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Congress of Archæological Societies
in union with
The Society of Antiquaries of London

Report
of the
Earthworks Committee

Accounts, Reports of the Council
and of the Congress for the year

1923

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1924

Congress of Archæological Societies

(in union with the Society of Antiquaries of London).

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¹ Retires 1924. ² Retires 1925. ³ Retires 1926.

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Hon. Secretary :

ALBANY F. MAJOR, O.B.E., F.S.A., 39, The Waldrons, Croydon.

The Congress meets annually in November, at the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House. Each affiliated society is invited to send two delegates, and to suggest for discussion any subject of general archæological importance.

Societies wishing to become affiliated should communicate in the first instance with the Hon. Secretary of the Congress, Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, W.1. The annual subscription is £1, payable in advance on July 1st.

Report of the Council, June 30th, 1923.

The Council is happy to report that the financial position of the Congress continues to be satisfactory, the balance on 30th June last being £52 18s. 5d. It must, however, be remembered that the publication for 1922 had not been issued by that date, so that no account has been taken of its cost. The Council desires once again to express its grateful thanks to Mr. G. C. Druce, F.S.A., for auditing the accounts.

During the year the Glasgow Archæological Society, the Worcestershire Archæological Society and the Peterborough Archæological Society have been affiliated to the Congress, while the British Record Society has withdrawn. The number of affiliated Societies now stands at 43.

At the last Annual Congress a Committee was appointed to consider the best means of securing the preservation of manorial and other local records as affected by the passing of the Law of Property Act, 1922. This Committee met on two occasions and letters were addressed to the Master of the Rolls, the Director of the British Museum, the President of the Incorporated Law Society and the President of the Selden Society, asking their co-operation in approaching the Lord Chancellor with a view to securing the insertion of a protective clause in any Amending Act which might be contemplated. To these letters favourable replies were received. In the meantime the matter was taken up by the Society of Antiquaries which approached the Lord Chancellor and the Prime Minister, and representatives of the Society, who were also members of your Committee, attended a conference with the Council of the Law Society on the subject. In these circumstances the Committee felt that any further action on its part, at least for the present, was unnecessary, as the matter could safely be left in the hands of the parent Society.

Your Council has also had carefully to consider the position of the *Year's Work*. Although a deficit on the first number was contemplated, the loss has proved to exceed £31. It was hoped that it might be possible without impairing their usefulness to reduce the

size of subsequent numbers by condensation and the omission of certain official matter, but subsequent consideration proved that this was not feasible. It was also felt that there was of necessity so much overlapping with other publications as to make it extremely doubtful whether the value of the *Year's Work* was such as to warrant its continuation in its present form. The Council therefore has decided with considerable reluctance and regret that it is not justified in continuing the *Year's Work* on the original lines. Future issues will therefore contain only the Reports of the Council, of the Annual Congress and of the Earthworks Committee, as to the value and usefulness of which last Report there can be no question, since it covers a field in which there are no rivals. The title "Year's Work" will necessarily be dropped as being a misnomer under the present conditions. In arriving at this decision the Council desires to make it quite clear that it is in no way questioning the judgment of the late Honorary Secretary in initiating this publication, which in different circumstances must have provided a useful and handy guide to the archæological work of the year.

According to rule the following members retire from the Council : Mr. R. G. Collingwood, Mr. G. Eyre Evans, Mr. M. S. Giuseppi, Mr. Albany Major and Prof. Myres. The Council recommends the following for election in their place and to fill one other vacancy :— Mr. E. A. B. Barnard, Rev. G. M. Benton, Mr. J. E. Couchman, Dr. Cyril Fox, Dr. W. Martin and Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler. The Council also recommends that the Honorary Secretary of the Earthworks Committee be an *ex officio* member of the Council.

Report of the Proceedings at the 31st Congress.

The Thirty-first Congress was held at the Society of Antiquaries on Tuesday, 20th November, Mr. Ralph Griffin, Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, being in the chair.

The following Societies sent delegates :—

<i>Society.</i>	<i>Delegates.</i>
Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.	Sir William Fry, D.L. E. W. Lynam.
Cambrian Archæological Society.	W. J. Hemp, F.S.A.
Society of Genealogists of London.	Sir T. H. C. Troubridge, Bart. Rev. C. Moor, D.D., F.S.A. John Humphreys, F.S.A.
Birmingham Archæological Society.	Rev. W. E. Blathwayt.
Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society.	James Berry, F.S.A. Edwin Hollis.
Archæological and Architectural Society for the County of Buckingham.	Rev. Dr. Cranage, F.S.A.
Cambridge Antiquarian Society.	Prof. E. S. Prior, A.R.A., F.S.A.

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| Cambs. and Hunts. Archæological Society. | R. H. Edleston, F.S.A. |
| Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society. | E. V. Collier. |
| Cornwall, Royal Institution of | Canon Thomas Taylor, F.S.A. |
| Cumberland and Westmorland Anti-
quarian and Archæological Society. | R. G. Collingwood, F.S.A. |
| Derbyshire Archæological Society. | P. H. Currey. |
| | H. Vassall, F.S.A. |
| Dorset Antiquarian Field Club. | His Honour Judge Udal, F.S.A. |
| Essex Archæological Society. | Canon F. W. Galpin. |
| Glasgow Archæological Society. | Dr. W. G. Black. |
| Hampshire Field Club and Archæological
Society. | W. Dale, F.S.A. |
| East Herts. Archæological Society. | H. C. Andrews. |
| Kent Archæological Society. | Aymer Vallance, F.S.A. |
| Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian
Society. | George Bethell. |
| Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society. | J. Brownbill. |
| | Col. Parker, F.S.A. |
| Leicestershire Architectural and Archæo-
logical Society. | G. Farnham, F.S.A. |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne, Society of Anti-
quaries of. | W. Parker Brewis, F.S.A. |
| Norfolk and Norwich Archæological
Society. | W. R. Rudd. |
| Prehistoric Society of East Anglia. | Miss N. F. Layard, F.S.A. |
| | R. A. Smith, F.S.A. |
| Somersetshire Archæological Society. | H. St. George Gray. |
| Suffolk Institute of Archæology. | C. Partridge, F.S.A. |
| Surrey Archæological Society. | Lord Farrer. |
| | W. E. St. Laurence Finney, M.D. |
| Sussex Archæological Society. | Hilary Jenkinson, F.S.A. |
| | J. E. Couchman, F.S.A. |
| National Museum of Wales. | R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A. |
| | Dr. D. R. Paterson, F.S.A. |
| Wiltshire Archæological Society. | Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler, F.S.A. |
| Worcestershire Archæological Society. | B. Howard Cunnington. |
| | E. A. B. Barnard, F.S.A. |
| Yorkshire Archæological Society | Rev. J. Willis. |
| | E. W. Crossley, F.S.A. |
| | Col. Parker, F.S.A. |

In addition there were present Mr. Albany Major, F.S.A., Secretary of the Earthworks Committee, Mr. Willoughby Gardner, F.S.A., and Dr. William Martin, F.S.A., members of Council, and Mr. Leland Duncan, F.S.A., Mr. William Page, F.S.A., Rev. R. U. Potts, F.S.A., Mr. C. O. Skilbeck, F.S.A., and Rev. S. W. Wheatley, F.S.A., members of Diocesan Advisory Committees, and Mr. J. P. Bushe-Fox, F.S.A., Inspector of Ancient Monuments for England.

The Chairman explained that the President of the Congress, Sir Hercules Read, was unfortunately unable to be present owing to illness, and it was accordingly resolved that a letter be sent to the President expressing the regret of the Congress at his inability to be present and at the cause thereof.

The Report of the Council (p. 7) having been circulated, was taken as read, and its adoption was moved from the chair, seconded by the Secretary and carried.

The Treasurer's accounts (p. 5) having also been circulated, were likewise taken as read and their adoption moved from the chair, seconded by Mr. W. J. Hemp, and carried.

Mr. Albany Major presented the Report of the Earthworks Committee (p. 28).

Mr. Willoughby Gardner drew attention to the levelling of part of the ditch of Mold Castle on the occasion of the recent Eisteddfod and moved the following resolution :—

“ The Congress of Archæological Societies regrets to hear that damage has been done to Mold Castle by the Local Committee of the National Eisteddfod of Wales and the Mold Urban District Council, and trusts that steps will be taken to repair the damage and restore the earthworks to their original condition.”

This was seconded by Mr. W. J. Hemp and carried.

Mr. W. R. Rudd (Norfolk) drew attention to the Norfolk Archæological Trust which had been formed to purchase and preserve earthworks and buildings of historical interest, and suggested that this and similar bodies might concentrate on the protection of occupied houses which were outside the scope of the Ancient Monuments Act.

Col. Parker (Yorkshire) drew attention to a new danger threatening earthworks in the activities of Boy Scouts, who, to his knowledge, had in some instances carried out excavations, and although all finds were sent to the local museum, he considered that scouts were not a suitable body to carry out such work.

Mr. St. George Gray (Somerset) emphasised the debt the Congress owed Mr. Major for collecting the material for the Earthworks Report, and congratulated him especially on his work on the Wansdyke. The Somerset Archæological Society, which was meeting next year at Bristol, proposed to make a cutting at the Somerset end of the dyke in connection with their meeting.

Mr. Couchman (Sussex) asked if Mr. Major had any information as to any damage to the towers at Reculver caused by recent gales.

The Chairman stated that the towers belonged to Trinity House, but as they were of no more use to that body it was hoped to hand them over to the Office of Works. It was therefore difficult to say who at the moment was responsible.

Mr. Major said that he understood some repairs were in progress.

Lord Farrer (Surrey) urged the advisability of bringing the matter before the Parliamentary candidates for the district.

The Report was then put from the chair and adopted.

The Chairman proposed the election of the Officers and Council, the following being nominated to succeed those members who retired by rule :—Mr. E. A. B. Barnard, Rev. G. M. Benton, Mr. J. E. Couchman, Dr. Cyril Fox, Dr. William Martin and Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler.

The proposal was seconded by Mr. Parker Brewis (Newcastle) and carried.

The Chairman moved that the Honorary Secretary of the Earthworks Committee should be *ex officio* a member of the Council. This was seconded by Mr. Brewis and carried.

Mr. Jenkinson (Surrey), on behalf of the Surrey Archæological Society, moved the following resolution :—

“ That instead of affiliated Societies purchasing copies of the Earthworks Report, the subscription of Societies should be raised slightly, in return for which the Congress should give a copy of the Report to such members of affiliated Societies as should ask for it.”

He urged that under the scheme by which copies were purchased by a Society and sent indiscriminately to all its members, at least nine-tenths of the copies printed represented, in his opinion, a complete waste of printing and money. He suggested that were his resolution adopted the Congress should supply societies with a single page leaflet which might be signed and returned by such members as desired copies of the report.

Dr. Finney (Surrey) seconded the resolution formally.

Mr. Cunnington (Wilts.) pointed out that under the present system members of several societies received a copy from each society to which they belonged.

The Secretary pointed out that according to his calculations the adoption of the resolution would mean an increase in the subscription of between 10 and 15 shillings a year, which would fall very heavily on the smaller societies, and on those which did not take copies of the Report, and he feared that such an increase would lead to many resignations. He, however, suggested that if, instead of raising the subscription, Societies would themselves find out how many of their members desired to have copies of the Report and would then purchase these, the cost to such societies would be about the same as an increased subscription and in many cases would be less than the amount paid now for reports. In this way those societies who did not require reports would not be penalized.

Dr. Martin supported the Secretary's views.

Mr. Barnard (Worcestershire) emphasized the educational value of the Earthworks Report, and did not deprecate indiscriminate distribution.

Judge Udal, Sir William Fry, Mr. Bethell and Mr. Lynam spoke against any proposal to raise the subscription.

Mr. Collingwood and Mr. Andrews urged that the present arrangements should continue.

Mr. Major suggested that societies who desired to continue the present arrangements should be allowed to do so.

Mr. Rice pointed out the difficulty which societies would experience in ascertaining the number of copies they would require if the present arrangements were changed.

Lord Farrer explained that the reasons why his Society had

brought forward this resolution were purely economical. The present system caused a considerable and, in his view, unnecessary expense to many societies which the adoption of the resolution would prevent.

The resolution was then amended by agreement and carried as follows :—

“ That instead of affiliated Societies purchasing copies of the Earthworks Report the Congress should arrange to sell a copy of the Report to such members of affiliated Societies as ask for it through their Society. Details of arrangements to be left in the hands of the Council.”

In the unavoidable absence of Professor Myres (Oxford Architectural and Historical Society), who had arranged to move a resolution on recent proposals to utilize for naval, military and commercial purposes, sites of historic or scientific interest or natural beauty, the Secretary read the following statement which Professor Myres had sent him :

The recent attempts to make use of sites of historical or scientific interest, or of natural beauty for administrative or commercial purposes, either by Government Departments, or with their concurrence (as at Avebury), make it plain that the present Ancient Monuments Act is inadequate to protect even the class of monuments which it was designed to secure from injury, and does not cover, at all, a large class of sites, such as Lulworth Cove or Holmbury Hill, of which the scientific interest is inherent in the locality itself, and independent of any human contribution in the way of buildings and other monuments.

A good deal may be done locally by learned societies to form public opinion in defence of such sites ; but the Avebury crisis last summer shows how easily this safeguard can be put out of action by powerful interests, at the critical moment.

It is therefore submitted that the sole effective remedy is to form public opinion, through learned societies which are not confronted with a local problem of their own, and through the Press, in favour of a far wider and far more strictly worded Act for the Preservation of Sites of Historic or Scientific Interest, or of Natural Beauty. It should be drafted on the lines of the present Ancient Monuments Act, but with the proviso that the scheduled sites shall be reserved against any kind of disturbance, either by Government departments or any other body or person, so long as they remain in the schedule ; and that their removal from the schedule may only be effected by a repeal of that part of the Act which covers them ; that is, by a deliberate decision of Parliament that national interests demand the defacement or removal of the monument or site in question. Such an Act would, of course, be liable to repeal or suspension in war-time or other national emergency ; but it is submitted that in view of the action of Government Departments in

recent instances, nothing less than a necessary appeal through Parliament to the public opinion of the country appears adequate to restrain the recklessness of public officials in dealing with such matters in the interest of their particular department. I suggest that in the first instance the Congress should address a strongly worded remonstrance to the Ministers in charge of the Departments concerned in the recent attempts to disfigure Avebury, Holmbury Hill and Lulworth, and also to the Prime Minister's office and to the Treasury; and that the Committee of the Congress should be asked to take into consideration any further steps that may be necessary, either independently or in conjunction with other bodies. The British Association has already taken action in the sense indicated above, and has called the attention of its corresponding societies to the matter, with a view to concerted action in future.

The Secretary then moved on behalf of Professor Myres the following resolution, which had been adopted by the British Association at its recent meeting :—

“ To represent to H.M. Government in view of recent proposals to utilize for naval, military or commercial purposes, sites of historic or scientific interest, or of natural beauty, such as Avebury, Holmbury Hill and Lulworth Cove and its neighbourhood, the urgent need of some effective protection of such sites from disfigurement or obstruction.”

Col. Parker seconded the resolution.

Lord Farrer urged that the Ministry of Transport should also be approached, as great harm was being done by the construction of new roads which were planned by the Ministry without much, if any, consultation with the local authorities.

Sir William Fry also drew attention to the harm done by new roads and urged that local bodies should be consulted before orders were issued by the Ministry of Transport.

Mr. Bushe-Fox was of opinion that it was little use consulting the local authorities to judge by the action of the local authority in the case of Whitgift Hospital.

Mr. Major moved to add the words “ transport or other public ” after the word “ commercial.” This was seconded by Col. Parker and adopted, and the amended resolution was then put and carried as follows :—

“ To represent to H.M. Government in view of recent proposals to utilize for naval, military, commercial, transport or other public purposes, sites of historic or scientific interest or of natural beauty, such as Avebury, Holmbury Hill and Lulworth Cove and its neighbourhood, the urgent need of more effective protection of such sites from disfigurement or obstruction.”

The Secretary read the following statement by Professor Maw on the progress of the Survey of English Place-Names.

The chief event in the History of the Survey since the report made to the Congress last November is the establishment of the English Place-name Society, founded with the two-fold object of:—

1. Securing publication of the results of the Survey.

2. Finding funds for the necessary expenses of the Survey. The Society was established in the spring of this year and already the response in membership is of such a character as to make the question of publication quite a safe one. The appeal for funds over and above the minimum subscription necessary for publication has not been as successful as one might have hoped and the work of the Survey is still greatly in need of funds.

The Society is issuing its first volume in the form of a general introduction to the Survey, in the summer of next year. Full particulars will be found in the Society's prospectus. The contents of and the contributors to that volume set forth very clearly the co-operation between the historian, the linguist, and the archæologist, which has now been secured, in solving the problems of our place-names. Progress is being made with work upon individual counties and among those which are most advanced in preparation are the counties of Buckingham, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Derbyshire, Essex, Lincolnshire and Surrey. In the latter county the Society has been fortunate in securing the co-operation of Mr. Arthur Bonner, F.S.A., and the Surrey Archæological Society.

One of the chief features in the preparation of the material for these volumes is the use of early unprinted material, and the Society would very specially welcome any help which members of the Congress and their societies could give, either in transcribing the place-name material from such records at the Record Office or elsewhere, or in putting them into touch with those who may for other purposes have already made transcripts of such documents, though they are at present still unpublished. Another way in which help can be given is in securing membership of all those Societies or Libraries in which they may be interested. Many such have already joined but there are still considerable gaps in the list.

Lord Farrer drew attention to the recent publication of the Report of the Commission on District Probate Registeries (Cd. 1968/1923). The proposal was to concentrate the wills in a few selected places and he feared that it might lead to all ancient wills being sent up to Somerset House, where they could not possibly be made available. He urged that if the present system was to be altered, it should be altered in favour of those carrying out historic research.

Col. Parker had no idea what records would be affected, but he feared that the result would be to make old records not easily available and there was nothing in the Report as to granting facilities for research.

Mr. Crossley thought that so far as modern wills were concerned the proposals would prove a convenience, but the

proposed suppression of local registries required careful watching. He suggested that the matter should be discussed by the local societies. He was strongly opposed to the wills being moved to London and pointed out that it was only because Yorkshire wills were concentrated at York that his Society had been able to publish indexes to them.

Mr. Rice remarked that his experience of Probate Registries went back for many years ; and in the past the overflow of district registries had certainly been sent to Somerset House.

Mr. Barnard understood that under the new scheme it was proposed to move all Hereford and Worcester wills to Gloucester, where there was already great congestion.

Dr. Black referred to the arrangements obtaining in Scotland and had nothing but praise for the work of the Register House at Edinburgh. The removal of wills there had undoubtedly greatly facilitated research.

Mr. Hemp drew attention to the urgent necessity of wills being properly housed and to the frequent inadequacy of the strong rooms provided. He moved the following resolution :—

“ That the Council be empowered to take appropriate action at any time, should it seem to be desirable.”

Lord Farrer seconded.

Mr. Crossley strongly objected to the Council taking any action before the Local Societies had had an opportunity of considering the question.

Lord Farrer pointed out that his only object in raising the question was to draw attention to the report.

Mr. Hemp thereupon withdrew his resolution and it was decided that the question should be raised again at next year's congress.

The meeting then adjourned until the afternoon.

At the afternoon session Mr. F. C. Eeles, Secretary of the Central Committee for the Protection of Churches, delivered an address on “The Work and Aims of the Diocesan Advisory Committees on Faculties and the Protection of Churches.”

The Chairman, in introducing Mr. Eeles, read the following extract from a letter sent by Sir Hercules Read, the President of the Congress : “ I have no doubt there will be sturdy critics of the Church's action in these matters. It is quite right that there should be, for it must not be forgotten that ecclesiastical buildings were withdrawn from the action of the Ancient Monuments Bill on the express understanding that they would be efficiently guarded by the Church itself. Thus, the layman has a right to claim this much from the Ecclesiastical Authorities.” In that Churches were the greatest possession that any country could have, both from the point of view of the Church and of archæology and antiquity, the Chairman thought it was the duty of the Congress to use its influence to see that no mischievous interference should be allowed in connection

with Church buildings. In the past century a great deal of interference had been permitted without let or hindrance, and it was, therefore, a matter for serious consideration by the Congress of Archæological Societies as how best to secure that such interference should not be repeated in future. It was hoped that the Faculty Committees could secure that, and, if so, an account of the work done by those bodies should be of interest to them, and for that reason the Council had asked Mr. Eeles to lay before the Congress a resumé of the original inception of Faculty Committees and of the work they had so far done as well as what they proposed to do in the future.

Mr. Francis C. Eeles, in opening the discussion, said he would take them back to the 18th century, the latter part of which had seen the end, so to speak, of the age-long tradition of good art which in various forms had at all times produced things beautiful to look upon. He dealt with the influences leading up to the Gothic revival, which became identified with the revived life of the Church. There followed a demand for a great number of new things, but the supply had not been equal to it, with the result that an enormous commercialized system of production of new material had sprung up. So that in the Gothic revival were to be found destruction of late mediæval work and of Renaissance work ; a huge supply of mere commercialized productions ; drastic methods in repair work, with a theory of " complete restoration " which involved the destruction of later Gothic features that were held to be incongruous with the original builder's design. That led to the reproduction of conjectural lost features, which therefore came to be of the nature of shams. All this meant that whereas the general public had an idea that what was being achieved was the careful preservation of mediæval work throughout the country and the destruction of what was bad and unworthy, as a matter of fact there had been immense destruction of what was of the highest possible value, and in the name of restoration and preservation very great violence had really been done to the artistic treasures of the nation. They should not lose sight of the fact that side by side with that destruction there went on a great deal of truly vital preservative work. If they looked back over the 19th century he thought they would realize that the second generation of revivalists was more destructive and more to blame than the first. They had also to remember that in the days when the double revival in art and in the Church began, archæology was largely in its infancy ; it was only then beginning to emerge from the dilettantism of the Strawberry Hill period. It was with the emergence of the scientific method as applied to all the arts of the Church that a point of view grew up from which one could legitimately test actual practice in the handling of churches and their treasures and in sifting the right from the wrong. Towards the end of the 19th century there developed a desire in the

interest of art as a whole, to try to check in some more widespread manner the mischief that was still going on. The preservation and development of art had to be in some way brought into the sphere of scientific research and accurate knowledge, and had perforce to become, he regretted to say, to some extent artificial. It was necessary to have some system of organized control based on sound learning, both for preservation, and also for the guiding of artistic development, and preventing it degenerating along what, during the last fifty years or so, had come to be called, for want of a better word, commercial lines.

The Church had had for a very long time a protective system of her own, but shortly before the war people were beginning to recognize that it had never been properly worked, and that there was need for some more specific control. There were two ways in which control could be exercised; either the State could lay down that as Church buildings were of the widest possible importance, if the Church were unable to protect and look after them properly, the nation as a whole must do so; or the Church herself as owner and user of the buildings could be asked to keep them in proper preservation, and be taught and encouraged to do that in the right manner.

The whole question of the preservation of the treasures of the country had been before Parliament in 1913, when the Ancient Monuments Act was passed, and the Archbishop of Canterbury had given the Government a pledge that he would see that churches were properly safeguarded if they were exempted from the terms of that Act. He had then asked three Chancellors to draw up a report indicating how this pledge could be carried out, and they produced a lengthy document in which they advocated the setting up of Advisory Committees to supplement the legal knowledge and the legal system of the Church. The war supervened, and very little could be done; hence the impression that the Church was not willing to do anything in the matter. However, a move had eventually been made owing to the action of the Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Gore, who in 1916 appointed an Advisory Committee to assist the Chancellor in questions relating to War Memorials; that idea spread to other Dioceses, and several Diocesan Committees were formed to deal with this question. The powers of these committees came to be further extended. The Diocese of Truro empowered their Committee to deal with all cases coming up for Faculties, and not merely with War Memorials. Other dioceses followed that lead, and when the movement had become really large and had overspread most of the dioceses in the Church, it was felt that in practical working, some kind of body of appeal, some place of co-ordination and general information, was required. Thus, out of a group that had very often met at first at the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, and latterly in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster Abbey, under

the presidency of the Dean, was formed the Central Committee. That Committee had now been on its trial for two years with the result that a very full report would shortly be published, in the opening pages of which he had been authorized to print a letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury, in which His Grace had said: "I am personally most anxious to further in every way the action of such committees—Central and Diocesan—as I believe that in wise and capable hands their endeavours will be of the highest value in the historical, the architectural, and the ecclesiastical fields."

Although Diocesan Advisory Committees had no legal status, they were beginning to have what was of vastly more importance, namely, a moral status. It was coming to be regarded as improper for clergy and Parochial Church Councils to ignore them. Bishops, Chancellors and Archdeacons were making it practically impossible in diocese after diocese for anything to be done without the Committee being consulted; the practice of using those committees was going to be something far more useful than any mere form of legal compulsion, which would only arouse opposition. He was perfectly well aware how defective the system still was in certain places, but no one could deny that it was growing. He was, however, ashamed to say that five dioceses had no committee of this kind; still one must remember that the Church of England was a big organization, and it must necessarily be a matter of years before the system could become operative and effective throughout the Church. From experience in dioceses where there was full development, he felt confident that, as far as parish churches that came under the Faculty system were concerned, the whole country would be practically "watertight" in a few years' time.

Prof. E. S. Prior said the Advisory Committee of the Ely Diocese was of opinion that archæological interest in ancient churches could not be separated from the religious interest; they believed that the two were concurrent and interdependent, and for that reason they would be averse to ancient churches being taken out of the ecclesiastical and religious administration under which they were at present. At the same time, it must not be thought they were inclined either to be neglectful of, or lenient to, the abuses which had grown up in that administration with regard to the preservation of ancient churches. His Committee had had to fight against three interests: the interest of the incumbent, of the architect and of the firm, and it was necessary that that fight should be made if ancient churches were to be preserved. They had received the most complete backing from the Ecclesiastical Authorities. In what he was going to say he would like it to be understood that this Committee believed in the best intentions of those with whom they had to deal, but best intentions were often found in practice to do very evil things, such things being done, in the first place, from ignorance; secondly, from professional presumption; thirdly, from commercial greed. The

incumbent was very often hopelessly ignorant of what a church was as a practical fabric and of its art as an expressive art ; he did not, apparently, perceive that the religion which was his service in the Church owed its tradition and its effect to the fabric of the church and of the ornaments which that church contained. They were endeavouring to tell the incumbent that he was responsible ; that he could not shelter himself behind any architect employed. For if they were to transfer the protection and preservation of ancient buildings from the Church to the architects, what were their chances ? He knew of two monumental buildings of considerable value which had been woefully misused during the last ten years because of the idea that had got abroad that an architect was master in his work. But in his profession the architect had no commission to preserve anything. He was born to the idea that he had to make all things new and confirmed in it by his training ; he would never in his inmost heart admit that he ought to preserve instead of put in his own work. An architect should, therefore, only be allowed to enter upon a question of preservation when he renounced the plea that he was a professional architect. To turn from the architect to the firm, his Committee were constantly dealing with reports which said that a certain church was unsafe ; that it would become a ruin unless a good deal of money was spent on it. But when the Committee pointed out that one-third or one-quarter of the sum named would put a building into repair, was that received with gratitude ? No, with disappointment ; and why ? Because money-spending as a duty created the cult of the commercial firm. That, he believed, lay at the back of most of the treatment of churches by which they suffered. As he understood Mr. Eeles, the chief object was to gain time, and prevent things being done in the hole and corner way which had been the habit during the past years. If it was sufficiently known in a diocese, or in the minds of the clergy of that diocese, that the object was to preserve churches and to prevent and fight against ignorance, professional presumption and commercial art, then they would have done a very great work and have gone far to preserve their churches as they should be preserved.

Rev. Dr. Cranage agreed that there were individual architects with whom one had considerable difficulties, just as there were individual incumbents, but he hoped the Congress would not take it that all the incumbents in the Diocese of Ely were quite so hopeless as the ideal, or non-ideal, person whom Professor Prior had described. They had had very difficult cases to deal with, but there had been an increasing number of men who were reasonable and most anxious to meet the wishes of the Committee. There were local differences and local adaptations to circumstances. He was on two other Diocesan Advisory Committees, but although they were both doing good work, they were not nearly so active as that of Ely. The activity of the latter was largely due, first of all, to the direct and constant

encouragement of the Bishop and, secondly, to the promise of the Chancellor that he would grant no faculty without having the opinion of the Committee in writing. That seemed a perfectly vital part of the system. If the Chancellors were apathetic, they might, as a last resort, have to fall back on the State to over-ride the Chancellors, but in most cases the Chancellors had fallen in with the new movement. At first it had been thought sufficient to refer important matters such as the rebuilding of a certain part of the fabric to the Committee, but he and his colleagues had urged that every single application should be laid before it. People might often regard a matter as unimportant which really was by no means so. For instance, the question of a new heating apparatus; such apparatus had been known very seriously to interfere with the appearance and the safety of an ancient building. Then again in the early days it had often been found that the work for which a Faculty had been asked had already been completed, but he was glad to say that the Committee was now frequently getting applications for advice before anything whatever was done. His Committee always endeavoured to obtain the name of the actual craftsman and to put that prominently forward; they were not satisfied with saying that the work had been done by Messrs. So-and-so. For example, in the case of a stained-glass window where there was a central figure, they put forward the name of the craftsman who actually carried out that part of the work, so that he got due credit. He was not prepared to say that it would be entirely desirable to get rid of all the firms, but if the firm system was to go on, it was necessary that individual artists should get proper recognition. The form of lettering was also an important matter in which his Committee had been able to give advice. He believed the constitution of the Ely Committee was unique in that it was the Building Committee of the Diocesan Board of Finance and therefore the Committee which had the power of the purse. He did not know whether that had been copied anywhere else. There were certain disadvantages in that, but also great advantages: incumbents applied to the Committee for advice, and in its other capacity as the Building Committee of the Board of Finance it was able to say that the incumbent must accept its advice or else he would not get the grant. In practice, it might be said that the Committee of the Board of Finance had no architectural knowledge, but the members of his Committee who did not pretend to that knowledge had been good enough to delegate their powers to a small executive of five. The Central Committee was in its early stages and he did not think that Mr. Eeles would claim that its constitution was yet perfect. Nevertheless it had done very valuable work; in fact it seemed to him that Mr. Eeles had been over modest in not saying a little more as to the work that Committee had done. The Central Committee was, of course, concerned mainly with parish churches, for alteration of which Faculties had

to be obtained, but there had been one or two cases of applications to it from Deans and Chapters who had been anxious to meet the wishes of the Committee. He hoped what had been called the moral influence of the Central Committee would gradually extend not merely to parish churches but to Cathedral churches as well. In conclusion, he felt that the new system should be given a trial. He confessed that he had approached the matter as an archæologist as well as a Churchman, and he did not feel that in the majority of cases the two interests need conflict. If so, a very difficult situation would arise. He appealed to his brother archæologists to give the system a trial and, in particular, to help in any possible way in their own localities. If as a Church they had a few more years in which to put their house in order they would be able to show to any unbiased antiquary that they were making strenuous efforts and that it would be unwise to uproot a system which had grown up naturally and gradually in order to put some State system in its place.

Mr. J. Humphreys, speaking as Hon. Secretary of the Worcester Advisory Committee, said his Committee had begun operations in fear and trembling for they realized that they were up against interests and prejudices which it would be difficult to overcome. That Committee, nominated by the Bishop, consisted of twenty members—ten clergy and ten lay people. The attitude of incumbents who had consulted the Committee had at first been suspiciously cold, but as time went on that had changed and the advice of the Committee was now more widely sought. It was realized that the Advisory Committee was not out to oppose the interests of the Church or any alterations that might be effected, but simply to help and advise. Personally, he felt that nothing but good could come of the Advisory Committees if tact and sympathy for the incumbent were shown.

Col. Parker said that whilst they had heard of many dioceses in which there was complete accord between the Advisory Committee, the Bishop and the Chancellor, nevertheless there were cases in which there was absolute refusal on the part of the Bishop to appoint a Committee, where the Chancellor totally disapproved of Committees or where both of them had only appointed a Committee in order that it might be a sort of eyewash to carry out the Archbishop's undertaking when Cathedrals and other buildings were exempted from the control of the Office of Works. He did not know whether the North of England was more unhappy in that respect than other parts, but they had undoubtedly grave suspicions as to the use of some of the Committees. There was no difficulty in his own Diocese of Bradford, but that was a new diocese in which there were not many old churches, although there was a good deal to be done in connection with the new. In York and Liverpool the Committees were also working well, but in Chester there was no Committee, and he did not think that the Committees of Wakefield

and Ripon ever met. Surely it was important that if the Committees had been appointed they should be of some value. It seemed to him that something would also have to be settled with regard to new Cathedrals which were originally parish churches. Did they come under the Advisory Committees or not ?

Mr. Eeles replied that such Cathedrals came within the sphere of the Advisory Committees.

Col. Parker, continuing, said that even then the question arose as to how the Faculty question applied when a parish church was being turned into the aisle of a new Cathedral. Those, it seemed to him, were difficulties which could be solved if the Deans and Chapters would consent to bring their Cathedrals under the Advisory Committees. The Northern Dioceses had felt that they should be more closely in touch with a central body, and had therefore formed a Central Committee for the northern parts of England which would meet at various centres. In doing that they did not want in any way to separate themselves from the Central Committee in London. Finally, he would like to ask to what extent Diocesan Committees received support. Some of them were not consulted by the Bishops ; some were consulted only in very important matters, whilst others were fully consulted on every possible occasion. He thought it necessary so to organize the work that they could deal effectively with the difficulties arising, because there was no doubt that if they did not put a stop to the vandalism going on, with the cognizance of the Bishops, Church buildings would have to be handed over to the Office of Works.

Mr. E. W. Crossley thought that although the North was much less organized than the South there was a ray of hope in the fact that the Central Committee for the Northern Province had official recognition in a sense in which he thought the Central Committee for the south had not, for the former had been brought into existence by the passing of a resolution by the Lower House of Convocation, strongly approving the work of Diocesan Committees and advocating the creation of a Central Committee for the northern province.

Mr. C. Partridge said that although an Advisory Committee had been set up in the Diocese of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich and had received every sympathy, yet it seemed to him like shutting the stable door after the horse had been stolen. The harm had been done, for in Suffolk out of 500 churches there were only five that had not suffered "restoration." Further, there was a great deal of mischief being done in churchyards and he would like to see those also within the powers of the Committees.

Mr. W. Page corroborated what had been said with regard to the work done in various dioceses, including St. Albans. There was, of course, a very strong feeling with regard to handing over the care of the churches to the Office of Works, but he thought

if the Advisory Committees were given time they would ultimately prove of very great benefit and make that course unnecessary.

Mr. E. A. B. Barnard asked if Mr. Eeles could hold out any hope of more uniformity on the part of the Bishops and Chancellors in their attitude towards the Advisory Committees. It might be a very daring thing to suggest that there might be a possibility of the two Metropolitans calling the Bishops and Chancellors together and discussing the subject at large. Many of the Committees could be described as private committees and therefore there were many anomalies creeping into the appointments. Though comparatively hard words had been used in regard to the apathy of a certain type of clergy in the country one could not help feeling that there was now and then occasion for it. For instance, a gentleman had been appointed to the Advisory Committee of his diocese who, though an admirable man and an archæologist, did not hold the tenets of the Church of England; not only that, but he was a member of a Nonconformist body. It was a little difficult for clergy to be particularly interested when they knew that a Nonconformist minister was to enquire into the conditions of a church or into any application for a Faculty. His Committee represented a very scattered area in which it was impossible for the people in the various parishes to meet, in any way from the financial point of view, conditions which arose in the churches, especially with regard to ancient monuments. Such an instance had recently come to the knowledge of the Bishop's Advisory Committee and it had thus been possible for well-known 16th and 17th century monuments to be restored.

Mr. Garraway Rice asked if there were any means of urging those in authority to see that even small jobs were not done without a Faculty. Very serious damage was often caused by what was considered really small work.

Mr. St. George Gray bore testimony to the interest displayed by the incumbents of the Diocese of Bath and Wells in their churches, and to the effectiveness of the Diocesan Advisory Committee there, which was strongly supported throughout Somerset. He referred to the leakage from certain churches of pewter and small pieces of furniture. There were, however, certain churches who had formed a little case of specimens and he would like to see something more done in that direction. At any rate, he hoped such leakages would be put an end to.

Rev. W. E. Blathwayt instanced how a small pewter dish from a church in the parish of Marshfield in Gloucestershire had been restored to the church, as also a piece of pre-reformation church plate which had been put up for auction in London. He hoped all, whether clergy or laity, would do their best to restore to various churches what had been taken from them. In that way they would be doing something valuable, for which posterity ought to be thankful.

Mr. H. C. Andrews, dealing with the question of apathy on

the part of incumbents, suggested that there should be a course of compulsory lectures to be attended by candidates for Holy Orders in order that they might be made to realize their obligations and responsibilities for the preservation and proper care of the fabric of their churches. Speaking as Secretary of a small archæological Society he asked that information might be given by Faculty Committees to the officers of the local archæological society in the district in which a church was being restored or repaired. They would not presume to interfere in any way with the conclusions that the Faculty Committees arrived at, but they liked to know what was going on just for the pleasure of keeping a record for future generations. As to the suggestion that a small museum, so to speak, should be formed in each church, that was not always practicable, but there was always a town museum within fairly easy distance, and if pieces of carved work could not be preserved in the Church, the local curator would always be pleased to receive them.

Rev. R. U. Potts agreed that greater uniformity was desirable, but thought that so long as Advisory Committees were what they were greater uniformity was impossible. He maintained that the working of the system depended very much indeed on the Archdeacons ; they were the pivot of the whole thing. If all cases were submitted to them, and if the Archdeacons would submit those cases to the Committee, then the system would work. Where, however, Archdeacons did not know their churches or were not interested, then difficulty arose. He ventured to think that it was not a good plan for the Advisory Committee to be the same as the Church Building Committee. For instance, in the Diocese of Canterbury any plan sent up for a grant by the Church Building Committee had to pass a certain eminent architect, who therefore had the last word. He agreed that it was not good to have a practising architect on a Diocesan Advisory Committee, but one who was no longer practising was of very great help. A difficult question was the way in which matters were to be brought to the notice of the Committee. Supposing that there was any clear case of restoration which an incumbent had not brought to the notice of the Committee, choosing to entrench himself behind some architect, what was to be done ? He did not quite see what could be done in such an impasse. Then, certain rules were needed—and probably the Central Committee would be able to draw them up—as to the distinction between renewal and restoration. It had been said that the Committees were going on quietly and happily and growing in influence, and that they must not sacrifice their moral influence by taking up any case unless they were asked to. He would like to know how far the Committees were to take the initiative and how far they were to wait until they were called in.

Mr. Bushe-Fox endorsed the remarks made by Col. Parker to the effect that the Committees were not always a success. There

must be some good reason for that, and it seemed to him it was because the Committees depended almost entirely upon the goodwill of one, or perhaps, two men—the Bishop and the Chancellor. In the Report of the Ancient Monuments Advisory Committee appointed by H.M. First Commissioner of Works, 1921, it had been stated “ Provision should also be made to give the members of these bodies a definite status as assessors with Chancellors in all such matters,” and it was further urged that members of Advisory Committees should sit with the Chancellor as members of the Court for the purpose of deciding all questions other than of law. He would like to ask Mr. Eeles if there was any possibility of that coming about.

Mr. Aymer Vallance thought that if the Committees were to do any serious work they should have much wider powers; greater powers of compulsion; some kind of inquisitorial power, so that they might go and see what was being done and call the clergy to book if they did what was wrong. Further, the work of the Advisory Committees was very limited if it only applied in cases where Faculties were asked for. He agreed that it would be good for clergy to have instruction at Theological Colleges with regard to their churches; and it would also be good if the Committees, under the sanction of the Bishops, could draw up rules for the guidance of clergy in dealing with ancient churches. The question of decorations had not been referred to, but temporary decorations often led to permanent disfigurement. He was much interested in screen work and found innumerable cases of ancient woodwork simply bristling with nails and terribly disfigured because temporary decorations had been put up. That was also a matter on which Advisory Committees might draw up rules, sanctioned by the Bishops.

Mr. P. H. Currey said that, unfortunately in his diocese (Southwell) there was no Advisory Committee, but his experience had been that such a body would be welcomed as of great assistance. If, in the case of proposed memorials, the clergy could refer the donors to a Committee, it would relieve the former of much responsibility and sometimes of an unpleasant duty.

Mr. W. R. Rudd bore testimony to the appointment of certain Committees being merely “ eye-wash,” and he was certain that so long as the question of matters being laid before the Committees remained in the hands of the Chancellor, so far as Norwich Diocese was concerned there would not be any means of the Committee being of use.

Mr. Eeles, in replying, said there was considerable difference in the way the Committees were constituted. In all cases they had been appointed by the Bishop, nearly always with the approval of the Chancellor; in some cases also with the approval of the Diocesan Conference, which made the position stronger. The co-operation of Archdeacons was of enormous importance, as was that of their subordinate officials, the Rural Deans. In fact, it was

in that way that the Committees would gradually deal with all the smaller cases, such as those of minor repairs. What was wanted was that the Rural Deans should learn more about this part of their work, and avail themselves of the help of the Committee, and be more vigilant. There were, as a matter of fact, considerable numbers of Archdeacons and Rural Deans who were able and keen archæologists. Further, it was found that those who sat on the Committees, even if they had not very much knowledge or experience to begin with, gradually became keen; they learned their job; and in that way, without any sort of compulsion, the Committees would, he thought, become much more effective. The function of the Committees had been defined by the present Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Burge, at a recent Diocesan Conference, when he said that they were, first, advisers to the Chancellor; secondly, advisers to the Petitioners or parish authorities; thirdly, advisers to the Archdeacons and Rural Deans, and fourthly, advisers to the Diocesan Church Building Committee. The Bishop's first point meant that, when anyone sent an application for a Faculty, the Chancellor ought to send that to the Committee, and that was what most Chancellors now did; they made an instruction to their Registrar to get the opinion of the Advisory Committee in writing as a matter of normal diocesan procedure before submitting the papers to the Chancellor. He was sorry to say, however, that there were still a few who only referred selected applications. But that did not cover everything. A way in which difficulty frequently occurred, was in respect of cases which appeared to be of such a minor kind that perhaps in law a Faculty was not needed. A serious difficulty arose when a parish became irritated at having a scheme turned down after a Faculty had been applied for. Perhaps a scheme was started and as a result of a sale of work, or by some other means, the necessary money was obtained; the promoters went to the Court in all good faith; the Registrar sent the plans to the Committee, who then found something included that ought not to be done. Then the Committee had to deal with the petitioners, and trouble began; the petitioners thought they had the best possible scheme, but the Committee had come along and interfered with it. To get over that difficulty, most of the Committees, with the sanction of the Bishop and Chancellor, issued a placard to be hung in churches, the placard being supplemented by statements in the diocesan periodical, pointing out that if petitioners would only go to the Committee in the first instance they would often be saved the trouble of having their schemes rejected at a later stage. Now, however, it was becoming more and more common for the clergy and Parochial Church Councils to come to the Committee in the first instance. Further, in the Diocese of Worcester the Committee had actually gone round with the sanction of the authorities and made a complete survey of the ancient churches and their contents, and that was

being looked forward to as part of the future work of other committees. So far there had been so much to do with actually getting the Committees brought into being, and securing some sort of reasonable growth and uniformity of procedure that many other questions had been left for the future, among them that of churchyards. Then there was the function of the Committee acting as adviser to the Church Building Committee. Ely was peculiarly constituted in that the Diocesan Advisory Committee was the same as the Church Building Committee of the Diocesan Finance Board, but in other dioceses that was not the case. The real importance, however, of the fourth point made by the Bishop of Oxford was that in course of time there would be gradual elimination of the diocesan architect, which was very important. He had been told of dioceses in which the work of the Committee was even believed to have been thwarted by the architect who happened to occupy the position of adviser to the Diocesan Board of Finance. He thought in course of time that what would happen would be that the Diocesan Finance Board would send down to the Committee any applications for money for repairs and leave it to the Committee to get architectural advice. The Committee would then call in the man in each particular case that it thought best suited; it would not be the privilege of a permanent official. As regards the legal position of the Advisory Committees, of course in time the Committees or their representatives would, no doubt, be made assessors, as suggested in the report to which Mr. Bushe-Fox referred; but that could only come with the promised reform of the Ecclesiastical Courts. It was a matter which was not being forgotten. He knew that opinion in the Church was trending in that direction, but meanwhile they could only trust to the gradual growth of moral authority. As to Cathedrals, it was not every Cathedral that was outside the Faculty system; most of them, however, were, and not only Cathedrals but certain very important collegiate churches. That, of course, was the crux of the present situation. There were two or three Cathedrals which had little Advisory Committees of their own, without which they did nothing. That might be a way out of the difficulty. There was no single system for Cathedrals that one could turn to, and which would work in a uniform manner in the way in which the Consistory Courts worked for parish churches. It was frequently said, however, that as the Central Committee became more recognized and looked up to, and as the system became better known in the country, Deans and Chapters would gradually find themselves compelled to come in by the force of public opinion. Probably that was as it should be. As to the "dark places," he thought it was true to say that whereas the Northern Province had scored a distinct point over the Southern in getting recognition by Convocation for its Central Committee, yet in other respects it was, on the whole, behind the Southern Province. It certainly had a

larger proportion of no-Committee Dioceses. In the Southern Province that could only be paralleled in two dioceses, although there were still several dioceses where the working of the system left much to be desired. In some of these cases the committees were only just beginning, in one or two there were special difficulties which would take time to overcome. In the particular case of London, he believed that a method of working suited to its special circumstances was likely to be developed. The efficiency of certain committees—indeed of all—could be largely increased, if even a little more money were available for their needs. In St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich he thought the Committee would work well, though it had had a purely temporary set-back owing to the bishop going to Liverpool. The difficulty of Church finance in parishes where there were great East Anglian churches that served only a handful of people and were in bad condition was perhaps, to some extent, at the root of the difficulties referred to by the Norfolk representative. In the Diocese of Norwich they were very poor and the agricultural strike had made things worse. As regards uniformity of procedure, that was one of the objects for which the Central Committee existed, and one which they were gradually achieving. He had been glad to hear of the formation of the Northern Central Committee and thought it exactly what was wanted. The stronger the central organization of the Northern Province the better, because in view of what had been said with regard to it having received the approval of the Northern Convocation, the coming into line of the Northern dioceses was probably assured. With regard to the Southern Convocation, he believed that if and when the question came before that body some similar action was highly probable. The Central Committee had now been on its trial for two years, and the general opinion was that it had more than justified its existence. It had achieved a satisfactory settlement of a very acute difficulty in connection with one of the more important cathedrals and the forthcoming report would explain far more than he could possibly attempt on that occasion. He thanked those present for their criticisms, which were most helpful and welcome.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Eeles and to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

Report of the Earthworks Committee.

The outstanding feature to which your Committee has to invite the attention of the Congress in its present Report is the number of earthworks, among other monuments, recorded as scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Act. If the Board continues on its present course its work will be of inestimable value. The case of Oldbury Camp in Kent, where the Act was invoked to save an earthwork which had been marked out for destruction at the hands of the

builder, is particularly encouraging. Needless to say there are gaps which your Committee would like to see filled. The Home Counties, where the danger of destruction is very great, are strangely neglected, with the exception of Essex and Hertfordshire, where the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments has shown the way.

Cases of destruction are not numerous, but include one camp, Cholesbury, which has been scheduled as an ancient monument. The case is being investigated. There are two cases of Roman work being destroyed, or in jeopardy, at Bitterne and Reculver. A very disquieting case is reported from Wales, where the local Committee of the National Eisteddfod of Wales filled in part of the ditch of Mold Castle (Norman) to provide space for the Gorsedd Circle. The castle belongs to the Mold Urban District Council. Strangers imagine that the Eisteddfod exists to give vent to the passion for their native language, history and antiquities that is burning in the breasts of Welshmen and it is surprising to find it an active agent in such an act of vandalism. The Welsh Ancient Monuments Board is endeavouring to get the damage made good and your Committee recommends that the Congress should take action in the same direction. Complaints recur of damage due to rabbits, agriculture, military activities, etc., which for the most part must be left for local action to check, if possible. Societies and individuals, however, are urged to make a point of reporting to your Committee any serious cases that come before them.

Two cases have been much before the public during the year, remotely affecting earthworks, in which some may think your Committee should have taken action, the proposal of the Admiralty to establish a Magnetic Observatory on Holmbury Common and of the Marconi Company to set up a wireless station at Avebury. It was, however, ascertained that the purchase contemplated by the Admiralty was far from the camp on Holmbury Hill and, as it appeared that the earthworks at Avebury would not themselves be interfered with by the proposals of the Marconi Company, there appeared to be no ground for action on the part of your Committee.

Besides the action of the Ancient Monuments Board there is a new and commendable movement in Norfolk, where a Norfolk Archæological Trust has been formed for the acquisition and preservation of ancient sites and buildings of archæological interest. This has already resulted in a camp at West Runton, near Cromer, being acquired and handed over to the National Trust, and is an example which other counties might well follow.

Our knowledge of earthworks is being continually extended, but mainly by the small band of active workers in the field whose names are familiar to readers of these Reports. The success that attends their efforts shows how wide a field is open to those who refuse to take it for granted that there is nothing more to be learned in their neighbourhood. Dr. Eric Gardner's study of Hambledon

Hill in Dorset shows how fruitful a minute study of a well-known earthwork may be, even without excavation, and Mrs. J. E. Birch's identification of the site of an earthwork that was before entirely unknown among the houses and gardens of a Surrey suburb is evidence of what discoveries may be made in the most unpromising localities. Other discoveries include traces of two unknown minor Roman roads in Surrey and Sussex, the notable confirmation by Messrs. O. G. S. Crawford and A. D. Passmore of the continuation of the "Avenue" at Stonehenge down to the river Avon, which had been revealed by air-photographs, and further discoveries by the Hon. Secretary on Wansdyke, both in Wiltshire and in Somerset. This latter work brought to light the astonishing fact that the course of the dyke from Maes Knoll to Dundry had been traced some years ago by Dr. A. B. Prowse, of Clifton, who brought his discovery before a local Society. The importance of this discovery was not, however, recognized locally and Somerset archæologists in general knew nothing of it. Mr. G. E. Cruickshank perseveres in his efforts to unravel the tangle of the Middlesex Grim's Dyke, which he is gradually clearing up, and besides reports of specific discoveries, Mr. W. J. Hemp informs your Committee that in the course of his duties as Inspector of Ancient Monuments he has discovered many unrecorded earthworks in North Wales—Flintshire and Denbighshire in particular—especially tumuli. Of these there are over a hundred new ones in one district of Flintshire alone.

As regards excavation besides the discovery of the extension of the "Avenue," the examination of Stonehenge under the direction of Colonel W. Hawley continues with important results and a systematic examination of the important Roman site of Richborough has been begun under the direction of Major J. P. Bushe-Fox. Work on another Roman site, Viroconium in Shropshire, which was brought to a standstill by the outbreak of the war, has been resumed by the Birmingham Archæological Society, thanks to the liberality of Sir Charles Hyde, Bart., who is providing funds for the work. Another promising site is Ham Hill in Somerset, where the Somerset Archæological Society has begun systematic excavation under the direction of Mr. H. St. George Gray, and new light has already been thrown upon the question of the date of the settlement.

Your Committee is glad to be able to report that Professor R. A. S. Macalister, Litt.D., F.S.A., has consented to join the Committee to represent Ireland in place of the late Mr. T. J. Westropp, whose valuable reports from that country are much missed. Your Committee has received no information from Ireland since his death.

In conclusion, your Committee has once again the pleasant task of thanking Mr. A. E. Steel, Assistant Treasurer of the Congress of Archæological Societies, for his invaluable help in the preparation of the Bibliography and of acknowledging its indebtedness to the

Secretaries of affiliated Societies and the many other correspondents without whose help it would be impossible for its Report to be prepared. Detailed information follows under the usual heads.

England and Wales.

PRESERVATION AND RECORD.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—A County Committee for Bedfordshire has been inaugurated under the Ancient Monuments Board.

————— Eaton Socon. Mr. Beauchamp Wadmore reports that fragments of pottery are being brought to light by rabbits at the earthwork called "the Hillings." These have been submitted to Mr. F. M. Stenton, University College, Reading, who assigns them to the Norman period, c. 1100-1175.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—Mr. G. Eland reports the following unrecorded moated sites:—

A well-defined square moat about a quarter of a mile S. of Beachendon and W. of Eythrope Bridge. The sides of the island are about 130ft. long. The moat, though silted up and now shallow, is wide and was probably fed by the Thames, as the bed of the latter is but a few yards distant.

Between Weedon Hill and Bierton, probably in Bierton parish. The site is much effaced, but the ditch is clearly defined and the island is above the level of the surrounding pasture; it measures 55 yards by 30 yards.

In Hillesden parish, the remains of a large moated site in a meadow between the Gawcott road and "The Plough," of which the ditch on two sides still remains. The ground has also been disturbed on the opposite or E. side of "The Plough," but the nature of this disturbance is not clear.

CUMBERLAND.—Mr. W. G. Collingwood, F.S.A., reports that Miss M. C. Fair has found an extensive ring-rampart, enclosing about four acres, known locally as "Great Round," on Muncaster Fell.

Besides many barrows and rude stone and other monuments the following earthworks have been scheduled as Ancient Monuments.

CORNWALL.—Tregonning Hill Camp, Breage; Mayon Castle, Sennen.

DEVONSHIRE.—Countisbury Castle; Blackdown Camp (The Rings); Stanborough Camp; Hembury Fort; Old Burrow Castle; Martinhoe Castle; Durpley Castle; Shoulsbarrow Castle; Voley Castle; Woodbury Castle; Northcott Wood Camp; Fourbarrow Head, Ashwater; Burley Wood Camp, Bridestowe; Windbury Head Camp; Berry Castle.

DORSETSHIRE.—Hambleton Hill. Dr. Eric Gardner, F.S.A., reports that at the extreme apex of this camp, where the defences consist of two ramparts and an intervening ditch, and immediately W. of a chalk-pit that encroaches on the area of the camp, a narrow footpath running over the inner rampart into the ditch has cut so deeply through the turf into the chalk beneath that a good section of the rampart is exposed. This shows very clearly that the crest of the rampart has been heightened about 3 feet by a capping of soil, obtained by digging in the area immediately behind it, and the junction of the old surface line and its capping is very evident. When the old rampart was heightened there must have been a considerable amount of pottery lying on the surface of the area. Soil containing this pottery would naturally be the first to be placed on the surface of the original rampart and the pottery can be picked out to-day in considerable quantity from the dark loamy line that marks the junction of the old and new in the section. Mr. Reginald Smith, F.S.A., has compared these fragments from Hambleton Hill with sherds from All Cannings and there can be little doubt that they can be referred to the Hallstatt period, so closely do many of them resemble specimens from All Cannings in form, decoration and paste. The ditch between the ramparts has been cut through by the chalk-pit and a long talus extends from it to the floor of the pit many feet below, whence also many fragments of pottery can be picked up that have fallen from the ditch above. These fragments are for the most part similar to those obtained in the section, but one at least is definitely a rim of a Roman vessel.

ESSEX.—Besides the Bartlow Hills, Roman remains at Colchester and elsewhere and many other ancient monuments, the under-mentioned earthworks have been scheduled as Ancient Monuments :

Gryme's Dyke and other earthworks at Lexden, W. of Colchester ; Ongar Castle ; Clavering Castle ; Ambresbury Banks ; Canfield Castle ; Great Easton Castle ; Wallbury Camp ; Ring Hill Camp, Littlebury ; Loughton Camp ; Pleshey Castle ; The Maze, Saffron Walden ; Stebbing Mount ; Mersea Mount, West Mersea.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Kemerton Camp has been scheduled as an Ancient Monument.

———— The National Trust is taking steps to acquire the site of the Roman Villa at Chedworth.

HAMPSHIRE.—Silchester. The Roman Town Wall and Gates have been scheduled as Ancient Monuments.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—The under-mentioned earthworks with many barrows and other ancient monuments have been scheduled as Ancient Monuments :—

The site of Verulamium ; " The Aubreys," Redbourn ; Arbury

Banks, Ashwell ; Anstey Castle ; Ravensburgh Castle ; Toot Hill, Pirton ; Great Wymondley Castle.

KENT.—Oldbury Camp, Ightham. It was reported to your Committee by Mr. Richard Cooke, Hon. Secretary of the Kent Archæological Society, that this important camp had been marked out as a building site and roads cut through it. The attention of the Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments was called to this, with the result that the earthwork has now been scheduled as an Ancient Monument and the owner informed that in laying out the site for building the banks and ditches are not to be touched.

LANCASHIRE.—The Lancashire Advisory Committee to the Ancient Monuments Board has recommended the scheduling of various earthworks and other Ancient Monuments.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—Mr. G. H. Bothamley has undertaken to make a schedule of earthworks in the county for publication by the Lincolnshire Archæological Society.

NORFOLK.—The so-called "Roman" camp at West Runton, usually known as the "Black Beacon," has been bought by public subscription and vested in the National Trust. The local management will rest with the Norfolk Archæological Trust, which has been formed for the purpose of acquiring ancient sites, buildings, etc., of archæological interest on the lines of the National Trust.

MIDDLESEX.—Mr. G. E. Cruickshank, F.S.A., has continued his investigation of Grim's Dyke and has traced several park and manor boundaries, which cross and confuse its line, together with traces of a large enclosure on the banks of the River Pinn, at Ickenham, in the park known as Swakeley's.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—East Stoke. Mr. T. Davies Pryce, F.S.A., reports that the probable site of *Ad Pontem*, a Roman station on the Fosse Way, is indicated by a mound (marked as a tumulus on the O.S. map) situated at an angle of an ill-defined earthwork, and by sherds of Terra Sigillata and coarse Romano-British pottery discovered in the same field.

————— Kilvington. The same observer reports indeterminate earthworks of manorial type with remains of fishponds in his parish.

SOMERSET.—The Hon. Secretary has continued the examination of the western end of Wansdyke, confirming and extending the results given in the last report, and finding evidence of a double line along the escarpment between Maes Knoll and Dundry. Over the latter section he had valuable help from Colonel A. B. Prowse, M.D., F.R.C.S., of Clifton, who some years ago succeeded in tracing the course of the dyke along the unknown line between Maes Knoll and Dundry, though his success was ignored locally and has never before been made public.

SURREY.—Chobham. Dr. Eric Gardner reports that heath fires on Chobham Common have disclosed a small rectangular earthwork bounded by three banks and two ditches, about which there is a brief and erroneous note in the Victoria County History, Surrey, Vol. iv., p. 403. It is not marked in the O.S. maps. It lies 1000 ft. N. of the gate going in to Cheltdown Farm and is only about 12 ft. W. of the western boundary fence of the grounds of Cheltdown Hall. A description and plan will appear in the next volume of the Surrey Archæological Collections.

————— Effingham. In the Surrey Archæological Collections, Vol. xxxiv., Dr. Gardner gives a description and plan of an enclosure which formerly existed on Effingham Common and is mentioned by Manning and Bray, but has now completely disappeared.

————— Epsom. In the same volume Mr. A. A. Hopper describes, with a plan and sections, an oval trackway, bounded on each side by a bank and ditch, on Epsom Common, which may have been the original racecourse. A circular mound surrounded by a bank and ditch, about 15 yards in diameter over all, stands beside the trackway at its highest point.

————— Remains of various unrecorded earthworks have been reported by field-workers on the Archæological Survey of Surrey and are being investigated. The following may be placed on record at present :—

————— Banstead. One or more enclosures in the grounds of St. Monica's near Kingswood Station, much obscured by buildings, etc. These enclosures appear to be connected with a line of earthworks which has been traced by the Hon. Secretary for some miles. See the Report in *The Year's Work in Archæology*, 1921, p. 8.

————— Headley. A large and well-marked double enclosure on Tumber Farm. S. and W. of the farm buildings.

————— Walton-on-the-Hill. An extensive system of banks and ditches, forming apparently several enclosures, on the Golf course on Walton Common in the immediate neighbourhood of the site of the Roman Villa discovered in 1772.

————— Besides these Mrs. J. E. Birch has identified from an unpublished plan made many years ago by a local resident the site of an unknown camp, which formerly existed between Sutton and Carshalton. The area is traversed by two railways and is now almost entirely built over, but the outlines can be fairly well made out. The camp must have been a large and important one and within the area there have been found a considerable number of neolithic implements, a number of weapons, said to have been of bronze, and Saxon interments. The camp must also at one time have been well within view of the camp on Stag Field, the ditch of which was discovered in excavating the foundations of the hospital of the Metropolitan Asylums Board at Carshalton-on-the-Hill.

SURREY-SUSSEX.—Mr. S. E. Winbolt has proved a branch Roman road, which branched from Stane Street at Rowhook, near Alfoldean in Sussex, and appears to have run to Farley Heath in Surrey, where a Roman station has been found. It points towards Guildford, but has not been traced at present beyond the given points.

SUSSEX.—Brighton. Efforts are being made to save the remains of White Hawk Camp on the Racecourse at Brighton from further injury in connection with work projected for the provision of playing fields for the town. Damage to the camp was reported in the Report, 1913, and some attempt was then made to secure it for the future, but nothing came of this. The preservation of what still remains ought to present no difficulty, if, as would appear, the site has been acquired by the town. The danger to the camp has, however, been reported to the Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments, and it is understood that it will probably be scheduled as an Ancient Monument.

———— Ringmer. The report of a Norman motte and bailey, discovered by Mr. H. S. Toms, was accidentally omitted from the last Report.

———— Dr. Eliot Curwen reports the following discoveries by himself and Dr. E. C. Curwen :—

———— Findon. Mediæval farm sites in Buddington Bottom.

———— Fulking. The same near Perching Hill Barn.

———— Storrington. Valley entrenchments and ancient farm sites together with ancient roads and cultivations on Kithurst Hill.

———— Upper Beeding. Ancient road and cultivation terraces on Truleigh Hill.

The under-mentioned earthworks with many barrows, etc., have been scheduled as Ancient Monuments :—

WARWICKSHIRE.—The “Roman” Camp, Chesterton; Seckington Castle; Oakley Wood Camp, Tachbrook; Nadbury Camp, Ratley.

WILTSHIRE.—Castle Ditches Camp, Wardour; Winklebury Camp; Knap Hill Camp.

———— Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A., reports that air-photography has revealed a very large number of new earthworks, especially round barrows, *e.g.*, about twenty near the E. branch of the Stonehenge Avenue; a row of five along a ridge immediately N. of Martin Bushes Road, Durrington; a new square earthwork and many banks and ditches on Figheldean Down; an inner circle within the ramparts of Yarnbury Camp. Many discoveries have also been made as the result of ground field-work; a new square earthwork, with sides 20 paces long, on open down S.E. of Amesbury and N. of Porton Firs and another, with sides 9 paces long, 300 yards to the N.N.E., with barrows and minor earthworks in large numbers,

———— Mr. A. D. Passmore reports that he has discovered several new barrows in North Wilts. and several near Stonehenge.

The under-mentioned earthworks with many barrows, etc., have been scheduled as Ancient Monuments:—

WORCESTERSHIRE.—Wychbury Camp; Conderton Camp; the camp on Herefordshire Beacon; Midsummer Hill Camp; Woodbury Hill Camp; Berrow Hill Camp, Martley.

YORKSHIRE.—The Nosterfield and Thornbrough Circles; Castle Dyke, Aysgarth; Scamridge Dykes, Hackness; Castle Leavington, Castle Hill.

———— Dr. F. Villy reports the discovery of two overlapping Roman forts at Long Preston by the side of the Queen's Street. See also under "Exploration."

DESTRUCTION.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—Mr. G. Eland, Editor of the Bucks Archæological Records, reports a serious mutilation of Cholesbury Camp. The inner vallum has been cut through on the N.W. side and a causeway made of rubbish, including broken bottles, thrown across the ditch to give access to a meadow outside the camp. Empty tins and other rubbish have also been thrown into the ditch at the S.W. corner and barbed wire fences placed on the outer vallum. The camp has been scheduled as an ancient monument and the attention of the Chief Inspector has been called to the matter.

DENBIGHSHIRE.—Dinorben. The hill-fort of Parc-y-Meirch, mentioned in previous reports, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, is threatened by quarrying.

CARNARVONSHIRE.—Penmaenmawr. The whole top of the mountain, including what is left of the hill-fort, so often mentioned in these reports, is about to be removed.

———— Conway. The hill-fort on Conway mountain is threatened by quarrying.

CUMBERLAND.—Mr. W. G. Collingwood reports that some damage has been done to a small "British settlement" at Lanthwaite Green at the foot of Crummock Water by road-makers in search of stone, but their operations were stopped by directions from Lord Leconfield and Mr. W. H. Marshall, of Pattendale Hall.

FLINTSHIRE.—Mold. The local Committee of the National Eisteddfod of Wales recently filled in a portion of the ditch of the great Norman castle-mound at Mold in order to make a level space for the "Gorsedd Circle." The Welsh Ancient Monuments Board has protested against this vandalism and requested that the damage might be made good and the earthworks restored, but its efforts have not yet been successful. The castle is the property of the Mold Urban District Council.

HAMPSHIRE.—Bitterne. Mr. O. G. S. Crawford reports that part of the rampart of Clausentum was deliberately destroyed during the past summer.

KENT.—Reculvers. He also reports that the walls of the Roman fort at Reculvers are being undermined on the land side and are in danger of subsidence.

———— Charlton. The destruction of the remains of the earthworks by quarrying, mentioned in the last Report, continues and its complete disappearance is only a question of time.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—Garthbeibio. A tumulus was partly destroyed by workmen employed by a local authority in building a bridge.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Mr. Thomas Ball reports some damage to Gallowshaw, an earthwork in a plantation about a mile E. of Nether-wilton, where trees have been felled. The trunks have been dragged along the ditch both on the E. and on the W., but the damage to the ramparts is not serious. A portion of the E. ditch has also been ploughed up.

———— He also reports some slight damage to the S. and only remaining intervallum of the temporary Roman camp of Cawfields, situated close to the fosse of the Roman Wall upon the N., between the Milecastle of Cawfields and the station of Æsica. A trough has been put upon the intervallum, which is in front of the S. entrance, and sheep resorting to it are treading down this, the only remaining intervallum, and threatening it with complete disintegration. The disappearance of this distinctive Roman feature would be regrettable.

———— Mr. R. C. Bosanquet reports that the fine camp called Harehope, or Monday Cleugh, in the parish of Kirknewton, was damaged about two years ago. The stonework of the camp is dry stone walling and a gateway leading into the camp was removed to make a sheep-shelter.

SURREY.—Banstead. Houses are being put up a little N. by W. of St. Monica's near Kingswood Station, on the line of the earthworks referred to under "Preservation and Record," and a well-marked bank will shortly be unrecognizable in their front gardens.

SUSSEX.—Dr. Eliot Curwen reports that many pre-historic burials have been destroyed in making and widening roads outside Brighton and Mr. H. S. Toms calls attention to the plague of rabbits.

WILTSHIRE.—Mr. O. G. S. Crawford also reports that cases of minor damage are too numerous to mention, rabbits and sheep—and farmers and small-holders—being the worst offenders.

———— Mr. A. D. Passmore reports much mutilation and destruction of barrows round Stonehenge by the military and by

ploughing; one of the best disc barrows in the neighbourhood has an erection, apparently some kind of summerhouse, in its centre.

———— He also reports that stone has been dug from the eastern rampart of Castle Hill, Blunsdon.

YORKSHIRE.—Scarborough. In the laying out of a building estate near Victoria Park Mount a tumulus has been removed, but under competent authority.

EXPLORATION.

BERKSHIRE.—Sutton Courtney. Mr. E. Thurlow, Leeds, F.S.A., has continued the examination of the site of the Saxon village; and has found evidence that circular entrenchments, Bronze Age, existed on the same site.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—Following on the excavations in Fleam Dyke noted in the last Report, Dr. Cyril Fox reports that he has begun the examination of The Devil's Dyke and Heydon Dyke. Encouraging results were obtained during the determination of the depths and profile of the ditches and the work will be continued next season.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.—Llansadwrn. The N.W. rampart of Coygan earthwork has been examined by the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society. The finds, fragments of pottery, flints, etc., have been deposited in the Museum of the Society at Carmarthen.

CARNARVONSHIRE.—Besides the continued examination of the doomed hill-fort at Penmaenmawr, Mr. Willoughby Gardner, F.S.A., reports that the excavation of the Roman fort of Segontium has been brought to a close with results confirming those obtained in previous seasons.

HAMPSHIRE.—Hengistbury Head. Mr. H. St. George Gray continued the trenching close to the shore of Christchurch Harbour, referred to in the last Report, towards the close of April, 1923, when there were considerable finds of pottery fragments and one or two early Roman coins. The work was resumed in the latter part of October.

KENT.—The exploration of Richborough Castle has been begun under the direction of Major J. P. Bushe-Fox, F.S.A. This station is supposed to have been the chief Roman port of entry into Britain and there is already evidence that it was occupied for practically the whole of the Roman period.

LANCASHIRE.—Mr. W. G. Collingwood reports that occupation floors have been found at Tilberthwaite, on a site which is inferred to have been a hill-fort.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—Dr. Felix Oswald is continuing his excavations at Margidunum (on the Fosse Way, 8 miles E. of Nottingham) and has uncovered the remains of foundations between the Via Principia and the Via Quintana. They are apparently of two periods, the walls of a Third Century building overriding "cellars" of First Century date. During the coming year he hopes to elucidate the nature of these foundations.

OXFORDSHIRE.—Asthall. Exploratory excavations in Asthall Barrow have been made by Mr. G. S. Bowles, who has also examined sections of Akeman Street at Asthall.

SHROPSHIRE—Viroconium. Through the liberality of Sir Charles Hyde, Bart., who has promised a large annual sum to the Birmingham Archæological Society for the purpose, the examination of the site of Viroconium has been resumed with the permission of Lord Barnard and Lord Berwick, under the direction of Mr. Donald Atkinson, Reader in Ancient History at Manchester University. Operations have been confined at present to exploratory trenching in the area of the cemetery, in order to ascertain its position and extent and to excavation to determine the position of the City Wall in one of the gaps hitherto untouched. It is proposed next year to undertake work on the site of the Forum.

SOMERSET.—Stoke-under-Ham. The Somersetshire Archæological Society has begun a systematic investigation of the great camp on Ham, or Hamdon Hill, where very little in this direction has hitherto been done, and a fortnight's excavation was undertaken in May last under the direction of Mr. H. St. George Gray. A further week's work was done in July, in anticipation of the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to the property of the Duchy of Cornwall in the parish, which includes the part of Ham Hill under investigation. No definite statement as to results can be made at present. Remains were found of the Prehistoric Iron Age, as well as of the Roman period. It seems probable that a purely military occupation of the hill was only of short duration. The most important work from a dating point of view carried out so far are cuttings made through the rampart at a place called "Ham Turn," where the remains of prehistoric occupation (Early Iron Age) have been found to a considerable depth below the old turf line on which the vallum was thrown up. Pottery fragments from six to seven successive layers have been separately preserved.

Chilton Polden. The owners of a large mound in this parish on the Polden ridge and in the grounds of Chilton Priory have recently had it examined. It appears to have consisted of piled-up stones, but, whatever it was intended for, no interment could be found and the only relic it produced was a seventeenth century clay tobacco pipe.

SURREY.—Wallington. Mrs. J. E. Birch has continued her examination of the habitation site near the Wandle in this parish, mentioned in the last two Reports, and has come upon what appears to be a section of a Roman road. It is composed of a layer of flint and gravel, some 10 in. thick and about 13 ft. across, bedded on sand. Its direction has not yet been definitely ascertained, but probing discloses the presence over a large area of a hard substratum, apparently similar in character. This appears in places to be a continuation of the road, but in other spots possible foundations are suggested. The site ought to be thoroughly investigated.

SUSSEX.—Patching. In continuation of work which should have been recorded in the last report, Mr. J. H. Pull and members of the Worthing Archæological Society have completed the excavation of a flint mine-shaft with radiating galleries on Blackpatch Hill. Implements, finished and unfinished, and broken deer-antler picks were found. An adjacent shaft has also been explored by Mr. Pull.

———— Sompting. Messrs. H. T. Pullen-Bury and Garnet R. Wolseley have continued the examination of a Romano-British habitation site on Park Brow, where much "daub," Romano-British pottery, etc., have been found. This also should have been noticed in the last Report. Mr. Wolseley has also discovered and is excavating a long line of ditch, apparently coeval with the village site, and Mr. Pullen-Bury has dug a section through a "circus," adjoining an Early Iron Age site in the neighbourhood.

———— Admiral Currey and Drs. Eliot and E. C. Curwen have examined a barrow on Glynde Hill, near Lewes.

———— Major A. G. Wade, M.C., has excavated three out of twenty-one circular depressions, running in a straight line from east to west on the summit of Stoke Down, about three miles N. of Chichester, with the permission of the Duke of Richmond. They proved to be prehistoric flint mines. A deer-antler pick and many specimens of flint implements were found, also a block of green sandstone, which has been identified as the top stone of a saddle quern. All the finds have been presented by the Duke of Richmond to the Brighton Museum.

WESTMORLAND.—Mr. W. G. Collingwood reports the discovery of ramparts and floors on Castle Crag, Mardale, and of ancient shielings at Whelter below Castle Crag.

WILTSHIRE.—Stonehenge. In addition to the examination of the Circle and its ditch under the direction of Colonel Hawley, F.S.A., which seems likely to revolutionize our ideas about the monument, Messrs. O. G. S. Crawford and A. D. Passmore have confirmed by excavation the indications shown by air-photographs that the E. branch of the Stonehenge "Avenue" originally extended

down to the River Avon, as suggested by Stukeley. Its course beyond the spot where the "Avenue" divides was traceable for a considerable distance in the early years of last century, but no sign of the continuing banks and ditches can now be seen on the surface.

————— Wansdyke. The Hon. Secretary and Mr. H. C. Brentnall did some trial trenching to see if any trace of Wansdyke could be found beyond the point where it appears to die out to the W. of Savernake Forest. A bank and ditch of some size cross a grass-field immediately W. of the forest, the intervening ground being under the plough. Guided by faint suggestions of a continuation of the dyke six trenches were dug. Each of them showed exactly similar indications of a shallow ditch, running in the general direction of the dyke, and it seems clear that the dyke continued at least as far as the forest though on an attenuated scale.

————— On Fifield Bavant Down, near Salisbury, Dr. R. C. C. Clay has excavated 107 pits and has cleared the ditch of the adjoining rectangular earthwork for 30 yards. The pottery found was of Hallstatt and La Tène I types.

YORKSHIRE.—Preliminary excavations have been undertaken on the site of the Cawthorn Camps by Mr. F. G. Simpson.

————— Dr. F. Villy has outlined by trenching the defences of the Roman forts discovered by him at Long Preston and has partly dug one gate, making a few finds of pottery. The occupation of one of the forts was probably very brief; nothing definite on this point can at present be said about the other.

————— He also has dug trial trenches in an earthwork at Cleckheaton, possibly Roman.



Bibliography.

ABBREVIATIONS.

- Ant. Jour.—Antiquaries Journal.
Arch. Camb.—Archæologia Cambrensis.
C. & W.A.S. Trans.—Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society's Transactions.
P.S.A. Newc.—Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Proc. Som. A.S.—Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society.
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SCHEME FOR RECORDING ANCIENT DEFENSIVE EARTHWORKS AND FORTIFIED ENCLOSURES.

REVISED 1910.

The classification of defensive works recommended by the Committee in the above Scheme stands as follows :—

- A. Fortresses partly inaccessible by reason of precipices, cliffs or water, defended in part only by artificial works.
- B. Fortresses on hill-tops with artificial defences, following the natural line of the hill.
Or, though usually on high ground, less dependent on natural slopes for protection.
- C. Rectangular or other enclosures of simple plan (including forts and towns of the Romano-British period).
- D. Forts consisting only of a mount with encircling moat or fosse.
- E. Fortified mounts, wholly or partly artificial, with remains of an attached court or bailey, or showing two or more such courts.
- F. Homestead moats, consisting of simple or compound enclosures formed into artificial islands by water moats.
- G. Enclosures, mostly rectangular, partaking of the form of F, but protected by stronger defensive works, ramparted and fossed, and in some instances provided with out-works.
- H. Ancient village sites protected by walls, ramparts or fosses.
- X. Defensive or other works which fall under none of the above headings.

Copies of the Scheme, containing 43 plans illustrating the various classes of Earthworks, can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary of the Earthworks Committee. Price 1/- each, 7/6 for 12 copies.

NOTE.—If any Society or individual has spare copies of the Committee's Reports for 1904, 1906, 1910 & 1913, the Hon. Secretary would be very much obliged if they would let him know, as copies are very scarce and much sought after.

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RECEIPTS		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE		£	s.	d.
Balance, 1st July, 1923—									Printing, Earthworks Report, 1922	55	10	0
At Bank		51	12	10				Distribution of Earthworks Report, 1922	2	17	2	
In Hand		1	5	7				Stationery and Printing	5	9	6	
					52	18	5	Packing and Postages	3	7	0	
Subscriptions, 1922-23		5	0	0				Reporter at Congress	4	4	4	
1923-24		27	0	0				Tea at Congress	3	0	0	
1924-25 (in advance)		4	0	0				Typewriting	1	17	0	
					36	0	0	Honorarium, Assistant Treasurer	10	0	0	
Publications, Sale of								Balance at Bank	46	4	7	
<i>Year's Work</i> , 1921		1	16	0								
Earthworks Report, 1922		34	13	0								
Miscellaneous		4	12	2								
					41	1	2					
Dividend on Consols					2	10	0					
					£132	9	7			£132	9	7
LIABILITIES					£	s.	d.	ASSETS				
Subscriptions, 1924-25, paid in advance					4	0	0	Arrears of Subscriptions (estimated)		10	0	0
Balance available to meet the cost of publications in regard to which the Congress has already incurred liability		125	5	1				Earthworks Reports, 1922, supplied		18	0	0
								Consols (at cost)		55	0	6
								Cash at Bank		46	4	7
					£129	5	1			£129	5	1

WILFRID J. HEMP,
Honorary Treasurer.

21st October, 1924.

Audited and found correct.

GEORGE C. DRUCE.

22nd October, 1924

Report of the Council for the Year 1923-24.

In presenting its Report for last year the Council desires in the first place to record its sense of the great loss which the Congress has suffered in the death of Mr. William Paley Baildon, V.P.S.A., who since 1921 had held the office of Treasurer and for many years previously had been a member of Council. His advice and assistance were ever at the service of the Congress, and his death has left a gap in the archæological world which will not easily be filled. The Council sent a message of sympathy to Mr. Baildon's relatives, to which a grateful reply was received. As Mr. Baildon's successor the Council is fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. W. J. Hemp, F.S.A.

The financial position of the Congress continues to be satisfactory, the balance on 30th June last being £46 4s. 7d., but the cost of the last number of the Report has not been taken into the account, as it was not issued by that date. Once again the Council has to thank Mr. G. C. Druce, F.S.A., for acting as Auditor.

At the last meeting of the Congress, a resolution was passed to the effect that instead of affiliated Societies purchasing copies of the Report, the Congress should arrange to sell copies to such members of affiliated Societies as asked for them through their Society, and the details of arrangements were left in the hands of the Council. The Council in consequence carefully considered this resolution at two meetings held during the past year, and as a result was unanimously of opinion that the proposal was not practicable unless the Congress was prepared to face a heavy financial loss and the probable discontinuance of publication. The resolution was accordingly referred back and Congress will be asked to rescind it. In the meantime the Council resolved that the current report should be issued on the old lines, and this has accordingly been done, without any appreciable diminution in the numbers taken by the affiliated Societies.

At the last Congress a resolution was passed protesting against the damage done to the Earthworks at Mold Castle on the occasion of the National Eisteddfod. Copies of this resolution were sent to the appropriate authorities, but the Council has no information as to what results, if any, have followed upon this protest.

Another resolution deprecating the utilization for naval, military and commercial purposes, of sites of historic or scientific interest, was forwarded to the heads of the Government departments concerned and duly acknowledged. Partly at the instance of the Congress, a conference on the subject was convened by the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at which Lord Crawford took the chair, and addresses were given by the Secretary to the National Trust, the Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments, and others. The Council is gratified to know that, in great measure owing to this action, the danger to Avebury from a proposed Marconi station is now over, but the recent action of the War Office in respect of

Lulworth Cove shows that the general principle enunciated by the resolution is not yet recognized by the responsible authorities.

According to rule, the following members retire from the Council :—Mr. Roland Austin, Mr. Parker Brewis, the Rev. E. H. Goddard, Mr. H. St. George Gray and Colonel J. W. R. Parker. The Council recommends the following for election in their place and to fill one other vacancy caused by Mr. Hemp succeeding the late Mr. Baildon as Treasurer :—The Very Reverend the Dean of Gloucester, F.S.A., Mr. H. Jenkinson, F.S.A., Mr. W. Page, F.S.A., Mr. H. Peake, F.S.A., Mr. G. McN. Rushforth, F.S.A., and Prof. A. Hamilton Thompson, F.S.A.

Report of the Proceedings at the 32nd Congress.

The Thirty-second Congress was held at the Society of Antiquaries, on Tuesday, 18th November, 1924, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., President of the Society of Antiquaries, being in the chair.

The following Societies sent delegates :—

<i>Society.</i>	<i>Delegates.</i>
Royal Archæological Institute.	G. C. Druce, F.S.A. H. Plowman, F.S.A.
Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.	E. W. Lynam.
Cambrian Archæological Association.	T. E. Morris.
Society of Genealogists.	Rev. C. Moor, D.D., F.S.A.
Berkshire Archæological Society.	Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, F.S.A.
Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society.	Roland Austin.
Archæological and Architectural Society for the County of Buckingham.	Edwin Hollis.
Cambridge Antiquarian Society.	L. C. G. Clarke, F.S.A. Dr. Cyril Fox, F.S.A.
Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society.	E. V. Collier. G. Eyre Evans.
Cornwall, Royal Institution of.	Canon Thomas Taylor, F.S.A.
Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society.	R. G. Collingwood, F.S.A. T. H. B. Graham.
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Dorset Antiquarian Field Club.	Canon J. C. M. Mansel-Pleydell. His Honour Judge Udal, F.S.A.
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Glasgow Archæological Society.	W. Dale, F.S.A.
Hampshire Field Club and Archæological Society.	H. C. Andrews.
East Herts. Archæological Society.	Canon Livett, F.S.A.
Kent Archæological Society.	Aymer Vallance, F.S.A. J. Brownbill.
Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society.	
Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society.	G. Farnham, F.S.A.

Lincolnshire Archæological Society.	A. Cragg.
Oxford Architectural and Historical Society	R. G. Collingwood, F.S.A.
Somersetshire Archæological Society.	H. St. George Gray.
	H. Symonds, F.S.A.
Suffolk Institute of Archæology.	W. Adlington.
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Worcestershire Archæological Society.	Rev. J. Willis.
Yorkshire Archæological Society.	E. W. Crossley, F.S.A.
	Col. Parker, F.S.A.

There were also present Miss Jeffries Davis, Mr. W. Minet (Treasurer, S.A.), Mr. W. Page, F.S.A., Dr. Herbert Fowler, Mr. Albany Major, F.S.A., Mr. Harold Peake, F.S.A., Mr. C. R. Peers (Director, S.A.), and the officers.

The Report of the Council (p. 5) having been circulated, was taken as read, and its adoption moved by the chairman, and carried.

The Chairman moved the following resolution :—

“ That the resolution passed at the last meeting of Congress on the subject of the distribution of the Report, be and hereby is rescinded.”

The resolution was seconded by the Treasurer and carried.

The Treasurer's accounts (p. 4) having been circulated, were taken as read, and their adoption was moved from the Chair, seconded by the Secretary, and carried.

Mr. Albany Major presented the Report of the Earthworks Committee (p. 15).

Mr. St. George Gray (Somerset) in moving the adoption of the Report, referred to the amount of hard work which Mr. Major had put into its compilation, and expressed his regret that the appeal for the purchase of Cissbury had not so far succeeded.

Mr. Eyre Evans (Carmarthen) seconded. He mentioned that the local authorities had recently removed a tumulus in his county for road metal, but fortunately this had resulted in useful archæological information being obtained.

The Chairman emphasised the value of the work being done, especially in the discovery of many new earthworks, and congratulated Mr. Major and his colleagues on their labours.

The Report was then adopted.

Mr. Garraway Rice (Sussex) proposed the election of the Officers and Council, the following being nominated to succeed those members who retired by rule :—The Dean of Gloucester, Mr. H. Jenkinson, Mr. W. Page, Mr. H. Peake, Mr. G. McN. Rushforth and Prof. A. Hamilton Thompson.

The proposal was seconded by Mr. Willoughby Gardner and carried.

Miss Jeffries Davis, of the Institute of Historical Research in the University of London, opened a discussion on the means whereby the research work of local historical, archæological and record societies might be better known and more accessible to historical investigators. Miss Davis dealt with the subject under two aspects :

- A. The value to historians of much that is published by local Societies.
- B. The difficulties which often prevent them from discovering what has been thus published.

A. All Historical and Record Societies continually, and Archæological Societies from time to time, published documents. These had a double value : (1) to the local antiquaries, historians, topographers and genealogists who formed the Society ; (2) for general archæological, historical and biographical purposes, in combination with similar material relating to other areas. Examples :—Pipe Rolls, Municipal, Diocesan and Parochial records, etc., etc. All were obviously of much value to the historian, especially if he were interested in English administrative, ecclesiastical, social, or economic history.

B. Supposing the historian knew where the original documents were, or ought to be, how could he discover whether, when or where they had been printed ? He would, of course, begin with the publications of H.M. Government, and go on to those of the societies, if such existed, which dealt specifically with the kind of material he needed ; but otherwise he would have to be content with Gross's *Bibliography of Municipal History* and the *Catalogue* of the Record Office Library, neither complete, both out of date, and the latter not easily procured. Beyond these he had to rely on chance references and reviews, and the incomplete though very valuable card index at the Record Office. It was, therefore, very unlikely that he would discover all the material available.

In conclusion, Miss Davis urged the following desiderata :—

- (1) A complete list of all Societies publishing historical material.
- (2) An accessible collection of all their Reports, Lists of publications, and Index volumes, conveniently arranged.
- (3) A Card Index of printed documents, arranged historically, not topographically, to be kept in a place where it would be accessible to all historical investigators.

Mr. William Page referred to the Indexes of Archæological Papers issued by the Congress in former years, and also to the Subject Index of the Library of the Society of Antiquaries. But neither of these was quite what was wanted, being arranged either under authors only, or else generally on a topographical classification.

He moved the following resolution :—

“ That this Congress invites the Institute of Historical Research to co-operate with it in the appointment of a Committee to consider and, if possible, carry out a scheme for making more available for students the work of local archæological, historical, and other Societies, periodical historical literature and similar publications, and to report to the Society of Antiquaries.”

Mr. Hilary Jenkinson (Surrey) in seconding, expressed the hope that this motion might lead to the Congress becoming a permanent central body for the co-ordination of the work of local societies.

Dr. Herbert Fowler (Beds.) cordially supported the motion, especially in view of the fact that a somewhat similar project with which he was associated some years ago had not met with the success it deserved. He pointed out the danger of the work of local societies overlapping if there was no co-ordination.

Mr. E. W. Crossley (Yorkshire) asked how the material collected under the proposed scheme could be made available for the local societies.

Mr. R. C. Fowler (Essex) promised the support of his Society. He instanced as an example of the need of co-ordination the different ways in which Feet of Fines had been printed, some verbatim, some in abstract, and some merely as an index.

Dr. Moore (Soc. of Genealogists) suggested that each society should make a card index of its own publications and deposit a duplicate with the Society of Antiquaries.

The resolution was then carried.

The Chairman moved the following resolution :—

“ That Mr. William Page, Prof. Hamilton Thompson, Dr. G. Herbert Fowler and Mr. H. S. Kingsford be appointed the representatives of the Congress on the Committee and that the Committee be given power to co-opt additional members.”

This was seconded by Rev. P. H. Ditchfield (Berkshire) and carried.

Mr. C. B. Willcocks explained the Local History Recording Scheme, which was now in operation in Berkshire and Oxfordshire.

The Local History Recording Scheme was originated to preserve interesting facts of local history which might otherwise be lost owing either to their being hitherto unrecorded or to existing records becoming mislaid or forgotten. In the past, old legends, traditions and interesting facts of local history were perpetuated by being handed down round the fireside from one generation to another. Now, owing to changing social conditions, many such data must be lost unless they could be recorded before the passing of the present generation. Interesting finds were frequently made when old buildings were demolished, during excavations and when turning out old papers, etc., which if systematically recorded would be of great local historical interest. To endeavour to save as many as possible of such interesting

facts and traditions, the Scheme aimed at having in all Parishes one or more Local Correspondents interested in Local History and Archæology, who would record any such matters which came to their knowledge, and send their records to the County Records Centre. The London Headquarters Records Centre was the British Museum (MSS. Department) where duplicate copies of the English records would be kept for reference.

It was hoped that everyone interested in Local History and Archæology would act as a Local Correspondent, so that all matters of interest discovered might be recorded. Local Correspondents should not necessarily confine their activities to the Parish or Parishes for which they were acting as Correspondents, but record anything of interest they might discover irrespective of Parish or County. They should record any interesting facts of local history, ancient or modern, of which they might obtain particulars, and which were not contained in any recognised local history or guide books, etc., but which would be of interest to Historians and Archæologists. Discoveries should be carefully described and the exact location of the find, etc. stated, including where possible an Ordnance Map reference. The date of the discovery should be given and, if possible, the name of the present owner, if any, of the object discovered. Records of old cottages should give names of former owners and occupants, and, if practicable, plans and illustrations.

In addition to receiving Records the Hon. Secretaries of the Local History Recording Scheme would be glad to receive old deeds or documents of no further use to their owners, but which might contain matters of local interest. They would also be glad to hear of any old Title deeds, Rolls, etc., of local historical interest in private keeping, so that a register of such deeds might be made.

In conjunction with the Scheme, a register was being kept of measured drawings and illustrations of buildings architecturally or historically interesting.

He moved the following resolution, which was seconded by the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield :—

“ That this Congress approves the proposed extension of the Local History Recording Scheme and recommends the project to Societies interested in its objects.”

The Chairman quite realised that Local Societies might be reluctant to assist in the work, a great deal of which they were already doing, but he was confident that it would be a mistake to neglect any scheme whose chief object was to encourage people to be interested. It was undoubtedly a difficulty that much material would be sent in by un instructed people and that would necessarily require sifting. But Mr. Willcocks was interesting the village schoolmaster and other local people who were not reached by the County societies, and he was therefore doing good service to the cause of archæology.

The motion was then carried.

Lord Farrer (Surrey) moved the following resolutions :—

“ That this meeting desires to call the attention of the Government to the desirability of some form of public custody in the case of Manor Rolls which may be affected by recent Land legislation.”

“ That the ancient Parish Church Registers dating from 1538 onwards, and now often found to be in a dangerous state of decay from the lapse of time, are also worthy of public assistance and preservation.”

Lord Farrer pointed out that in the case of Wills this was effected by the Court of Probate Act 1857, section 89, directing “ all documents . . . relating to matters testamentary to be deposited and arranged . . . so as to be easy of reference.” The Royal Commission on the Public Records reaffirmed the desirability of such action, since many documents of great historical importance were physically perishing from lack of proper custody.

Col. Parker (Yorkshire) seconded.

Mr. Crossley (Yorkshire), while supporting the first resolution, disapproved of the second, as he was strongly opposed to any form of public custody of Church documents. In the Wakefield diocese the Bishop had appointed a Commission to examine the Church documents, and on the whole had found them to be well cared for.

Lord Farrer explained that he did not intend his motion to imply that church documents should be handed over to public authorities.

Mr. T. E. Morris (Cambrian Arch. Assoc.) suggested that copies of the second resolution should be sent to the Welsh bishops.

Mr. G. E. Evans (Carmarthen) said that he had found the records of a Peculiar Jurisdiction being used as a football by clerks in a solicitor’s office. He mentioned that many Welsh documents had now found their way into the National Library at Aberystwyth.

Mr. R. C. Fowler (Essex) drew attention to the danger that threatened Manor Rolls and similar documents under the Law of Property Act.

Mr. H. C. Andrews (East Herts.) suggested that some training in the care of documents should be given to candidates for Holy Orders.

Mr. Page moved the addition of the words “ and Records ” after the word “ Registers ” in the second resolution.

Lord Farrer accepted this addition.

The Chairman considered that the best course would be for the Council to review the matter, and that probably a letter to the appropriate Government department and to the Church Assemblies would be the best course to be adopted.

The resolutions were then carried, the second as amended.

Prof. A. Mawer forwarded the following statement on the work of the English Place-Name Society, founded to carry out the Survey of English Place-Names.

Membership. The membership of the Society when its first year closed on June 30th last was 465. Since then, chiefly owing to the publication of its first volumes, the numbers have risen to 580, of which 432 are private and 148 institutional members. These numbers make a satisfactory working basis, but when one takes into account the large and widespread interest in place-names which exists throughout this country and abroad, one cannot feel that these numbers really represent the ultimate possibilities of the Society, and it looks forward confidently to a considerable accession of members when its first volumes have had time to become more fully known.

Work of the Society. The collection of the material for the Survey has made excellent progress during the first year of its existence, and the Society desires to place on record its cordial appreciation of the generosity with which scholars have come forward and placed their collections of material at its disposal. Many others have given and are giving most generously and unstintingly of their time in the collection of new material.

It is clear that the Society is likely to be able to collect material at a considerably greater rate than it will be able to publish it unless the Society's subscription list increases in the way that the Society hopes it may, and unless we can secure more scholars who will assist the present editors in the task of editing and producing the volumes. Fortunately, the omens in this last matter are not unfavourable. More than one tried scholar has expressed his willingness to come to our help, and the editors have high hopes of good work from three or four young scholars who are just winning their spurs in this field, and who should in a few years be capable of doing work of the high standard which the aims and character of the Society and its Survey demand.

Publications. The Society's volume for its first year appeared early in July. It has received uniformly favourable notice in the Press and elsewhere, and has greatly increased interest in the Society. This and future volumes are on sale to the general public at an enhanced price, and the sale of the first volumes has been satisfactory. Hitherto, the Society has not ventured upon any publication other than the annual volume, but the Council feels how great would be the service rendered to their work if the funds were forthcoming for publishing a small periodical, or occasional issue, in which matters of subsidiary but essential service to their work could be dealt with and in which notes upon place-name material might appear from time to time. It is clear, as stated above, that publication of some county volumes may have to be considerably delayed, from causes beyond the control of the Society. A periodical of the kind suggested would go a long way towards meeting this difficulty by providing, so to speak, *ad interim* notes and reports upon the place-names of the counties.

The Congress then adjourned until the afternoon.

At the afternoon session, Mr. A. R. Powys, Secretary of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, opened a discussion on the Preservation of Old Bridges.

Mr. Powys said that this important problem had become acute, owing to the great increase in traffic of recent years, and some very definite effort would have to be made to preserve at least the best of the old bridges. They had to make up their minds what the expression "old bridges" covered. Some of the latest bridges built before the introduction of iron and ferro-concrete, were very beautiful structures, though not objects of archæological interest. Canal bridges included some of the best bridges from the point of beauty and fine structure. They presented an extraordinarily beautiful assemblage of different surfaces and play of light. Some were now being destroyed; and he thought a certain number should be preserved. Two great influences were working towards the destruction of bridges. One was the increase of traffic; but perhaps a more subtle and dangerous force was summed up in the word Progress. A certain number of people, when they heard that a bridge was likely to be destroyed or widened, thought at once of this deity of Progress, and assumed that the bridge must go.

It was necessary to make a will to preserve these beautiful things. He felt that if only there was a definite will to preserve Waterloo Bridge, for example, some way would be found of doing it to the satisfaction of the public. The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings had, during the last year and a half, been doing its best with its small means to collect information about the bridges of the country. It had written to newspapers asking for information from anyone interested in the subject, and it had also sent circulars to county archæological and architectural societies. They had received a good deal of information, but it had the defect of being too often vague. They wanted closer information. They needed particulars as to the age, material, and form of bridges, and as to the character of the approaches of a bridge and the question of gradient. The "hump" of the old stone or brick-built bridges was one of their essential beauties. Statistics of traffic were important; also particulars of the condition of a bridge; and they wanted to know what the proposals of the local authority were. This information had been asked for in order that it could be laid before the Ministry of Transport and the Ancient Monuments Department of the Office of Works; and they also wished to have a file of it in their own office. He suggested that county societies should ask particular men to supply information for their districts: the list of bridges he desired would then soon be available. A copy of the list could be kept, not only in the county by the archæological society for whom it was made, but also in some central office in London apart from the Government offices.

Sir Henry Maybury, Director of Roads, Ministry of Transport, said that it was sometimes suggested that the Roads Department of

the Ministry was the greatest destructor of bridges. It, however, gave full consideration to all matters connected with them, both from the archæological and the transport point of view. There was the closest co-operation between the Ancient Monuments Department of the Office of Works and his own, and Mr. Peers advised them on all the bridge schemes that came before them, and they gave due regard to his representations before they sanctioned any work to proceed. Necessities of traffic justified the removal of some of the old bridges, but wherever it was possible to leave an old bridge undisturbed, that was being done. For example, his department had agreed to leave the fine bridge at Wansford, and to make a by-pass road round the village, with another bridge to carry the road across the river. If his Department could be of use in supplying information about bridges, he would be happy to give his co-operation. In most cases traffic statistics were already available. They had been taken on both first and second class roads.

Canal bridges were probably the most troublesome structures in the highway system. They were private property, and the difficulty of dealing with them was very great. By reason of their bad condition, some of these bridges were now seriously interfering with the development of trade, and the subject must engage the attention of Parliament at no distant date. He feared that in almost every case where these weak canal bridges intersected main trunk roads they would have to make way for stronger structures, but many could be preserved on purely district roads. He supposed there had never been so much bridge work as at present, for they had in hand the reconstruction of about 1,500 bridges throughout Great Britain. He had given imperative instructions to divisional engineers when submitting a scheme to the head office to see that it was accompanied by a report on the historical value of the structure to be superseded and local sentiment regarding its preservation. Such information he conveyed weekly to Mr. Peers, and he hoped that as the result of this co-ordination nothing drastic would be done which the Congress would regret. His department welcomed criticism and asked for assistance.

Mr. C. R. Peers, Director S.A., Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments, said his department had a weapon called a Preservation Order to prevent anything being done towards the destruction or alteration of a national monument, but he hoped it would be equipped with better powers. His department had already a considerable number of correspondents and local committees, and was making a list of monuments to be scheduled as of national importance. He invited timely notice of danger threatening monuments. Great credit was due to the Roads Department of the Ministry of Transport for the care it was taking in regard to bridges, but the Congress must remember the difficulties which always faced a Government department. When all was said and done, however, the matter really

resolved itself into a question of public opinion. It was necessary for the nation to awake from its torpor and to decide that it could afford to retain these old bridges even if more practical ones could be provided often for less than the cost of repairing the old. But this would not happen unless public opinion was educated and made to realise the value of these old structures. Here was a work for the local archæological societies, and in this education of public opinion lay the great hope for the future.

Col. Parker (Yorkshire), Mr. Crossley (Yorkshire), Mr. Garraway Rice (Sussex), Mr. Albany Major, Rev. P. H. Ditchfield (Berkshire), Rev. J. Willis (Worcestershire), Mr. Couchman (Sussex), Mr. Andrews (Hertfordshire), Canon Galpin (Essex), Mr. Austin (Gloucestershire) and Mr. St. George Gray (Somerset), joined in the discussion, in most instances citing cases of destruction that had come under their personal notice.

The Chairman considered that the assurances received from Sir Henry Maybury were of the greatest importance. He emphasised the danger of putting the case too high and of demanding more than could reasonably be expected to be granted. To ask that all old bridges should be preserved would only create prejudice and prevent effectual intervention later, for in view of modern needs it was only too obvious that everything worth preserving could not be preserved. The moment, however, had clearly come for making a strong effort, and to do this the first essential was to secure a knowledge of the elementary facts. In this the Local Societies could be of great service, and he trusted that they would do all in their power to assist Sir Henry Maybury and Mr. Peers. He proposed that in due course the Congress should put itself officially into communication with the Roads Department and offer all possible help and co-operation.

Votes of thanks to the speakers and to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

Report of the Earthworks Committee.

Were it not for the growing activity of the Ancient Monuments Boards, the Report of your Committee this year would be somewhat slender. Field work has, no doubt, been hampered by the exceptionally bad weather during the summer; but the deficiencies are more than made up for by the long lists of earthworks scheduled as Ancient Monuments all over England and Wales, especially in Devon, Dorset, Norfolk and Wiltshire. The formation of a Society in Manchester for the purpose of promoting the work of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments is also a sign of the growing appreciation of the work of that Commission and of the Ancient Monuments Boards, and should encourage those who look forward to the very necessary strengthening of the Ancient Monuments Act.

Reports from Cambridgeshire and Surrey foreshadow additions from those counties to the list of monuments scheduled in the near future, but so far nothing appears to have been done in Middlesex, where, owing to the nearness of London, the danger of destruction at the hands of the builder is very great. Your Committee also observes that, while a section of Wansdyke in Berkshire has been scheduled by the Board, no similar action is reported from Somerset or Wiltshire, though in both those counties this, their greatest and in many ways most interesting earthwork, has suffered so much from various causes that in many places all knowledge of its course was lost till recent research succeeded in deciphering the almost illegible traces. Ireland makes a welcome reappearance in a report sent by Professor R. A. S. Macalister, though here again the record is but brief, all archæological work having been hampered by the disturbed condition of the country.

Acquisitions by the National Trust have secured for the public two earthworks in Essex. Mr. E. B. Francis, the owner of Rayleigh Mount, an interesting Norman mount and bailey, has transferred it to the Trust, while through the gift of Hatfield Forest by the late Mr. E. N. Buxton and his family, the Trust becomes the guardian of the small earthwork in the forest known as the Portingbury Hills. The action of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia in taking steps to safeguard the site of the famous flint workings at Grime's Graves also calls for notice, though, strictly speaking, it does not relate to an earthwork. On the other hand, it is regrettable to learn that the proposal to purchase Cissbury for the Trust still hangs fire. It would have been expected that this endeavour, appealing as it does both to archæologists and to the public that wishes to retain the right to roam over the South Downs unhindered by barbed wire, would have met with an early and generous response, and your Committee again commends it to the support of all those interested on either side. A similar lack of public interest is reported from Wales, where the proposed purchase of the site of Segontium by the Corporation of Carnarvon has come to nothing.

The work of discovery still goes forward, as testified by reports from such divers quarters as Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Dorset, Essex, Shropshire, Somerset, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex and Wiltshire. Mr. W. J. Hemp also reports the discovery of a great number of unrecorded barrows in Wales, while Mr. O. G. S. Crawford reports that air observation and air photography have revealed many barrows with camps and other unrecorded earthworks, principally during work he has been doing in conjunction with Mr. Alexander Keiller, F.S.A. Scot. A discovery in Suffolk by the Rev. H. A. Harris, Hon. Secretary of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, may throw light on a historical problem, the site of the "Clovesho" of Anglo-Saxon charters. In Somerset, Mr. Edward J. Burrow reports several unrecorded earthworks in his *Ancient Earthworks and Camps*

of Somerset, a companion volume to *The Ancient Entrenchments and Camps of Gloucestershire*, which was noticed in the Report for 1919.

Cases of destruction are not numerous, but include damage to Tumble beacon, one of the finest mounds in Surrey, through the action of a Development Company, which had agreed to preserve the beacon and a small plot of land as an open space and to hand it over to the National Trust. Notwithstanding, this land was sold for building without any intimation being given by the Company of its change of purpose. Your Committee, on learning this, at once took steps to bring the whole matter before the Ancient Monuments Board and the beacon has now been scheduled. Actual damage to the mound itself appears to be slight, but it has been gravely disfigured and its present condition is under the consideration of the Ancient Monuments Department.

With reference to the damage done to the earthworks of Mold Castle, reported last year, your Committee regrets to say that no attempt seems to have been made by the Mold Urban District Council, or the local Committee of the National Eisteddfod of Wales, to make good the damage. At York, parts of the City Walls and Moat are threatened by an improvement scheme. The Yorkshire Archæological Society is protesting against interference with these ancient fortifications. The cases of the hill fort of Dinorben in Denbighshire and of the Wansdyke ditch near Bath, where the stone is so valuable that it is impossible to prevent quarrying, emphasise the powerlessness of the Ancient Monuments Act, wherever the destruction of a monument will put money into its owner's pocket. The leading case is the hill fort on Penmaenmawr, whose gradual destruction has been chronicled in these reports for years.

As for excavation, perhaps the most important matter to be recorded is the appointment of an Excavation Committee by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which has begun work on one of the forts of the Roman Wall near Newcastle. Besides the Wall there are many important earthworks in Northumberland, and the work of the Committee will no doubt give much valuable information. As already stated, excavations during the year have been less numerous than usual. Those reported include the continuation of work on the Cambridgeshire dykes, at Richborough in Kent, Wroxeter (Viroconium) in Shropshire and at the Cawthorn camps and the Scarborough fort in Yorkshire. In Wiltshire, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Cunnington have found a prosaic explanation of the long-standing puzzle of the inner ditch at Figsbury Ring, which appears merely to have served as a quarry from which material for the rampart was obtained. The endeavour to solve some of the puzzles connected with Wansdyke is also being continued in Wiltshire by excavation on the borders of Savernake Forest, while in Somerset the gradual quarrying away of a section of the ditch is being watched by Mr. G. E. Cruickshank and may at least serve to throw some light on the problems it presents.

Colonel O. E. Ruck, F.S.A. Scot., and Mr. T. Cann Hughes, F.S.A., have tendered their resignation, which your Committee has accepted with great regret. Colonel Ruck has been a member of the Committee almost from the beginning, having been appointed in August, 1903, while Mr. Cann Hughes has served upon it since November, 1921. Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler, M.C., M.A., D.Lit., F.S.A., and Mr. G. E. Cruickshank, M.A., F.S.A., have been appointed members of the Committee.

As usual, the Congress is indebted to its Assistant Treasurer, Mr. A. E. Steel, for the valuable help he has given in the preparation of the Bibliography, and to the Secretaries of affiliated Societies and the many other correspondents who have supplied the information on which this Report is based. Details follow under the usual headings.

England and Wales.

PRESERVATION AND RECORD.

Besides stone circles, barrows, Roman roads, etc., the following earthworks have been scheduled as Ancient Monuments :—

BEDFORDSHIRE.—Limbury ; Dray's Ditches and Waulud's Bank.

BERKSHIRE.—Sinodun Hill Camp ; Walbury Camp, Combe ; and a section of Wansdyke in Inkpen Parish.

———— Mr. A. D. Passmore reports an unrecorded round barrow at Fognam Clump near Ashdown Park.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—The Mount, Prince's Risborough and Pulpit Hill Camp, Great Kimble, have been scheduled as Ancient Monuments.

———— Mr. G. Basil Barham reports the discovery of earthworks at Chenies in a field on the right of the road from Rickmansworth, with lines following the northern and western slopes of the hill, while there seems to have been in addition a dyke covering the camp on the N.E. This work may, he thinks, be subsidiary to the works at Chesham known as "the Balks," generally regarded as lynchets, but which, after careful examination, he considers to be the remains of a camp with a single vallum, from which a hollow way leads down to the valley of the Chess.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—The Advisory Committee to the Ancient Monuments Board has recommended the scheduling of various earthworks, including the Fleam and the Devil's Dykes.

CARNARVONSHIRE.—Dinas y Prif Camp and the Hut Circles, Llanwnda, have been scheduled as Ancient Monuments.

———— Segontium. Owing to lack of local interest, negotiations opened with a view to the purchase of the Roman Fort of Segontium have not been successful, although the site was offered

at much below cost price by the owners, who bought it for the purpose of excavation. See Bibliography under Wheeler.

Besides stone circles, barrows, Roman roads and forts, etc., the following earthworks have been scheduled as Ancient Monuments :—

CORNWALL.—Plan-an-Gwarry, St. Just.

CUMBERLAND.—Maiden Castle, Water Millock ; Castle How, Wythop ; Liddle Strength, Motte and Bailey ; Kirkandrews Moat ; Tower Tye earthworks, Naworth ; Barnscar “ British Settlement ” ; and Shoulthwaite Gill hill fort near Thirlmere.

DENBIGHSHIRE.—Pen y Corddyn Camp, Abergele ; Moel Fenni and Moel y Gaer Camps, Llanbedr Dyffryn Clwyd ; Pen y Gaer Camp, Llanfihangel Glyn Myfyr ; Dinorben Camp, St. George ; Erddig Castle Mound, Erthig ; Tomen y Rhodwydd Castle Mound, Llanarmon yn Ial ; Llys Gwennllian Castle Mound, Llanrhaidr yn Cinmerch ; Sycharth Castle Mound, Llansilin ; and Dinas Bran Castle and Camp, Llangollen.

DEVONSHIRE.—Hawkesdown Camp, Axmouth ; Blackbury Castle, Southleigh ; Berry Hill Camp, Branscombe ; Musbury Castle ; Cadbury Castle ; Membury Castle ; Holwell Castle ; the Camp S.E. of Okehampton ; Stockland Camp ; Dumpdon Camp, Luppitt ; Clovelly Dykes ; Milber Down Camp, Coffinswell ; Lambert's Castle, Hawkchurch ; and Denbury Camp, Torbryan.

DORSET.—Hambledon Hill Camp, Child Okeford ; Lydsbury Rings and Hod Hill Camp ; Cranborne Castle Mound ; Earthworks and tumuli, Knowlton near Wimborne ; Badbury Rings, Wimborne ; Pilsdon Pen Camp ; Powerstock Castle Mound ; Eggardon Hill Camp, Powerstock ; Earth circles S. of Furness Farm Barn, Litton Cheney ; Earth circle near Big Wood, Winterborne Steepleton ; Bindon Hill Camp, West Lulworth ; and Bokerly Dyke.

———— Mr. V. L. Oliver, F.S.A., reports the remains of an unrecorded chambered long barrow in acombe about a mile N.W. of the Hore Stones on Toller Down. The remains consist of a “ table-stone,” 9 ft. long, and two standing stones 5 ft. 9 ins. and 4 ft. 4 ins. high respectively. He also reports that the accumulation of earth about the two Hore Stones has been removed. The larger stone is 11 ft. 9 ins. long, 8 ft. 6 ins. wide, 4 ft. thick and 10 ins. in circumference.

ESSEX.—The under-mentioned works have been scheduled as Ancient Monuments :—Bradwell Roman Fort ; Plumberow Mount, Hockley ; Purleigh Moated mound ; and the earthworks near the Church, West Tilbury.

———— Rayleigh. The site of Rayleigh Mount, a Norman Mount and Bailey, has been transferred to the National Trust by the owner, Mr. E. B. Francis.

———— The National Trust has also acquired the curious little earthwork known as the Portingbury Hills in Beggarshall Copse, Hatfield Forest, the forest having been transferred to the Trust by the owner, the late Mr. E. N. Buxton, and his family.

———— North Weald. Mr. G. Basil Barham reports a dyke between Little Haven and Beauchamp Rodney and close to Cripsey Brook, which is on the suggested line of continuation of the Middlesex Grim's Dyke and may, he thinks, be a part of that work.

Besides stone circles, barrows, Roman forts, etc., the following earthworks have been scheduled as Ancient Monuments :—

FLINTSHIRE.—Pen y Cloddiau and Moel Arthur Camps, Nan-nerch ; Moel y Gaer Camp, Northop ; Moel Hirradug Camp, Cwm ; the Bailey Hill, Mold ; and the Twthill, Rhuddlan.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Cleeve Hill Camp, near Cheltenham.

HAMPSHIRE.—The Roman Road E. of Buckholt Farm, Buckholt ; and the Roman Road on Martin Down (Ackling Ditch).

KENT.—Oldbury Camp, Ightham (see last Report) ; Pit Dwellings in Rose Wood, Ightham, adjoining Oldbury Camp.

LANCASHIRE.—Buckton Castle, Mossley ; Castle Stede, Hornby ; the British Settlement, Urswick ; the Camp and tumulus on Appleby Slack and the Camp near Holme Bank Plantation, Urswick ; Aldingham Mount ; and Castle Hill, Pennington.

———— A Society has been formed in Manchester for the protection of Ancient Monuments and Craftsmanship in the N.W. counties of England and Wales.

Besides stone circles, barrows, Roman forts and roads, etc., the following earthworks have been scheduled as Ancient Monuments :—

LEICESTERSHIRE.—Hallaton Castle ; Leicester Castle Mound ; the Raw Dykes, Aylestone, Leicester ; Burrough-on-the-Hill Camp ; and Ratby Camp.

NORFOLK.—“ Camphill,” Narborough ; the Devil's Dyke, Ashill ; “ High Banks,” Saham Toney ; the Devil's Dyke (or Fendyke), Cranwich to Weeting ; Red Castle and Castle Hill, Thetford ; the Devil's Ditch and tumuli, East Harling and Garboldisham Heaths ; Bunn's Bank, Attleborough ; Buckenham Castle ; the Danish Camp, Horningtoft ; the Danish Camp, Warham St. Mary ; the Mote Hill, Wymondham ; Castle Hill, Hangman's Hill and adjoining earthworks, Darrow Green, Denton ; Castle Hill, Hunworth ; and the Danish Camp, Holkham.

———— The Prehistoric Society of East Anglia is taking steps to protect the flint mines at Grime's Graves. The owners of the site have agreed to the erection of a shed over the mine shaft to

prevent the silting up of the entrance and the mine-galleries, and have given permission for a footpath to be made across the surrounding warrens to give access to the site.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—The site of the Roman station at *Margidunum*, mentioned under "Excavations" in many previous Reports, has been scheduled as an Ancient Monument.

OXFORDSHIRE.—Mr. A. D. Passmore reports that a large piece of stone, some 4 cwts. in weight, which had been broken off the N. end of the long barrow at Lyneham, has been replaced and cemented on by the owner and himself.

PEMBROKESHIRE.—The Hill Forts known as *Foel Trigarn Camp*, *Whitechurch* and *Carn Ingli Camp*, Newport, have been scheduled as Ancient Monuments.

SHROPSHIRE.—Chirbury. With the sanction of Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart., the line of the Hoar Stones, or Marshpool Circle, has been cleared of heather, gorse and peat sufficiently to show that the circle consists of thirty-seven stones, mostly small, with a larger one in the centre, and with three gaps to N.E., and S.W., aligned on the highest neighbouring hills, Bromley Callow, the Stiperstones (partly hidden by Shelfield Hill) and Corndon, Stapeley Hill dominating the western arc of the circle.

———— Wellington. Mr. H. S. Pritchard reports clear indications of an early camp on Lawrence Hill, which lies between the Wrekin and Ercall.

———— Little Wenlock. He also reports a well-defined remnant of early stonework on the south-eastern side of the Wrekin.

SOMERSET.—Castle Neroche, Cannington Park Camp, and Wick Barrow, Stogursey, have been scheduled as Ancient Monuments.

———— Over Stowey. Aisholt Camp on the Quantocks, about half-a-mile N.W. of Aisholt village, was cleared of timber during the war period.

———— The exploration of Wansdyke has continued, and the Hon. Secretary has again to acknowledge the help he has received from Colonel A. B. Prowse, M.D., F.R.C.S., as well as from Mr. G. E. Cruickshank, F.S.A., and Mrs. K. E. Symons of Bath. With the former he has found traces of a branch from the dyke in Ashton Park that probably ran to the camp of Borough Walls, opposite Clifton, while the local knowledge possessed by Mr. Cruickshank and Mrs. Symons has been invaluable in the enclosed and built-over country S. of Bath, where traces have been found of at least two unrecorded earthworks with other evidence that the escarpment was entrenched at some unknown date, as well as traces of the branch reported by the Rev. J. Skinner, rector of Camerton, early in the 19th century, as running from the Cross Keys to Midford and beyond.

————— Mr. Edward J. Burrow in his *Ancient Earthworks and Camps of Somerset*, published this autumn, reports the following unrecorded earthworks :—

Earthworks, or fragments of apparent earthworks on Wain's Hill, Clevedon ; on a hill N. of Compton Dundon ; at Higher Vello near Stogumber ; and at King's Castle, Wells ; banks and ditches on Heydon Common ; and on Winsbury Hill, S. of Stantonbury ; a mound at Castle Batch, near Worle ; scarped banks and terraces near S. Cadbury. The "Earthwork Ring and Avenue" at Hack Wood, Walton-in-Gordano, shown on pp. 148-9 of this work, has already been recorded and is not quite correctly planned.

SUFFOLK.—Mildenhall. The Rev. H. A. Harris reports the discovery of a mound, partly surrounded by a moat, on Bargate Farm, in the hamlet of West Row. The mound is situated on the edge of an excavation which, it is suggested, may have been a harbour near the head of the sea or tidal marsh which formerly extended inland from the Wash. Mr. Harris gives reasons for thinking that the mound may mark the site of the unidentified "Clovesho," where several Councils met during the Anglo-Saxon period.

SURREY.—The Surrey Archæological Society has appointed a Committee on Ancient Historical Monuments to report on the monuments in the county which should be recommended for scheduling by the Ancient Monuments Board.

————— Banstead. Tumble Beacon has been scheduled as an Ancient Monument. See also under "Destruction."

————— Gomshall. Mr. F. A. Goodliffe has found banks, apparently ancient, which on investigation appear to be the remains of a system of enclosures, which covered and surrounded the hill on which Gomshall Station stands, now mainly occupied by golf links. The site will be further examined.

SUSSEX.—Mr. C. H. Goodman reports that the removal of soil in the Worthing Corporation's flint pit at Broadwater has disclosed what appears to be an ancient well. This contained early pottery and bones, and is under investigation.

————— Besides stone circles, innumerable barrows, Roman roads and forts, etc., the following earthworks have been scheduled as Ancient Monuments :—

————— Whitehawk Camp, Brighton (see last Report) ; earthworks and lynchets near Eastwick Barn, Patcham ; and Ewe Bottom entrenchment, Patcham.

WARWICKSHIRE.—Credenton Hill Camp, Fenny Compton ; Corley Camp ; Beausale Camp ; Brinklow Camp and tumulus ; Barnmoor Wood Camp, Claverdon ; Wappenbury Camp ; and Castle Hills, Castle Fillongley.

WESTMORLAND.—Maiden Castle, near Brough; Castle Crag earthworks, Mardale; "British" Settlements at Castlesteads, the Helm, near Kendal; at Scafford, near Kirkby Lonsdale; at Millrigg, Kentmere; at Hugill, near High Borrans; and at Eweclose, Crosby Ravensworth.

WILTSHIRE.—Earthwork enclosure N. of Wansdyke, Stanton St. Bernard; four earthwork enclosures on All Cannings Down; earthwork enclosure on Allington Down; Rybury Camp, All Cannings; Bratton Castle; Knook Castle; Scratchbury Camp, Norton Bavant; Battlesbury Camp, Warminster; Castle Rings Camp, Donhead St. Mary; Chislebury Camp, Fovant; earthwork and barrows on Wilsford Down, Amesbury; Stonehenge Avenue; earthwork and barrows on Fore Down, Winterborne Stoke; Clearbury Ring, Standlynch; earthwork on Avebury Down, E. of the Kennet Road; earthwork and barrows on Windmill Hill, Avebury; earthwork enclosure on Morgan's Hill, Bishop's Cannings; Oldbury Camp, Cherhill; Yarnbury, Berwick St. James'; White Sheet Castle, Mere; Chisbury Camp, Little Bedwyn; Liddington Castle; Binknoll Camp, Broad Hinton; Bury Wood Camp, Colerne; Ringsbury Camp, Purton; Stepleford Castle; and Castle Hill, Blunsdon St. Andrew.

———— Mr. A. D. Passmore reports the following discoveries: A big Long Mound at Cherhill; a large oblong camp at Burderop, near Swindon; two round barrows at Maiden Bradley.

———— Dr. R. C. C. Clay reports the discovery of several new round barrows in his neighbourhood.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—Arley Wood Camp has been scheduled as an Ancient Monument.

YORKSHIRE.—The following have been scheduled as Ancient Monuments:—

Castle Hill earthworks, Almondbury; Studford Ring, Ampleforth; Maiden Castle, Grinton; the remains of Skipsea Castle; the Wharram Hill Embankment Cross, Burton Agnes; and Stanwick Camp.

DESTRUCTION.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—West Wycombe. Damage is being done at Desborough Castle, where the tenants in the neighbourhood have used one of the fosses as a dumping ground for rubbish. If this is allowed to continue the character of the work, which has already suffered much in the course of time, will be still further obscured.

CARNARVONSHIRE.—Penmaenmawr. The quarrying away of the hill fort, referred to in many previous Reports, continues.

CUMBERLAND.—Three "British Settlements," marked on the O. S. map, between Allonby and West Newton, are reported to have disappeared under the plough.

DENBIGHSHIRE.—Dinorben. Quarrying has commenced at Parc-y-Meirch, the hill crowned by this fort. The stone is valuable and it will probably be impossible to save the hill fort, though it will be some time before it is reached.

DORSET.—Mr. V. L. Oliver, F.S.A., reports serious damage to Oldbury, or Woolsbarrow Camp on Bloxworth Heath. The central area, composed of sand and gravel, is being carted away; the N.E. entrance is no longer recognisable, a cart road having been made on that side, and one barrow seems to have disappeared.

FLINTSHIRE.—Mold. Nothing appears to have been done in response to the request made last year by the Congress and by the Ancient Monuments Board that the damage done to the castle mound at Mold by the local Committee of the National Eisteddfod of Wales should be made good.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Mr. Thomas Ball reports damage to an earthwork at Pity Me near East Barrasford.

SHROPSHIRE.—Quarrying continues at Abdon Burf and Pontesbury Hill.

SOMERSET.—A section of the ditch of Wansdyke on Odd Down near Bath, is being destroyed by quarrying. See also under "Excavation."

SUFFOLK.—Bungay. Damage is reported to have been done to one of the Bungay Castle Hills through the removal of material by the Urban District Council. Attention has been called to this action on the part of the local authorities by the Rey. H. A. Harris, Hon. Secretary of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, and a strong protest has also been made by the local Bench of Magistrates.

SURREY.—Banstead. Tumble Beacon, one of the finest mounds in Surrey, has been badly damaged through the action of the company developing the Nork Park estate, on which the beacon stands. The beacon is probably a tumulus, though it seems never to have been opened. The company undertook that the beacon should be handed over to the National Trust, but notwithstanding this, it was sold for building without any notice to those interested, or to the Trust; the first intimation of this being in a report to the Hon. Secretary that a house was in course of erection behind the beacon and that an approach road was being made through its base. Enquiries were made and the matter was reported to the Ancient Monuments Department of the Office of Works. It was too late to save the beacon altogether, and, in fact, it does not appear to have been seriously damaged structurally, though its outline has been altered and its

appearance spoilt by the cutting of the road. It has now been scheduled and it is to be hoped that further damage will be averted, though its present condition is very unsatisfactory. This is now being considered by the Office of Works.

WESTMORLAND.—A supposed tumulus near Middleton has been removed, but was found to contain nothing of antiquarian interest.

WILTSHIRE.—Anstey. The long barrow on White Sheet Hill has been mutilated by the removal of much turf.

YORKSHIRE.—York. Proposed schemes, which would encroach upon the mound and moat of the City Walls near the railway station and again upon the moat at Layerthorpe, are being opposed by the Yorkshire Archæological Society.

EXCAVATION.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.—The excavation of the Roman fort known as Y Gaer, three miles W. of Brecon, shows that the masonry buildings, dating from the early years of the second century, were preceded by an earthwork with wooden buildings established about the end of the third quarter of the first century. The later building may not have been completed, and was probably only occupied intermittently after *c.* A.D. 125. There is, however, evidence of native or post-Roman occupation in a massive dry-stone wall strengthening the Roman Wall on its three weaker sides. Nothing was found to show the date of this wall.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—Excavations have been carried out during the past year at Danesborough, Wavendon Heath, by a Sub-Committee of the Buckinghamshire Architectural and Archæological Society under the direction of Dr. J. Berry; at Bulstrode Camp, Gerrard's Cross, by Mr. L. C. G. Clarke, F.S.A. and Dr. Cyril Fox; and at Pulpit Hill, Great Kimble. Reports will appear in due course, but it is understood that in the last case the results are mainly negative. At Danesborough, the W. entrance was proved to be original and many specimens of pottery of seven or eight different periods, but chiefly of the Early Iron Age, were found, with a few worked flints, but no metal. At Bulstrode Camp, trial holes and trenches were dug and a cutting made through the vallum, but no pottery or dateable objects were found. The original profile of the main fosse was determined and a considerable length of it was cleared. One fragment of pottery, almost certainly of the Early Iron Age, was found in the lowest level of the silting. The cost of this excavation was borne by Sir John Ramsden of Bulstrode Park.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—The investigation of the Devil's Dyke by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society under the direction of Dr. Cyril Fox, F.S.A., was completed during the past season. The result seems to show that the ground traversed by the dyke had formed part of the territory of a Roman and pre-Roman (Early Iron Age)

settlement. Much worn pottery of those periods was found at several points in the surface soil under the undisturbed vallum, together with iron nails and a Roman coin of the late third century. The earthwork proves to have been even larger than its present dimensions suggest, the floor of the ditch at one point, where the crest of the vallum stands 32 feet above the bottom of the ditch, being found to be no less than 26 ft. 10 ins. wide.

CUMBERLAND.—Studfold Gate circle in West Cumberland, was partly explored in June, 1924, by Messrs. J. R. Mason and H. Valentine. A rifled cist in a small tumulus in the centre showed that it was, at any rate, in part, sepulchral.

DENBIGHSHIRE.—The "long Cairn" at Capel Garmon, which has been scheduled as an Ancient Monument, has been partly excavated by the Office of Works under the direction of Mr. W. J. Hemp, F.S.A.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.—Excavations have been begun at Kenfig Castle by the newly formed Aberavon and Margam Historical Society under the direction of Colonel M. H. Hunter and Mr. A. J. Richard. There appears to have been a small masonry keep on the mound. Sections through the rampart of the bailey show that this was made of gravel thrown up from the ditch, but the enclosure is considerably larger than the ordinary bailey, and this may be the rampart which surrounded the Norman town.

HAMPSHIRE.—Hengistbury Head. Mr. H. St. George Gray was engaged on trenching close to the shore of Christchurch Harbour in April last, and completed the work there in October. There have been interesting small finds, but little of a structural nature has been revealed. A number of flint scrapers, etc., were found at the eastern end of the headland.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—A hill top camp at Caplar, near Hereford, has been examined by the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club. Trenches were cut across the fosse and vallum and through the centre of the camp, and a mound at the entrance was cut through. Information was obtained as to methods of construction, but no finds were made which might serve to date the camp. The foundations of a mediæval house were discovered at the entrance.

KENT.—The excavations at Richborough have been continued under the direction of Mr. J. P. Bushe-Fox, F.S.A., and have disclosed extensive remains of three houses of different periods, the foundations of the two earliest extending under the walls of the fort. The third was a small bath building, apparently of the same period as the fort. The foundations of the Church, or Chapel, dedicated to St. Augustine in the N.E. angle, within the walls, were also opened up.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has appointed an Excavation Committee which has commenced work at Rudchester, the third fort from the east end of the Roman Wall, under the direction of Mr. Parker Brewis, F.S.A. Considerable portions of the fort have been excavated, and the work will be continued.

SHROPSHIRE.—Wroxeter. The excavations on the site of Viroconium, referred to in the last Report, have been continued by the Birmingham Archæological Society under the direction of Mr. Donald Atkinson. The supposed site of the Forum has been partially explored, and the foundations of a building of considerable extent and undoubted importance discovered. The most important find is an inscription, which fixes the date of the building as A.D. 130.

———— Pontesbury. Excavation in the southern trench between the higher and the lower part of the camp on Earl's Hill shows that the rock was scarped to a depth of at least 6 feet below the present level of the ditch. Two flint flakes and the half of a bronze ring have been found on the surface of the ground within the area of the "citadel."

———— Old Oswestry. The excavations in this camp, referred to in the Report for 1922, have been suspended indefinitely.

SOMERSET.—Stoke-under-Ham. Mr. St. George Gray reports that the excavations at Ham Hill Camp by the Somersetshire Archæological Society were not continued in the past season, but it is hoped to resume the work in 1925. A report upon the work done in 1923 will be issued.

———— Taunton Castle. The same Society will shortly be engaged on excavations under Mr. Gray's directions on the presumed site of Ina's fortress on the west side of the courtyard of Taunton Castle.

The section of the ditch of Wansdyke which is being quarried away on Odd Down, near Bath, is being carefully watched by Mr. G. E. Cruickshank, and records and photographs were secured of the 27 ft. which were excavated in the spring before the quarrying.

SUSSEX.—Sompting. Mr. Garnet R. Wolseley has continued the excavation of the habitation site on Park Brow, which has now been definitely assigned to the Hallstatt period. He has also continued the examination, begun by Mr. H. T. Pullen-Bury, of an apparent Bronze Age site in the same neighbourhood.

———— Clapham. The excavation of a flint mine on Harrow Hill in this parish, has been begun by the Worthing Archæological Society.

WILTSHIRE.—Wansdyke. Mr. H. C. Brentnall and the Hon. Secretary resumed the examination of Wansdyke in the Savernake Forest district referred to in the last Report. Work in the forest

itself appears to show that the "old Bank" on the edge of the forest had actually continued into it, though the direction it took after entering is still uncertain. It was further definitely established that the dyke did not originally come to an end near New Buildings, as the ditch was found with a depth of at least 7 ft., some 18 ft. beyond its apparent termination.

————— Figsbury Ring. In the summer of 1924, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Cunnington made some excavations in Figsbury Ring near Salisbury. This earthwork consists of a single bank and ditch enclosing an area of about 15 acres, and a wide interior ditch with no accompanying bank within the outer entrenchment, at some distance from it, but roughly parallel to it. The use, or meaning of this inner ditch, has been the subject of much speculation, but it now appears that it was only a quarry from which a great part of the material for the rampart was obtained. Very few relics were found, and the site does not seem to have been regularly inhabited. The pottery found is of the Early Iron Age.

————— Dr. R. C. C. Clay reports the excavation of a village site on Swallowcliffe Down. Trenches were also cut through the "circus" connected with the village. Pottery was scanty, but the site was fairly rich in other relics, and there was evidence to show that it belonged purely to one period—La Tène I.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—South Malvern. In May and June last, the Malvern Geographical Society carried out excavations in Mid-summer Camp and on Hollybush Hill under the direction of Mr. I. T. Hughes, after taking the advice of Mr. O. G. S. Crawford and Mr. St. George Gray. The pottery found showed that the settlement belonged to the Early Iron Age. The finds are exhibited in the Malvern Public Library, and a report on the digging will be published by the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club.

YORKSHIRE.—Cawthorn Camps. The excavation of these camps, begun last year by Mr. F. G. Simpson, was continued by the late Mr. H. G. Evelyn White and Mr. Ian Richmond.

————— Scarborough. Mr. F. G. Simpson has continued the examination of the Roman site in the yard of Scarborough Castle.

Ireland.

PRESERVATION AND RECORD.

Professor R. A. S. Macalister, Litt.D., F.S.A., reports that the disturbed condition of the country and lack of funds has made any work in the direction of fresh discovery practically impossible, but that in both the Free State and Northern Ireland, negotiations for the better preservation of Ancient Monuments are in progress between the chief Archæological Societies and the Ministers of the two Governments.

DESTRUCTION.

A report has appeared of the very injudicious excavation of a tumulus at Kilfinnane, Co. Limerick, by an official of the Ordnance Survey Department. The results were of no value. On the attention of the Director of the Survey being called to what had taken place, he took steps to prevent its happening again.



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ABBREVIATIONS.

- Ant. Jour.—Antiquaries Journal.
Arch. Camb.—Archæologia Cambrensis.
B. & H. Arch.—Brighton and Hove Archæologist, No. 2.
C. & W.A.S. Trans.—Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society's Transactions.
P.S.A. Newc.—Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne.
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SCHEME FOR RECORDING ANCIENT DEFENSIVE EARTHWORKS AND FORTIFIED ENCLOSURES.

REVISED 1910.

The classification of defensive works recommended by the Committee in the above Scheme stands as follows:—

- A. Fortresses partly inaccessible by reason of precipices, cliffs or water, defended in part only by artificial works.
- B. Fortresses on hill-tops with artificial defences, following the natural line of the hill.
Or, though usually on high ground, less dependent on natural slopes for protection.
- C. Rectangular or other enclosures of simple plan (including forts and towns of the Romano-British period).
- D. Forts consisting only of a mount with encircling moat or fosse.
- E. Fortified mounts, wholly or partly artificial, with remains of an attached court or bailey, or showing two or more such courts.
- F. Homestead moats, consisting of simple or compound enclosures formed into artificial islands by water moats.
- G. Enclosures, mostly rectangular, partaking of the form of F, but protected by stronger defensive works, ramparted and fossed, and in some instances provided with out-works.
- H. Ancient village sites protected by walls, ramparts or fosses.
- X. Defensive or other works which fall under none of the above headings.

Copies of the Scheme, containing 43 plans illustrating the various classes of Earthworks, can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary of the Earthworks Committee. Price 1/- each, 7/6 for 12 copies.

NOTE.—If any Society or individual has spare copies of the Committee's Reports for 1904, 1906, 1910, 1913 and 1914, of Appendix I. (1900) and II. (1905) and of the provisional "Scheme for Recording" and the first "Scheme for Recording," 1903, the Hon. Secretary would be very much obliged if they would let him know, as copies are very scarce and much sought after.

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