

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE
ON
ANCIENT EARTHWORKS AND
FORTIFIED ENCLOSURES,

*Prepared for presentation to the Congress of
Archæological Societies, July 5th, 1911.*

COMMITTEE.

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F.R.S.

Mr. A. G. CHATER, *Hon. Sec.* (1910-11).

Mr. ALBANY F. MAJOR, *Hon. Sec.* (1911-12).

(*Address : 30, The Waldrons, Croydon.*)

THE revised "Scheme for recording Ancient Defensive Earthworks and Fortified Enclosures," announced in last year's Report, was distributed in the autumn to those Societies which subscribed towards its issue. A small stock remains in the hands of the Committee, which, it is thought, will be sufficient to satisfy the demand for the next few years. Only a limited number of copies can now be supplied to any single Society, and enquiries should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary.

As evidence of the increasing importance attached to the study of Ancient Earthworks, it may be mentioned that two more of the Societies in Union report the formation of special Earthworks Committees: the Dorset Field Club, with Dr. H. Colley March, F.S.A., as President, and the Rev. C. W. Whistler as Hon. Secretary; and the Bucks. Architectural and Archæological Society, with Mr. A. H. Cocks, F.S.A., as Chairman, and Dr. L. H. West as Hon. Secretary.

The Committee hears with interest that Dr. J. P. Williams-Freeman, whose survey of the defensive Earthworks of Hampshire was completed last year, is now engaged in cataloguing the barrows of that county. The value of such work, especially when performed by investigators with local knowledge, cannot be too often insisted upon; and it is very gratifying to be able to announce that the Committee receives from time to time offers to undertake the survey of the earthworks of limited areas from antiquaries residing in different parts of the country. An immense field, however, remains to be explored, and the Committee would once more impress upon the Secretaries of local Societies the urgency of enlisting capable recruits for this work.

The Committee has to announce, with regret, that its Secretary, Mr. A. G. Chater, finds it necessary to resign the post, and has great pleasure in announcing that Mr. Albany F. Major has kindly consented to undertake the duties of Hon. Secretary from this date.

The following items of information, classified under the usual heads, have been brought to the knowledge of the Committee.

PRESERVATION.

SOMERSET.—STOKELEIGH CAMP.—The Leigh Woods Local Committee have partially cleared superfluous undergrowth within and around Stokeleigh Camp, making it more accessible to the public, and have done their best to guard the camp from mutilation.

YORKSHIRE.—SCAMRIDGE DYKES.—An attempt made by the Scarborough Rural District Council to construct a reservoir, in connection with the water supply for the village of Snainton, in the middle of Scamridge Dykes has been frustrated through representations made to the President of the Local Government Board by the Society of Antiquaries and the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, and plans showing a reservoir clear of the dykes have been submitted to the Local Government Board.

— SKIPSEA. — At the instance of the Yorkshire Archæological Society, that portion of the Skipsea earthworks owned by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners has been placed in charge of H. M. Commissioners of Works under the Ancient Monuments Protection Acts.

DESTRUCTION.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—WILLINGTON.—Mr. Beauchamp Wadmore reports that all the land around the earthwork at Willington, near Bedford, has been broken up for allotments. Only the

inner enclosure with the main fosse, including the counter-scarp, has been railed off for preservation. This is greatly to be regretted, as, with the destruction of the outer works, the interest of this perhaps unique example will be lost.

CARNARVONSHIRE. — PENMAENMAWR. — Mr. Willoughby Gardner reports that the destruction of this magnificent fortress, by quarrying under a lease from the Crown, is still slowly in progress, and that much indignant local agitation and protest has been manifested, following on Mr. Gardner's bringing the matter before the Earthworks Committee, the Cambrian Archaeological Association, the Royal Commission on the Ancient Monuments of Wales, the National Trust, the Woods and Forests Commissioners, and Parliament, without avail.

DORSET.—The Rev. C. W. Whistler writes that, with the exception of the levelling of an already opened tumulus, for agricultural purposes, in a field to the south of the main Dorchester road, about two miles from Blandford, there is no destruction to report in the county.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—ULEY BURY.—It has been brought to the notice of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society that quarrying is still being carried on at Uley Bury, which endangers the earthworks of the camp.

WESTMORLAND.—STAINTON.—Mr. W. G. Collingwood, F.S.A., reports that a small "British Settlement" at Stone Close, Stainton-in-Furness, finally obliterated by quarrying, has been under observation by the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, and a report will appear.

WILTSHIRE.—AVEBURY.—The Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society reports that digging for chalk has somewhat injured the slight ditch round the top of Windmill Hill, Avebury.

EXPLORATION.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—BOWEN.—The Rev. F. G. Walker reports that two tumuli at Bowen have been proved to be of Roman origin. One of these was covered by a Danish tumulus (see Bibliography—Walker).

————— CAMBRIDGE.—The earthwork in Magdalene College grounds has been proved to be Roman in origin (see Bibliography-Walker).

DERBYSHIRE.—REPTON.—The rectangular earthwork, known as the Buries, on the right bank of the Trent at Repton, was excavated last August by Dr. G. A. Auden, F.S.A., and Mr. F. Simpson. An account of the excavation, with plans, will appear in a forthcoming number of the Derbys. Arch. Soc. transactions. Bateman made a trial excavation without result in about 1856, and a second attempt was made in 1869. The pottery found is of the XV. century, and the remains of stone foundations of a small building were associated with XV. century roofing tiles. The earthwork had previously been attributed to the Roman occupation (Stebbing Shaw) and to the Danish occupation in 874-5 (Hipkins), but nothing pointing to those periods was found.

DORSET.—MAUMBURY RINGS, DORCHESTER.—The exploration of the Roman amphitheatre was continued in August and September, 1910 (third season), with most satisfactory results. The work will be temporarily suspended during 1911, but is by no means completed. (See Bibliography—Gray).

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—Permission has been given and it is proposed by the Cambs. and Hunts. Archæological Society to examine a tumulus in the county of Huntingdon, as soon as the requisite funds are in hand.

NORFOLK.—NORWICH.—Three trial holes have been sunk in Norwich Castle Mound. The original surface was met with

at a depth of 23-34 feet. Carefully made diagrams have been preserved.

SOMERSET.—STOKELEIGH.—Recently some slight excavations have been made in Stokeleigh Camp under the direction of Prof. C. Lloyd Morgan, F.R.S., and Mr. A. E. Hudd, F.S.A., but nothing was found to throw further light on the origin and construction of the camp. The dry walling along the crest of the inner vallum was excavated in several places, and two of the best examples have been left exposed and will be kept for the inspection of visitors, after being protected by posts and rails. No remains of any ancient entrance to the camp could be found, and no pottery or other ancient remains turned up in the various excavations. The wall is built of rough stones, some of considerable size, without mortar or cement, and without foundations. It remains to a height of about 3 feet, and is from 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide at the base.

SURREY.—CHELSHAM.—Work is now being carried on at a hitherto unrecorded entrenchment in Henley Wood, Chelsham, by the Croydon Natural History Society, but the results are not yet ready for publication.

SUSSEX.—Several valley entrenchments have been noted by Mr. A. Hadrian Allcroft and Mr. H. S. Toms, in the neighbourhood of Brighton and Lewes, but no excavations have taken place during the past year. Mr. Toms reports having recently discovered the remains of another of these works, constructed over ancient cultivations (similar to the entrenchment in Eastwick Valley, near Brighton), in the valley south of Fulking Corner, west of the Dyke Station.

WILTSHIRE.—AVEBURY.—Mr. H. St. George Gray conducted the third seasons's work here, on behalf of the British Association, from April 24th to May 13th, 1911, laying bare a length of 35 feet of the great fosse on the S.S.W. (maximum depth below the silting, $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet). Red-deer antlers were uncovered

on the bottom of the fosse, and ornamented pottery of Longbarrow type was found at a depth of only 5 feet below the surface of the silting in mixed mould. No trace of worked metal was found below the Roman stratum; the latter deposit was clearly defined by shards of pottery and a fibula of bronze bearing the maker's name, AVCISSA. It is hoped that there will be an opportunity of excavating the fosse close up against the eastern side of the southern entrance-causeway, and the vallum may be cut through at one of its lowest points. During the three seasons' work (1908, 1909, 1911) a large number of sectional diagrams and photographs have been made. A report upon the 1911 work will be sent to the Portsmouth meeting of the British Association, Aug.—Sept., 1911.

———— CASTERLEY CAMP. — Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Cunnington have continued the excavation of the inner enclosure and pits in the centre of Casterley Camp. Particulars have not yet been published. The objects found (Late Celtic and Romano-British) have been placed in Devizes Museum.

———— OLD SARUM.—Last year's work of the Society of Antiquaries was practically confined to the uncovering of masonry structures.

YORKSHIRE.—GARGRAVE.—Dr. Villy of Keighley has done a little excavation at Gargrave on the site of a Roman earthwork, particulars of which will appear in the Bradford Antiquary.

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Aylott (George).—"Pirton Castle." (Trans. East Herts. Archæol. Soc., Vol IV., Part I.)

Bush (Thos. S.).—Report on the Explorations on Lansdown, etc., 1910. (Proc. of the Bath and District Branch of the Somersetsh. Archæol. and N. H. Soc., 1910).

Cunnington (Mrs. M. E.).—"A Mediæval Earthwork near Morgan's Hill." (Wilts. Archæol. Mag., Vol. XXXVI.)

Curwen (John F.).—"Castle How, Peel Wyke, Bassen-thwaite." (Trans. Cumb. and Westm. A. and A. Soc., N.S., Vol. XI.)

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Gray (H. St. George).—Third Interim Report of the Excavations at Maumbury Rings, Dorchester, 1910. (Proc. Dorset Field Club, Vol. XXXI. Also issued separately). (See also *The Times*, Sept. 14th, 1910, and March 29th, 1911).

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——— "The Mote of Knockgraffon." (Proc. R. Soc. Ant. Ireland, Vol. XXXIX., Part III.)

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Toms (H. S.).—"Prehistoric Cattlefolds near Eastbourne." (Eastbourne Chronicle, August 20th, 1910).

Villy (Francis).—"Excavations at Castlestead Ring, near Cullingworth." (Bradford Scientific Journal, April, 1911).

——— On the Association of Long Barrows with Rectangular Earthworks. (Bradford Antiquary, 1910).

Walker (Rev. F. G.).—Excavations at Bowen, Cambs., and in the Roman Earthwork in Magdalene College grounds, Cambridge. (Proc. Cambridge Antiquarian Soc.)

Westropp (T. J.).—"Carrigaholt (Co. Clare) and its Neighbourhood," Part I. (North Munster Archæol. Soc., Vol. I.)

——— "Notes on the Larger Cliff Forts of the West Coast of County Mayo." (Proc. R. Irish Acad., Vol. XXIX., Sect. C, No. 2).

——— "Promontory Forts and Similar Structures in the County Kerry." Parts II., III. and IV. (Proc. R. Soc. Ant. Ireland, Vol. XL., Parts II., III. and IV.)

——— "St. Mochulla of Tulla, Co. Clare: his Legend and the Entrenchments and Remains of his Monastery." (Proc. R. Soc. Ant. Ireland, Vol. XLI., Part IV.)

Westropp (T. J.)—"Early Forts and Stone Huts in Inishmore, Aran Isles, Galway Bay." (Proc. R. Irish Acad., Vol. XXVIII., Sect. C, No. 11).

Williams-Freeman (J. P.). — "Danebury." (Papers and Proc. of the Hampshire Field Club, Vol. VI., Part IV.)

Correspondence should now be addressed to the Hon. Secretary to the Committee:

ALBANY F. MAJOR,

BIFRÖST, 30, THE WALDRONS,

CROYDON.

CLASSIFICATION.

The classification of defensive works recommended by the Committee now 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 town 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 outworks.
- H. Ancient village sites protected by walls, ramparts or fosses.
- X. Defensive or other works which fall under none of the above headings.

CONGRESS
OF
Archæological Societies

IN UNION WITH THE

Society of Antiquaries of London.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5th, 1911.

The Twenty-second Congress of Archæological Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries of London was held on July 5th, 1911, at Burlington House, under the presidency of C. H. Read, Esq., LL.D., President of the Society of Antiquaries.

The Congress was attended by delegates from the Society of Antiquaries, the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, the Cambrian Archæological Association, the Society of Genealogists of London, Folk-lore and Huguenot Societies, the Viking Club, the Berkshire, (notice of the Congress accidentally failed to reach delegates from the Bucks and another Society), Bristol and Gloucestershire, Cambridge, Essex, Hampshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, Leicestershire, Newcastle, Somersetshire, Suffolk, Surrey, and Sussex Societies and Members of the Council and of the Earthworks Committee.

The adoption of the report was moved by the President and seconded by Sir Edward Brabrook. On the motion of Mr. Nevill, the Congress again passed a resolution concerning the supply of Public Record Office publications to certain libraries, and for a second time a resolution asking the Government to direct that arrangements shall be made by the authorities at Somerset House in order that access for literary study may be given to all documents, ecclesiastical as well as probate records now in their charge, in the same way as at the Public Record Office.

Mr. Nevill stated that there had been received merely an acknowledgment of the resolution moved on the previous occasion and they now should respectfully ask the Government to attend to their representations. He proposed that copies of the resolution, together with a covering letter, should again be sent to the Prime Minister and also a copy of the correspondence to the *Times* and to *The Athenæum*. The proposition was carried unanimously.

Mr. Minet explained what had been done regarding the Subject Matter Index. They had now the whole of the material which Messrs. Constable had prepared and Dr. William Martin had been good enough to undertake to draw up the Index. The question of

meeting the expense of publication had not been decided, but, if they could be sure that the demand would pay the cost of printing, the sooner it was put into the printer's hands the better.

The President said that he could not imagine anything in the shape of literary material which would be more useful to local societies than such an index. When completed, it would remain in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries until the requisite funds for printing it were found. Until printed, it could not serve the proper purpose for which it was originally designed.

Dr. William Martin said that he hoped to complete the Index before Christmas. The Society of Antiquaries had been good enough to give a grant which would be employed for clerical assistance and for typing three copies. These copies would be placed in the Society's Library together with the Index Slips and other material of Messrs. Constable. That was as far as the Council had gone at present.

Major W. J. Freer (Leicestershire) asked what would be the cost of producing the Index. He promised a donation of £10 towards meeting the expense.

Dr. William Martin thought that the cost of the manuscript would not exceed £15, in addition to the £10 with which, through the munificence of a member of the committee, the Index Committee had been able to purchase Messrs. Constable's Index Slips, as mentioned in the Council's Report for the year, and to conclude an amicable arrangement with that firm. He had no knowledge of what the printing would cost. It depended on many considerations, such as the bulk of the Index and the form which it finally took. In answer to Mr. Nevill, every important word which appeared under every title would be indexed either directly or by cross-references, while there would also be grouping under subject-matter headings. What he had in mind as a pattern was the admirable Subject Matter Index Key which for many years had been published and employed by the Patent Office for indexing thousands of inventions.

The Council's report was then adopted. The accounts were also agreed to. Mr. Minet was thanked for his services as auditor and was unanimously re-elected.

The Council was re-elected as follows, with the addition of Mr. Wm. Dale, F.S.A., Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., and Colonel Attree, R.E., F.S.A.:—

The Officers of the Society of Antiquaries. W. Paley Baildon, F.S.A., Lord Balcarres, M.P., F.S.A., Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, M.A., F.S.A., Major W. J. Freer, D.L., V.D., F.S.A., Sir Laurence Gomme, F.S.A., Emanuel Green, F.S.A., W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., Henry Laver, F.S.A., William Minet, F.S.A., Canon Rupert Morris, D.D., F.S.A., Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., J. Horace Round, M.A., LL.D., J. B. Willis-Bund, M.A., F.S.A.

On the motion of the President, the Congress warmly thanked Dr.

William Martin for his services as Honorary Secretary during the past year, and unanimously requested him to remain in office.

Dr. William Martin, in acceding to the request, thanked the Congress for the honour extended to him. Now that he had gained experience in what was required, he hoped to make the position as successful as it had been under his predecessors.

Mr. A. G. Chater presented the Annual Report of the Earthworks Committee, and expressed regret that he had found it necessary to resign the post of Honorary Secretary to the Committee. The Council reported the appointment of Mr. Albany F. Major as Mr. Chater's successor.

The President remarked that the report was an interesting one, and that again it justified the existence of that important Committee.

Mr. Chater in replying to a delegate said that not all the Societies in Union took a copy of the Committee's Report for each of their members. For two years, Societies had been paying into the Congress Funds at the rate of 2s. 6d. per 100 copies. In the first year, when the change was made, there was a considerable falling off, but last year several of the Societies which had omitted to take reports the previous year changed their minds and took them. About two-thirds of the membership of the Congress now subscribed.

Dr. William Martin pointed out that they could scarcely expect every Society to take the Reports. For instance, the Huguenot Society had very little interest in earthworks; but several Societies which ought to have copies refrained for some reason or other from doing so.

Mr. William Dale (Hants) thought that the defaulting Societies only needed reminders.

The President agreed, for it was inconceivable that Societies which were doing active work should not wish to go to the expense of 7/6 for 300 copies. Representations from Dr. Martin or from the Earthworks Committee would no doubt produce its effect in increasing the circulation. Dr. Read then proceeded to refer to Scammridge Dyke, near Scarborough, remarking that it was only proper that, when success had been achieved in dealing with a public authority in a matter of the kind to which he was drawing attention, the success should be brought to the notice of a Congress such as this. What happened was that, at a meeting of the Earthworks Committee, Mr. Chater mentioned that the Rural District Council proposed to use Scammridge Dyke as the foundation for a reservoir to supply a small village with water. He (the speaker) thereupon wrote to the Local Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries and obtained a good deal of information, together with an intimation that the Scarborough District Council was firm in its determination to send the plans to the Local Government Board. He then wrote to the Local Secretary in forcible terms, pointing out what an improper thing it was for a public body to do, and that they ought rather to preserve than destroy. The letter was sent to the Clerk of

the Council, who appeared to take some exception to his action. In reply he wrote a placatory letter to the Clerk saying that it was the Society's duty to point out when earthworks could be preserved from threatened destruction. He also wrote to the President of the Local Government Board asking if he would be good enough to make sure, before passing the plans, that the utilisation of the Dyke was the only means of securing the necessary water-supply. In reply he received a letter stating that Mr. John Burns had appointed an Inspector to hold an Inquiry, and that if the Society of Antiquaries desired to offer any evidence it would have an opportunity of doing so. Accordingly, he informed the Local Secretary, and Mr. Kitson Clark and Mr. Crossley, of the Yorkshire Archæological Society, attended the Inquiry. The result was entirely satisfactory to the local society and to the Society of Antiquaries, and the speaker was sure it was also to the Congress. The President thought that the result was in a great measure due to the archæologically intelligent action of the President of the Local Government Board.

The Report of the Earthworks Committee was agreed to.

Mr. Nevill pointed out that Mr. Chater had borne the brunt of the work for four years, and proposed a vote of thanks to him. The Congress, he said, must be indebted to him for so ably carrying out the work.

The President observed that none could realise the amount of work which went to produce a Committee's Report unless he himself had experienced it. Mr. Chater had done admirable work and had kept the wheels of the machine so well greased that there had been an entire absence of friction. The Secretaryship involved a great deal of work and correspondence and demanded much judgment and tact. In all those ways, the Congress had been fortunate in having Mr. Chater as Secretary of the Committee. In regretting his resignation, they expressed their thanks for the admirable way in which he had carried on his duties.

The vote of thanks, coupled with an expression of regret at his resignation, was cordially passed. In acknowledgment, Mr. Chater was sorry he had not been able to continue in office for a longer period. He thanked the local societies for the way in which they had supported the Earthworks Committee.

The subject of Church Restoration was then discussed. It arose out of a Resolution passed at the last Congress, the Council having made during the past twelve months the following recommendation: -

“That the position of the Society of Antiquaries of London in respect of work hitherto accomplished in advising Diocesan Authorities on matters of Church Restoration should be strengthened by the grant of additional powers through ‘The Ancient Monuments (England)’ Royal Commission; and that the Council of the Congress of Archæological Societies of England and Wales recommends the appointment of the Society as the advisory authority for England and Wales in all matters relating to the fabric, furniture, and monuments of Churches.”

The President said that as to the main principle of Church Restoration he did not suppose there could be any difference of opinion at that Congress. Last year the Congress supported a Resolution brought forward by Mr. Johnston approving of the principle that a Committee appointed by the Local Society should act as an Advisory Committee to the Bishop of the Diocese in connection with the granting of faculties for Church restoration. The Congress instructed the Council to draw up a recommendation for circulation among the Bishops. This instruction the Council did not strictly carry out, and as Mr. Johnston thought the Council's resolution might render his own of less utility, Mr. Johnston desired to bring forward a supplementary Resolution, which would make the two in the Council's report run together in double harness.

Mr. P. M. Johnston (Surrey) said that the Special Committee had already been set up in Sussex. Its working in conjunction with the Bishop of Chichester served as a model for other Counties. He was alive to the importance of the work of local societies being carried on with the fullest sympathy of the Society of Antiquaries, but he felt that although the Society of Antiquaries had its secretaries in different parts of the country they could not always have access to information in the same way as the local Archæological Societies had. It was of the utmost importance that faculties should be applied for in every case where a church fabric was involved, because, from an archæological point of view, any alteration or addition might be of supreme interest. The putting up of panelling or the removal of a screen might seem a detail in the eyes of clergymen or parishioners, but to archæologists it might be of the utmost importance. If a faculty had to be applied for in every case archæologists would have timely warning, and, if the Bishop of the Diocese could forbid any threatened mischief, it would prevent the little acts of mischief which were constantly occurring. This was where the local societies could prove more useful than one or two secretaries of a central body. If the local societies had not sufficient weight to prevent damage to a church an appeal could then be made to the Society of Antiquaries. He moved the following rider to the Council's recommendation:—

“That this Congress of Archæological Societies of England, Wales, and Ireland, recognising the importance of local knowledge and influence, approves the step already taken by the Sussex Archæological Society in setting up a Special Committee to watch over the ecclesiastical antiquities of that County, to warn the Bishop of any threatened mischief to an ancient church, and to tender advice where a faculty is applied for within the Diocese of Chichester. The Congress further commends this arrangement to the consideration of other local archæological societies for imitation where circumstance allow, such local action to be supplementary to the general powers sought to be obtained for the Society of Antiquaries through the Ancient Monuments Royal Commissions (England and Wales).”

Mr. H. Quarrell (Leicestershire) seconded, and said that the question turned upon the local committee being in touch with the right man. He did not see how the Society of Antiquaries or the local societies could keep watch upon everything. There must be a local man. Fourteen or fifteen years ago, some alterations of a most drastic character were to be made to a church. Two or three local men made an appeal to the clergyman in authority, but failed and did not press the matter further. He, however, wrote to the patron of the living, who took up the question with such vigour that the proposed damage was prevented.

Mr. R. Garraway Rice (Sussex), knew that damage was often done. If local archæologists reported to a Society at a distance and asked it to take action, that Society's representations would have far more weight. It was often invidious to tackle one's next door neighbour over some pet scheme. It was the small job that escaped notice, and if a faculty had to be applied for in every instance, considerable help would be afforded to archæologists.

Mrs. Wintle Johnston (Viking Club) expressed the view that antiquaries should be appointed to carry out church restoration. The way in which a church was restored meant a great deal.

Canon Warren (Suffolk) said that in his part of the country they felt that a local body would encounter great hostility perhaps from the architect under whose supervision the work of restoration was to be carried out. They preferred that action should proceed from the Society of Antiquaries in London.

Mr. Nevill (Surrey) did not agree with the action of the Council, which he thought had somewhat exceeded its functions. He did not think that the action of the Society of Antiquaries in the past as regards church restoration had been altogether satisfactory. Neither did he think it would be satisfactory to local societies to know that by their own action they were entirely in the hands not of the Society of Antiquaries but of the Officers deputed to act. He moved as an addition to the rider proposed by Mr. Johnston that no action should be taken by the Society of Antiquaries except in co-operation with the county or local societies who should be asked to appoint delegates. He thought that the local bodies, which had knowledge of the subject on which action was needed, should have some power and be consulted before steps were taken.

Mr. Johnston suggested to Mr. Nevill that the addition should be worded so as to read "This Congress also recommends that no local action be taken by the Society of Antiquaries without consultation with a local Archæological Society in the particular locality, which shall be invited to send delegates to confer, if required."

Mr. Nevill accepted the suggestion and Major Freer seconded the motion.

The President ruled that it must be an amendment, not a rider.

Mr. C. E. Keyser (Reading) hoped the amendment would be passed. He thought it would be admirable if the local societies

could induce the Bishops to recognise small committees, for they would stop the ill-advised restoration that was going on. The Society of Antiquaries should be officially recognised as the Court of Appeal. If the advice of the local society was not accepted, the Society of Antiquaries should have power to give advice which must be accepted.

The President said that his main objection to Mr. Nevill's amendment was that it was not practical. It was necessary to trust someone, and the Society of Antiquaries was probably the best body that could be selected. He did not see how the Society could hold a position in which it had to ask permission from a local society before invading its territory. He deprecated very much the stopping of any action by the Society of Antiquaries before the consent of the local society had been obtained. He should not recommend the Society of Antiquaries to accept the amendment.

Major Freer successfully appealed to Mr. Nevill to withdraw the amendment.

Mr. Johnston's rider was then carried unanimously.

Mr. H. St. George Gray (Somersetshire) said that there had been great difficulty in discovering where excavations in various counties were taking place and the means of approach to them. Excavations were not sufficiently advertised among antiquaries and the general public. If people only knew where they were being carried out, there would be less poverty in some of the excavation funds. He suggested that a directory setting forth details of all the excavations arranged for the year should be published in the Spring and issued to Societies. Such a publication should give the fullest information, but he would be content at first, if the nature of the excavations was stated, what the nearest station was, and how the excavations could be approached. The preparation of the information would however entail a great deal of work on the Secretary.

The President remarked that while they sympathised with the proposition the Congress was possibly not the right body to take the matter in hand. Mr. Gray might find some archæological publication to take notice of his suggestion.

Mr. Major (Earthworks' Committee) suggested that the Congress might arrange some scheme in conjunction with an archæological publication.

The President considered that the benefit derived would hardly justify the amount of work required. He deprecated any addition to the work of the Honorary Secretary.

Mr. Nevill thought that information of local excavations might be sent to the papers in the district and also given in the publications of the local society. Again, a full programme might be drawn up and forwarded to the *Archæological Review*, which might publish an extract.

Mr. Gray considered that the Congress might father the scheme. *The Antiquary* might publish a list in the Spring provided some one prepared it.

The President suggested that it would be a practical solution if Mr. Gray would lay before the Council, before the next Congress, such a scheme as he would desire to be published. Then the matter could be dealt with more definitely by the next Congress.

Mr. A. Brooke (Lancashire and Cheshire) drew the delegates' attention to the opening up at Vale Royal of the largest Cistercian Abbey in the Kingdom.

On the motion of Canon Rupert Morris (Wales; Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland), the Council of the Society of Antiquaries was thanked for the use of the room.

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Hon. Secretary.

