arrangement at that time.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

This church, which consists of chancel, nave, aisles and western tower, was apparently begun a little later than St. John's. Of Norman work there remain the chancel with stone vault, lower part of south porch, and some parts of the aisle walls. The remainder of the church is of fine fifteenth-century work, an inscription testifying that one William Smith, who died in 1436, caused a church to be made.

Mr. Brakspear has suggested that possibly this church was originally

on the same plan as St. John's, which has a central tower, and that in the fifteenth century something must have happened to that tower, and that the whole of the church west of the chancel was rebuilt by William Smith.

Attention was drawn to the fact that the tower was built independently of the nave, to the traces of the Norman intersecting arcading on the walls of the chancel, the rich mouldings of the capitals of the Norman piers, and to the handsome corbels, heads of bishops and kings alternately, supporting the roof-timbers. The statue of our Lady and Child over the junction of nave and chancel is interesting, inasmuch as, though the lower part is original, the upper part of the figure was apparently made at the time the niche was rebuilt.

BROWNSTON HOUSE. Brownston House was next visited by permission of the Misses Milman, who had purchased it in 1901. The house is dated by the rain-water heads which bear the date 1720 and the initials T. B. Some of the original mullioned and transomed windows remain at the back of the house, and some fine lead shuting, found at various points, is now used to make a continuous line. The two fine gate-posts and gate to the forecourt are contemporary. The kitchen fireplace has an original stone head, which, for its date, is unusual.

GREYSTONE HOUSE. At Greystone House the visitors were received by Mr. H. Sainsbury, who stated that the site was occupied by one Richard Flower at the end of the sixteenth century. His descendants sold that house in 1714 for £350 to James Sutton, clothier, who demolished it and built the present house in 1731. His son, Prince Sutton, was high sheriff of Wilts in 1762. In 1775 he participated with others in opening the first banking-house in Devizes. The house contains a fine plaster ceiling above the stair-well, adorned with reliefs of musical instruments.

THE MUSEUM. The museum, which belongs to the Wiltshire Archaeological Society, had been open to members during the whole week, but was formally visited at the close of this day's programme. It contains an extremely valuable collection of Wiltshire antiquities and, so far as objects of the bronze age are concerned, its contents are second only to the collection in the British museum. They have come from the barrows excavated by Sir R. Colt Hoare and Mr. William Cunnington early in the nineteenth century, and by many subsequent excavators. There is also a considerable collection of palaeolithic flints from Knowle and Salisbury, and a fair number of later neolithic flints. Here also are deposited the flint implements and immense mauls found during excavations at Stonehenge and supposed to have been used in fashioning the stones. There are, besides, collections of Roman or Romano-British period from the site of Westbury iron-works; late-Celtic brooches, pottery, etc. The objects found in recent excavations of Oliver's camp, Knap Hill, Casterley and Lidbury camps, are also here. There are a few notable Saxon exhibits, but of this period Wiltshire has produced few objects.

The natural history side of the museum is strongest in its geological collections, which include many remarkable Wiltshire remains. Of Wiltshire birds there is also a considerable series.

The library contains probably the most extensive collection of books, pamphlets, drawings, prints and manuscripts connected with the county of

Wilts, or the work of Wiltshire authors, to be found anywhere, including the recently-acquired collection of Buckler drawings of all the churches in Wiltshire.

The visit to the museum brought to a close the summer meeting of 1920. It had been in all respects a most successful one. Almost without exception the weather had been fine, and no hitch marred the excellent arrangements, for which the Institute has to thank the organizing ability of Captain Cunnington.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

For the Year 1919.

The Council have the honour to present their report for the year 1919.

During the year the Institute lost eleven members by death, of whom four had been life-compounders, and eleven by resignation; on the other hand sixteen new members and one new library were elected; thus making a net loss of five members.

Among those who have passed away the Council especially regret to record the names of Dr. J. C. Cox, Sir William St. John Hope, and Prof. F. J. Haverfield.

Circumstances outside the Council's control again made it impossible to issue any parts of the *Journal* in 1919, but they are happy to report that Mr. Hamilton Thompson has very kindly consented to take over from the Secretary the heavy task of editing the *Journal*; and one volume has now been distributed; the Council hope that the ensuing numbers will follow in quick succession.

While printing difficulties have delayed a return to the normal activities of the Institute, it was nevertheless possible to hold two meetings outside London. In the spring the members visited Hampton Court under the guidance of Mr. Ernest Law, and in the autumn a two days' meeting was held at St. Albans under the guidance of Mr. C. R. Peers and Mr. Page.

It is hoped that in 1920, in spite of the difficulties of transport and accommodation, it will be possible to hold a four days' meeting at Devizes in conjunction with the Wiltshire Archaeological Society.

As will be seen from the accounts, the Institute has closed the year with a credit balance of £242 1*s.* 2*d.* after making provision for the estimated cost of the publications in arrears.

While the Council feel that in the circumstances they are to be congratulated on being able to present accounts so satisfactory, they cannot conceal from themselves the fact that the shrinking income and the growing cost of all charges will soon convert the credit balance into a loss if steps are not taken to increase the Society's income, and they therefore venture to repeat what was said in the last report, namely, that if the *Journal* and other activities of the Institute are to be maintained at their pre-war level, a special effort is called for from the members to assist in filling the gaps caused by deaths and resignations.

The senior Vice-President, Mr. Harold Brakspear, retires by rotation, and Mr. Hamilton Thompson vacates his place on his appointment as Editor. The Council recommend that Professor W. R. Lethaby, F.S.A. and the Rev. J. K. Floyer, M.A. F.S.A. be appointed Vice-Presidents in their stead.

The members of the Council who retire in rotation are the Rev. J. K. Floyer, M.A. F.S.A; Colonel J. R. Parker, C.B. F.S.A; A. L. Radford, F.S.A; G. C. Druce, F.S.A; F. Maurice Drake and P. M. Johnston, F.S.A. To take their places the Council propose the election of Harold Brakspear, F.S.A; F. C. Eeles; Colonel Sir Henry Fletcher, C.V.O; F. E. Howard, Harry Plowman, F.S.A; and Dr. Henry Gee, D.D. Dean of Gloucester.

The Council also recommend that Mr. G. C. Druce, F.S.A. be appointed Hon. Auditor.

THE ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

CASH ACCOUNT FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1919.

Dr. *Cr.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To BALANCE		328 1 10
„ SUBSCRIPTION ACCOUNT		
Subscription for 1916	1 1 0	
Subscriptions for 1917	8 8 0	
Subscriptions for 1918	7 7 0	
Subscriptions for 1919	287 14 0	
Subscription for 1920	1 1 0	
	305 11 0	
Entrance Fees	16 16 0	
		322 7 0
„ LIFE COMPOSITIONS (part on account) ...		17 17 0
„ DONATIONS		11 1 6
„ SALE OF PUBLICATIONS		36 2 9
„ INTEREST ACCOUNT		
Interest from investments	147 4 4	
Income tax refunded	134 5 7	
		281 9 11
		£997 0 0

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
BY PUBLISHING ACCOUNT		
Printing *Journal*, etc.		68 1 6
„ WORKING EXPENSES		
Rent, lighting and cleaning... ...	23 2 0	
Insurance	3 3	
		23 5 3
„ ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT		
Printing, typing and stationery ...	25 18 6	
Postage, parcels and telegrams ...	3 8 0	
Lantern	2 2 0	
Congress of Archaeological Societies	1 0 0	
Sundries...	15 1 3	
		47 9 9
„ BALANCE		
At Bank	856 17 0	
In hand	1 6 6	
		858 3 6
		£997 0 0

THE ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1919.

Dr. *Cr.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To PUBLISHING ACCOUNT						
Printing *Journal*, vol. lxxvi, short copies, delivery, postage, and preparation of illustrations (estimated)				350	0	0
„ WORKING EXPENSES						
Rent, lighting and cleaning	23	2	6			
Insurance		3	3			
				23	5	3
„ ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT						
Printing, typing and stationery ...	25	18	6			
Postage, parcels and telegrams ...	3	8	0			
Lanternist	2	2	0			
Congress of Archaeological Societies...	1	0	0			
Sundries...	15	1	3			
				47	9	9
„ MEETINGS ACCOUNT						
Loss on Hampton Court and St. Albans meetings				5	1	0
„ BALANCE CARRIED TO BALANCE SHEET...				242	1	2
				£667	17	2

	£	s.	d	£	s.	d.
By SUBSCRIPTION ACCOUNT						
Subscription for 1916	1	1	0			
Subscriptions for 1917	8	8	0			
Subscriptions for 1918	7	7	0			
Subscriptions for 1919	288	15	0			
	305	11	0			
Entrance Fees	16	16	0			
				322	7	0
LIFE COMPOSITIONS (part on account) ...				17	17	0
„ DONATIONS				11	1	6
„ SALE OF PUBLICATIONS				35	1	9
„ INTEREST ACCOUNT						
Interest on investments*	147	4	4			
Income Tax refunded, years 1915/16, 1916/17, 1917/18, 1918/19	134	5	7			
				281	9	11
				£667	17	2

*Of this sum £6 : 6 : 8 represents Interest on the Bunnell Lewis Trust.

THE ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1919.

Dr. *Cr.*

LIABILITIES.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To PUBLISHING ACCOUNT		
Printing *Journal* (estimated), etc. ...		1,160 13 5
„ SUBSCRIPTIONS ACCOUNT		
2 subscriptions received in advance in 1919		2 2 0
„ SURPLUS		
per last Account	4,064 15 7	
add balance from Income and Expenditure Account for 1919 ...	242 1 2	
		4,306 16 9
		£5,469 12 2

ASSETS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
BY INVESTMENT ACCOUNT		
Investments at cost.		
£1,500 Metropolitan Consolidated 2½% Stock	1,298 5 6	
£1,600 London County Consolidated 3% Stock	1,342 9 6	
£500 Queensland 3% Stock	435 12 6	
£500 Queensland 4½% Stock... ...	498 16 0	
£1,100 War Loan 5% Stock (1929/47)	1,041 6 2	
		4,616 9 8
NOTE.—The market value of these securities on 31st December, 1919, was £3,466 : 10 : 0		
„ CASH		
At Bank	851 16 0	
In hand	1 6 6	
		853 2 6
		£5,469 12 2

We have examined the above Balance Sheet and the Income and Expenditure and Cash Accounts. In our opinion the same are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Institute's financial position, according to the best of our information, and as shown by the books of the Institute.

FRANCIS NICHOLLS, WHITE & CO.
Chartered Accountants.

14, *Old Jewry Chambers,*
London, E.C. 15th April, 1920.

Examined and found correct,

HARRY PLOWMAN,
Hon. Auditor.