

THE SUMMER MEETING AT SALISBURY, 1947

PREFACE, AND SUMMARY OF THE MEETING

The Summer Meeting of the Institute in 1947 was held at Salisbury from Monday the 14th to Saturday the 19th of July, in association with the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society, the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society, and the Salisbury, South Wilts and Blackmore Museum. The Officers and Council desire to place on record the Institute's thanks to all who made this possible, and especially to Mr. Frank Stevens, O.B.E., J.P., F.S.A., Director of the Museum, the Chairman of the Local Committee, and to Mr. Hugh de S. Shortt, M.A., F.R.N.S., Curator of the same, who acted as Hon. Secretary of this and of the Meeting, and discharged his arduous duties in a manner that will long be gratefully remembered.

Hosts for the Meeting comprised the Mayor of Salisbury (Councillor F. Sanders), the Bishop (The Right Rev. G. C. L. Lunt, D.D., M.C.) and the Dean (The Very Rev. H. C. Robins), the Earls of Pembroke and Radnor, the Chairman of the Wiltshire County Council (Col. R. W. Awdry, C.B.E.), Capt. B. H. Cunningham, F.S.A.Scot., Lieut.-Col. C. D. Drew, D.S.O., O.B.E., F.S.A., Major J. Morrison, M.P., Mr. F. Warren, J.P., F.S.A., and Mr. G. M. Young, C.B.; and members of the Local Committee were Messrs. J. Bennett, H. S. W. Edwardes, D. H. Montgomerie, F.S.A., S. R. Naish, and R. S. Newall, F.S.A.; Mrs. Stuart Piggott, F.S.A.; Mr. C. W. Pugh, M.B.E., F.S.A.; the Rev. Canon R. Quirk; Mr. G. Richardson, Town Clerk; Dr. J. F. S. Stone, F.S.A.; and Mr. W. H. Yeatman-Biggs, J.P.

The President of the Institute, Sir Alfred Clapham, was present throughout, and there attended in all 185 persons, 87 being Members and their guests, 53 members and guests of the Museum, and 45 of the three County societies. The Headquarters was at the County Hotel, and the Centre for information and registration at the Museum, where also an evening meeting was held on the Tuesday, and on the Friday a reception which the whole company enjoyed as the guests of the Museum's President and Committee. The Mayor received the company on the Monday evening at the Guildhall, where were displayed the City Charters and Plate, described by the Town Clerk and Alderman J. S. Rambridge respectively, and the Guildhall collection of portraits, described by Mr. Stevens, who also gave an Address on the history of Salisbury.

At the evening meeting in the Museum, Professor Hawkes showed in the Lecture Theatre a portion of the film 'The Beginning of History' made in 1944-5 by the Crown Film Unit for the Ministry of Education (see *Antiquity*, June, 1946, 78-82), and also spoke with lantern-slides on the Early Iron Age Farmstead of Little Woodbury, on the site of which, a mile SSW. of Salisbury, excavations under Dr. G. Bersu were conducted in 1938-39 by the Prehistoric Society. The substance of this lecture appears in his paper in this volume. After an interval, Mr. John Charlton, F.S.A., spoke with lantern-slides on the Royal Palace of Clarendon, which in the Middle Ages stood in Clarendon Park some two miles east of Salisbury, and in 1933-39 was the object of excavations carried out under Dr. Tancred Borenius and himself on behalf of the Society of Antiquaries and the University of London. The full report on these, which Mr. Charlton's lecture summarized, is very shortly to be published.

At the reception on the Friday evening, Mr. G. M. Young, C.B., President of the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, spoke on 'Saxon Wiltshire'; mention of this lecture is made on p. 81 below.

The Museum itself was much visited, and on the Monday afternoon was introduced to members, in a series of parties, by Mr. Stevens and Mr. Shortt. It was founded in 1861 by Dr. Richard Fowler, F.R.S., F.S.A., and a local committee, and was established in 1863 on its present site, 42 St. Ann Street, where also, in 1864, the Blackmore Museum was founded by William Blackmore. In 1926-33 the two Museums were linked together by three galleries built and equipped by Mr. William Wyndham, D.L., J.P., F.S.A. The illustrated booklet by Mr. Stevens, of which all present at the Meeting much appreciated

his kind gift of a copy, is fittingly entitled *The Salisbury Museums, 1861-1947: A Record of Eighty-six Years' Progress*. The Fowler Room exhibits Natural History, the Blackmore Museum its own large Stone Age and Comparative collections; the three Wyndham Galleries are devoted to Stonehenge and the contemporary and later Prehistoric, Roman, and Saxon antiquities of the district and to the archaeology of Old Sarum, with other local collections, including By-Gones and Costume; New Sarum, the City of Salisbury from the thirteenth century onwards, is illustrated in the Marsh Room, while the Nightingale Room contains local Yeomanry and Volunteer uniforms, and the Wilkes Room an admired collection of British Pottery and Porcelain. On the same afternoon members visited the Cathedral Library and its Muniments, on which a descriptive note is printed on pp. 148-9 below, under the guidance of the Deputy Librarian, Dr. Elsie Smith.

The series of visits spread over the five full days of the Meeting is set out in the following synopsis, with the names of the party's guides, and page-references to the accounts of the sites and buildings visited which appear, under their various periods, in the body of this Report. In the illustrated Programme supplied to those taking part, shorter accounts of these were printed in the order of the itinerary.

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Thanks are due to the guides for their expositions, and, for permission to make the visits, likewise to the Dean of Salisbury and the incumbents of the various churches and to the proprietors and tenants of the other sites or buildings, namely the Archdeacon of Sarum and Mr. A. Ford-Moore ; the Headmaster of the Choristers' School, Capt. W. H. Randoll Blacking, F.R.I.B.A., Major J. H. Jacob, and Sir Reginald Kennedy-Cox (Salisbury Cathedral Close) ; the Mayor and Corporation and the Town Clerk of Salisbury ; the Town Clerk of Blandford ; the Ministry of Works ; the G.O.C. Southern Command ; the G.O.C. Polish Resettlement Corps ; the Headmistress of Cranborne Chase School, Crichel House ; Miss D. Cobb, Mrs. Engleheart, and the National Trust ; Mr. A. Arundell, Mr. J. Claridge, Mr. J. K. Henderson, Mr. R. M. Leddra, Mr. G. Lee and Major J. Morrison ; Miss Scott, Matron of Trinity Hospital ; and especially the Marquess of Salisbury and the Earls of Pembroke and Radnor : Lord Salisbury generously contributed a Note to the Programme, reprinted in this volume (p. 175), on Cranborne Manor, which was visited by his permission ; Lord Pembroke kindly welcomed the Institute at Wilton House in person ; and at Longford Castle, visited by permission of Lord Radnor, the Institute had the pleasure of being received by Lady Radnor. Especial thanks are due also to Major J. Joyce, Curator of the Pitt-Rivers Museum, Farnham, for his welcome and address to the Institute there, and, with Mrs. Joyce, for the tea which the Institute afterwards enjoyed on the lawn of the Museum. Appreciation should also be recorded of the meals served on the various excursion days at the George and Avon Hotels, Amesbury ; the Memorial Hall, Wilton ; the Memorial Hall, Downton ; the Crown Hotel and Mary's Café, Blandford ; the Grosvenor Hotel, Shaftesbury, and the Victoria Hall, Tisbury ; and of the motor-coach service provided by Wilts and Dorset Motor Services, Ltd.

The Institute's last Summer Meeting in Wiltshire was that held at Devizes in 1920 (Report, *Archaeological Journal*, vol. lxxvii, 1920, 323). At Salisbury the Institute has met twice previously : first in 1849 (Report, *Arch. Journ.*, vi, 297, and in full in special volume published in 1851), and secondly in 1887 (Report, *Arch. Journ.*, xlv, 407). On that occasion, as also again when the Institute met at Dorchester in 1897 (*Arch. Journ.*, liv, 405), the Presidency of the Meeting was held by General Pitt-Rivers, whose two Presidential Addresses are noticed below (p. 35) in the course of a paper contributed, in commemoration and review of his archaeological work, to the present Report. In preparing this volume, the Editor has had much assistance for which he wishes to return thanks, both from the named contributors to it, in their articles and notes, and in many ways also from the President, Hon. Secretary and Assistant Secretary, from Mr. Shortt, and from Professor and Mrs. Stuart Piggott. To Mr. Frank Stevens he is grateful especially for permission to reprint, from the Meeting Programme, the contributions combined below into a brief Introduction to the History of Salisbury, which well serves both as a record of Mr. Stevens's various addresses to the Meeting, and as an Introduction also to this Report of a week which he, and with him Mrs. Stevens, did so much to make successful.

Lastly there must be recorded, with deep regret, the death of Mr. D. H. Montgomerie, F.S.A., which occurred in 1948, a few days only after he had completed his article, printed at p. 129 below, on Old Sarum. He was particularly devoted to that subject, having taken a most active part in the Old Sarum excavations of 1909-15, with special responsibility for the surveying, plans, and architectural drawings. This article, illustrated from his carefully-checked surveys and including material not previously published, is thus of original authority. He will be fitly remembered by it.

BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF SALISBURY AND TO THE CITY RAMPART, HALL OF JOHN HALL, COUNCIL HOUSE AND OTHER BUILDINGS

BY FRANK STEVENS

Human occupation in or around the two city-sites, of Old Sarum and New Sarum, has been kept up since the Palaeolithic period. Upper Acheulian implements were found at Bemerton in 1863, closely followed by both Upper and Lower Acheulian at Milford Hill. And then at Fisherton was found a 'Lower Mousterian' implement, with the remains of a Mammoth. Neolithic implements have been found in the Close, and in many of the streets of Salisbury; in 1860, a Bronze Age rapier was found at Fisherton. The Iron Age settlement at Highfield was investigated in 1866-9; later, sites have come to light at Woodbury, and on Harnham Hill, also of that period. Roman occupation, in the immediate neighbourhood, is centred on Old Sarum, with the Roman roads that radiate from it. The Saxons fought the Britons at 'Searobyrg' in 552. Saxon weapons and skeletons were found in 1772 and 1878 near St. Edmund's church, and in 1854 an extensive cemetery of the period was found at Harnham.

The city of Old Sarum took more definite form under the Conqueror. The first Cathedral there was begun in 1075, and consecrated by St. Osmund in 1092. Five days later it was struck by lightning and partially destroyed. Under Henry I, Bishop Roger built the stone 'keep' of the Castle and enlarged the Cathedral. But by Stephen he was taken prisoner and cast into his own dungeons at Devizes; and when he died still in disgrace in 1139, the king seized his castles, among them this of Sarum, alongside the episcopal Cathedral precinct. King's men and Bishop's men failed to live happily together at Old Sarum; and finally the soldiers shut the gates of the city against the Canons and clergy of Bishop Richard Poore, as they returned from their Rogation procession in 1217.

The Bishop at once removed his chair to what became New Sarum, where he laid the foundations of his new Cathedral in 1220. By 1227, the new city had received its first charter, making the Bishop its overlord, with absolute powers. The story of New Sarum is one of a struggle for freedom from this episcopal control, which was not completed until the charter of James I, in 1611.

After the translation of Bishop Poore to Durham in 1228, Bishop Bingham carried on his plans by building Ayleswade Bridge over the river, which deflected traffic from the old capital city of Wilton into Salisbury. From 1261 there was a Mayor, and by 1270 a Bishop's Guildhall and three parish churches, as well as the Liberty of the Close, and two houses of Friars, Black and Grey; in 1295, two members were returned to Parliament. In 1302 the citizens refused to pay 'tallage' and surrendered their charter, but bitterly repented in 1306 and secured a new one.