

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

Report
of the
Thirty-fifth Congress
and of the
Earthworks Committee
for the year 1927

Price 1/-

London

Published by the Congress of Archæological Societies and printed by
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1928

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The Society of Antiquaries of London

Report
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Thirty-fifth Congress
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Barthworks Committee
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George Paul, Hammersmith & Co. Ltd., 7 Great Court, London, W.1.
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¹ Retires 1928.

² Retires 1929.

³ Retires 1930.

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CONGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ending 30th June, 1927.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
RECEIPTS						
Balance 30th June, 1926, at Bank	37	0	7		53	10
In hand .. .. .	..	..	..	0	15	10
Subscriptions—	37	16	5			
1925-26 .. .. .	..	..	..	6	0	0
1926-27 .. .. .	..	..	..	35	0	0
Publications, Sale of—	41	0	0			
Reports, 1924 .. .. .	..	..	..	1	2	6
" 1925 .. .. .	..	..	..	19	1	3
" 1926 .. .. .	..	..	..	15	4	0
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	..	0	8	9
Dividends .. .. .	..	..	..	35	16	6
	..	..	..	2	10	0
				<u>£117</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>11</u>

4

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
EXPENDITURE						
Reports, 1926: Printing .. .. .	..	..	..	53	10	0
" Distribution .. .. .	..	..	..	2	19	10
Congress, 1925: Printing Agenda	3	6	0			
" Tea .. .. .	..	..	..	1	17	6
Stationery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typewriting .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Postages .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cheque Book .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balance, 30th June, 1927, at Bank	47	11	6			
In hand .. .. .	..	..	..	0	13	7
				<u>£117</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>11</u>
ASSETS						
Arrears of Subscriptions (estimated)				10	0	0
Reports supplied to Affiliated Societies and not yet paid for (estimated)				..	..	..
Consols (at cost) .. .. .	..	..	..	47	11	6
Cash at Bank .. .. .	..	..	..	0	13	7
In hand .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
				<u>£133</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>

WILFRID J. HEMP,
Honorary Treasurer.
2nd November, 1927.

Audited and found correct.
2nd November, 1927.

GEORGE C. DRUCE.

Report of the Council for the Year 1926-27.

The financial position of the Congress continues to be satisfactory and once again the Council has to thank Mr. Druce for auditing the accounts.

In the last report reference was made to the evidence given on behalf of the Congress before the Departmental Committee on Probate Registries set up by the President of the Probate Division. This Committee has just issued its report and it is satisfactory to note that many of the recommendations made by the Council have been accepted.

The two appeals on the assessment of learned and scientific societies to Income Tax have now been before the Special Commissioners, who have stated a case, adverse to the Societies' claims, for decision by the High Court. It is expected that the cases will come before the Court during the present Term.

Consequent on the power granted by the Congress last November the Committee on Ancient Earthworks has discussed the revision of its terms of reference with a view to extending the scope of the Annual Report. The Committee recommends that this report should be extended in order to include all Prehistoric, *i.e.*, Pre-Roman, finds.

The draft of the proposed scheme for recording linear earthworks is circulated herewith and will be brought forward for discussion at the meeting of the Congress.

The Society of Antiquaries having invited the Council to assist it in ascertaining to what extent, if any, ancient milestones were being destroyed by road-widening schemes, the affiliated societies were invited to institute enquiries on the subject within their districts. So far there has been but little response to this invitation and the Council would therefore ask the Societies to do what they can to collect the necessary information, as the subject is of considerable archaeological and historical importance.

According to rule the following members of Council retire this year:—The Dean of Gloucester, F.S.A., Mr. Hilary Jenkinson, F.S.A., Mr. William Page, F.S.A., Mr. H. J. E. Peake, F.S.A., Mr. G. McN. Rushforth, F.S.A., and Professor Hamilton Thompson, F.S.A. In their place the Council recommend the election of the following:—Mr. H. C. Andrews, Mr. B. Cozens-Hardy, Mr. P. H. Currey, Mr. G. C. Druce, F.S.A., Dr. Cyril Fox, F.S.A., and Mr. John Humphreys, F.S.A.

Report of the Proceedings at the 35th Congress.

The Thirty-fifth Annual Congress was held at the Society of Antiquaries, on Tuesday, 15 November, 1927, the President, the

Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., F.R.S., President of the Society of Antiquaries, in the chair.

The following Societies sent delegates:—

Society.	Delegates.
Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.	Herbert Wood.
Royal Archaeological Institute.	G. C. Druce, F.S.A.
Cambrian Archaeological Society.	Pepyat Evans.
	T. E. Morris.
Society of Genealogists.	W. T. J. Gun.
	W. P. Haskett-Smith.
Bedfordshire Historical Records Society.	Dr. G. H. Fowler, C.B.E.
Berkshire Archaeological Society.	Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, F.S.A.
	J. Hautenville Cope.
Archæological Society for the County of Buckingham	E. Hollis.
	F. W. Reader.
Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society.	R. G. Collingwood, F.S.A.
	T. H. B. Graham, F.S.A.
Royal Institution of Cornwall.	Canon Thomas Taylor, F.S.A.
Derbyshire Archaeological Society.	P. H. Currey.
	C. C. Thompson.
Dorset Field Club.	Rev. J. C. M. Mansell-Pleydell.
Dugdale Society.	F. C. Wellstood, F.S.A.
Essex Archaeological Society.	R. C. Fowler, F.S.A.
Hampshire Field Club.	H. Chitty, F.S.A.
	Dr. J. P. Williams-Freeman.
East Herts. Archaeological Society	H. C. Andrews.
Kent Archaeological Society.	G. C. Druce, F.S.A.
Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society.	H. Andrews.
	R. Wardman.
Leicestershire Archaeological Society.	Major W. J. Freer, F.S.A.
Lincolnshire Archaeological Society.	Canon C. W. Foster, F.S.A.
Oxford Architectural Society.	R. G. Collingwood, F.S.A.
Prehistoric Society of East Anglia.	Miss N. F. Layard, F.S.A.
Shropshire Archaeological Society.	Preb. Clark-Maxwell, F.S.A.
Somerset Archaeological Society.	H. St. George Gray.
	P. Sturdy.
Surrey Archaeological Society.	Hilary Jenkinson, F.S.A.
Sussex Archaeological Society.	R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A.
Thoroton Society.	J. Holland Walker, F.S.A.
Wiltshire Archaeological Society.	B. H. Cunnington, F.S.A. Scot.
	Rev. E. H. Goddard, F.S.A.
Worcester Archaeological Society.	E. A. B. Barnard, F.S.A.
	J. F. Parker.
Yorkshire Archaeological Society.	Col. J. W. R. Parker, C.B., V.P.S.A.

There were also present Mr. Ralph Griffin, Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries; Mr. E. Neil Baynes, F.S.A., Mr. J. P. Bushe-Fox, F.S.A., Mr. R. S. Newall, F.S.A., Mr. H. Peake, F.S.A., Mr. C. A. Ralegh Radford, Mr. G. McN. Rushforth, F.S.A. and Mr. T. Davies Pryce, F.S.A., members of the Council; Mr. A. Keiller, F.S.A. and Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler, F.S.A., members of the Earthworks Committee, and the Officers of the Congress.

The Report of the Council (p. 5) having been circulated, was taken as read.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by MR. PEAKE, the report was adopted.

The TREASURER moved the adoption of the Balance Sheet.

The motion was seconded by MR. T. E. MORRIS, and carried.

MR. RADFORD presented the Report of the Earthworks Committee (p. 16).

MR. ST. GEORGE GRAY wished to emphasize the gratitude of the Committee to Mr. Keiller for his generosity in preparing and printing an Index to the Reports of the Earthworks Committee.

DR. WILLIAMS-FREEMAN desired to be associated in this expression.

THE PRESIDENT considered that the last year's work of the Committee had been a most fruitful one and noted with satisfaction that less destruction than usual had to be reported. He trusted that this was due to an awakening of conscience on the part of destroyers. For drawing up the report on Linear Earthworks Dr. Williams-Freeman had to be thanked, and he also desired to associate himself with the expressions of gratitude which had been passed on Mr. Keiller's generosity. The Congress had during its existence devoted the maximum of its activities to Earthworks and an index to the reports was therefore of great value. He thanked Mr. Keiller for the example he had set of hard work and public spirit, and for his valuable contribution to archæological science.

The Report was then adopted.

On the motion of MR. GARRAWAY RICE, seconded by MAJOR FREER, the Officers and Council were re-elected, Messrs. H. C. Andrews, B. Cozens-Hardy, P. H. Currey, G. C. Druce, F.S.A., Cyril Fox, F.S.A., and John Humphreys, F.S.A., being elected in place of those retiring by rule.

MR. E. A. B. BARNARD, F.S.A., opened a discussion on the destruction, disposal and transfer of ancient documents. He read the following paper:—

In this favoured country of ours, for various contributing reasons, we possess, as a famous writer has recently said, "A greater treasury of the written word than any other nation that has ever existed." To this statement may be at once added the equally true fact that we possess a Public Record Office for the preservation of the public records, that stands second to none not only in its great documentary resources, but also for the admirable efficiency of all those who are in any way connected with its administration. To the care of this vast and ever-growing collection of public records has now been added the responsibility, under the Law of Property Act, 1925, for the custody of such Manorial Records as may be placed under the superintendence of the Master of the Rolls. These records are defined in the Act as court rolls, surveys, maps, terriers,

documents, and books of every description relating to a manor but they do not include, of course, any title deeds.

It is good to know that there is a keen desire on the part of many people to assist in the preservation of these Manorial Records, especially useful for local history now that the manorial system has become a thing of the past. But unfortunately there is the other side of the picture, a side that I venture to think demands immediate attention and action if the traffic in, and consequent destruction of, private records, that is to say of old documents, other than manorial, in this country is to be stayed and, one devoutly hopes, eventually stopped.

This subject was again brought to my notice by an incident that took place during Christmastide, 1926, in a famous shop in the West End of London. Many people were engaged in purchasing presents there, and amongst some of the particular attractions of the bric-à-brac type was a large and varied collection of blotters, book-covers, shopping-lists, card-cases, etc., etc. To this collection buyers were attracted by a large printed card hanging over the counter, and bearing the words: "Old English Parchment Deeds. The Stuart to the Georgian Period."

This statement received further emphasis from a cursory examination of the collection of the articles themselves, for each article was also found to contain a slip printed as follows: Manufactured from Genuine Old English Parchment Deeds, Dated from The Stuart to the Georgian Period.

Whilst I stood marvelling that such things should be, in an establishment with such a reputation for artistic production as that in which these goods, bound in mutilated documents, destroying history, but certainly attractive in appearance, were displayed, a customer after examining the collection, asked the price of a blotter, and was told that it was 16s. and that its cover was made of five old documents of different periods, and therefore was rather more expensive than similar articles bound in one document only; also that the earlier the document was known or considered to be, the more was the cost of the article with which it was associated.

An examination of another blotter showed that it chiefly consisted of a lease of property in Suffolk in 1675, and several other articles were bound in earlier documents, mostly fines dated in the early years of James I.

I exhibit two articles, a bridge scoring book and a shopping-list, which I bought at the same establishment only three weeks ago. One of them is bound in a fine of James I period, and the other in a fine of that of William and Mary.

This was a revelation to me. I had often seen, as doubtless most people have seen, instances of toy drums and tambourines made from old documents, and I exhibit two, certainly made from documents of a much later date, which I bought in Cambridge the other day at the first toy-shop that I entered—and even in Rome, some

years ago, I was abashed, or perhaps ashamed, to see such articles on sale there, in a well-known shop in the Corso that then specialised in English goods, to the amazement of an Italian antiquary of great repute. So this constant destruction was still going on, and evidently enlarging its bounds, and moving into higher circles too.

It must not be thought that such documents are only used for the making of the type of article that I have mentioned, for much parchment is used in the making of size, and, in more than one collection of documents that I have examined, I have seen a number of evidences of the parchments having been used for covering jam jars. In these later days, too, must be added the great destruction of documents *en masse* that certainly and for various reasons took place during and after the Great War.

Thus thinking of the great importance and responsibility that devolves upon us all, as antiquaries, to preserve all such old documents as may at some time yield material for the historian, I wrote to *The Times*, drawing attention to the facts already related, and pointing out that despite the good work that is being done by many and various authorities in the country, there still exists, and indeed has long existed, a deplorable traffic in old documents, bought with no other intention than that they should be cut up for various purposes.

At this juncture please let me make it quite clear that I do not claim that every document whether on parchment or on paper is of importance, but what I do maintain is that no document should be destroyed unless the opinion of some competent antiquary, preferably the local antiquary, or other authority has been obtained as to its value.

The Times made a considerable reference to this subject in their issue of January 4, 1927, and one of their staff found another firm in the West End who stated "that they are now using such documents . . . as part of the binding of note-paper cases. They disclaimed any intention of vandalism. The old documents which come into their hands in large quantities are obviously," the paragraph continues, "of a commonplace and routine character but if any document which appeared to be of special interest or importance came into their possession it would not be destroyed." (I do not think that I need comment on the statement that I have just read.)

Reference then follows to the very large class of documents consisting of those which are in private possession, such as old deeds, leases, settlements, or letters.

"It frequently happens," the report continues, "that the executors of estates resolve to clear out what appears to them to be little better than useless lumber, the accumulations it may be of centuries, which seem to have no historic value, and they sell it in mass. This is probably the source from which old parchments are originally obtained for commercial purposes. Unfortunately it sometimes happens that these clearances are effected without competent advice as to the value of the old muniments. While these may have no

value from the point of view of national history, they may well be important as local records."

In conclusion *The Times* says: "In regard to old documents generally, the experience of those who are most closely concerned is that, while parchments of the 12th and 13th centuries are of considerable value, national as well as local, because of their rarity as memorials of an age when few people wrote, deeds belonging to the later centuries, being much more numerous, are for the most part of little importance. Mortgages, leases, and deeds of settlement, copiously inscribed on large parchments, with great wealth of detail and much repetition, are not likely to be of much service either to the historian or the archæologist. It is essential, however, that these should not be destroyed until expert evidence is obtained and, in any event, the parchments might be handed over to the local Archæological Societies as gifts, instead of being sold for the small sums they realise."

I cannot for one think that, as someone wrote recently, this is an age and a day "in which tradition and historical imagination are fast losing their hold on the popular imagination, and everything is subordinated to the practical and rapidly changing needs of modern life." Surely never was there a time when by the intelligent and widespread teaching of local history so strong and powerful an impetus is being given to the love and lure of national history. The conservation and preservation of old things is really inherent in the minds of practically everyone living in this country, although probably some people would not admit this fact, and that spirit, in which love of country is so evident, should be fostered by every antiquary, and we must see to it that, so far as in us lies, everything shall be preserved that may in any way help to engender and increase the love of the past. There must be that strong desire then that we shall not allow posterity to look back on us and proclaim that we took no steps to check this destruction—for I quite agree that none of it is done in a spirit of vandalism—this heedless destruction of many documents for the preservation of which they would have been so grateful.

So far from looking on this trade in old documents as possibly being more or less exotic, it really is a trade that, even in a small way, has long been in existence. If London shops can find a public for articles of the type that I have mentioned then provincial shops, at least in the large centres, presumably attract their customers too, and there may also be the possibility of a small export trade to be considered as well.

In any case, with no wish to exaggerate conditions, there must always be a steady and entirely unnecessary destruction of documents, tens of thousands of them every year, that pass into oblivion without any consideration whatever of their historical possibilities, national or local, being obtained.

The letter in *The Times* brought me quite a number of communications of one sort and another relating to this subject, from

various parts of the country, two of the first that I received being from dealers in documents, a business against which there is of course nothing to say, so long as the documents concerned remain in the hands of buyers who will preserve them.

Of these letters one was from Mr. A. W. H. Burder, a Wiltshire antiquary, who wrote as follows:—

. . . . A few years ago I was instrumental in rescuing eight cwt. of old deeds, the turn-out from a lawyer's office at Bradford-on-Avon which a rag and bone dealer bought for £2 10s. and which we have re-purchased for £12. We got several members of the Wiltshire Archaeological Society to look them over, and amongst them there were a fair number of interest, some dating back to Henry VIII and Elizabeth. Many were of no value. There were also some Apprentice Indentures. The Rev. A. W. Stote, then Vicar of Trowbridge, tabulated them, and they were made over to the County Archaeological Society and are now in the Museum of the Society at Devizes. I remember one very small feoffment which we sent up to the British Museum was pronounced to be of the 13th century. Some were connected with property as far apart as Devon and Yorkshire, which we offered to the owners of those properties; some connected with Wiltshire properties, which went to Devizes. The Rev. E. H. Goddard, the Secretary of the Wiltshire Archaeological Society, was very glad to get those of interest to the County. Had they not been rescued they would have been used to cover drums, etc., which I expect is the fate frequently

The second letter came from a lady who said that she had a large and well-arranged collection of late eighteenth century letters, and that she had decided, just before reading my letter, to allow a young member of her family to satisfy a long cherished wish, and have the whole collection to cut up for its watermarks and postmarks. However, she had now decided to wait for a few days, in the hope that someone or some authority might advise her as to the interest or importance of the collection. I asked if I might be allowed to go down and see it. Permission was readily given and, without going into any further details, I found that the letters contained many interesting references to people, places and things in a district of which I am myself a native, and that it would have been a thousand pities if they had been destroyed. I am happy to say that my correspondent, with the ready agreement of other members of her family, has now permitted the publication of many of the very interesting details that the letters contain, and ultimately the whole series is to be given to the Birmingham Reference Library, where there is already a great and increasing collection of documentary evidences concerning Warwickshire and the Midlands particularly.

To this I may add a third that comes into the same category, and with the details of which I am closely acquainted.

Three or four years ago a chest of documents that had long been hidden away in an upper room of a large country house in Worcestershire was left there when the house ceased to be occupied. The new owner of the house, whilst making a round of inspection of the premises, was informed of a derelict chest, and fortunately became so interested in its contents, that he decided to have all the documents

carefully arranged and examined. That work has now practically been completed and besides the presence of a series of early 13th and 14th century deeds in the collection, it has also been found to contain documents that establish definitely the opinion often held tentatively, that the family of Hall, of which family was John Hall, who married Susanna Shakespeare, originated from Idlicote, in Warwickshire. There are also, in the collection, other documents of interest relative to several of Shakespeare's friends and connections, documents the presence of which was hitherto unknown, whilst perhaps the most important of all are documents that place Henry Condell, the co-editor with John Heminges of the first folio of Shakespeare, in a much more important position than has formerly ever been attributed to him. One of the indentures is signed by Condell himself, this being, so far as is known, the only existing signature of this close friend of Shakespeare's, apart from the three instances that appear in the parish books of St. Mary Aldermanbury, London, with which parish Condell was closely associated for many years. The details of these finds have not yet been made public.

These are cases of fortuitous preservation. Let me give two instances of destruction. I will not give more because I am afraid that even sadder ones may be forthcoming as the result of the discussion which will follow:

1. A lady, owing to losses as a result of the Great War, had to leave her old house and move into a smaller one, taking with her a large and varied collection of documents relative to her former property. She found that under the new conditions she had little or no room to spare in which to store the documents, so she decided to ask the advice of others likely to be interested in the preservation of the collection. She was unable to obtain any satisfactory advice, and eventually, and within the last two years or so, ordered her gardener to make a bonfire of all the documents, which was done forthwith, the gardener describing the collection as being "quite a cart-load" in quantity.

2. A lawyer, whose offices were becoming seriously congested with quantities of documents and who is particularly cautious in all his methods, had a general turn-out of cupboards and boxes not many years ago, which occupied two of his clerks for practically a week. The documents were all piled up in the garden at the back of his offices, and there they were all burnt. One of the clerks told me himself what he considered to have been the total weight of the documents thus destroyed, but I will not repeat it as it might seem almost an exaggeration, although I have very good reason to believe that the statement was not far fetched. A very few of the documents were put on one side surreptitiously and given to me, and these proved to be of great interest, three or four of the deeds concerned a fifteenth century tithe barn, and there was a very interesting Kitchen Book of about the year 1620. It is extremely probable that there were therein a number of documents concerning certain

monastic property in the district, a district in which, a century ago, shop-keepers were selling certain of their goods wrapped in fragments of conventual manuscripts.

Of another type I may give the following instance:

An important and extensive collection of Manorial Rolls and other documents had long been known to exist in a parish chest in a town in the Midlands. Owing to a variety of causes this collection was seriously injured by damp and by rodents, and became an almost inextricable mass. Its destruction was suggested seriously by one in authority, but most fortunately other ideas prevailed in the mind of the responsible guardian of the documents, and I am happy to say that the larger part of the collection has now been saved and constitutes a considerable source of local history, as, amongst other classes, it contains an important series of Manorial Rolls beginning early in the 14th century.

I have made one or two references to lawyers, and I think that it is fairly obvious that many documents that ultimately come to the destruction which we are considering *this morning* must originate from the offices of some of them, but one must be fair on this point. We have only to look back a few years to see how much lawyers have done in preserving deeds and in compiling papers concerning them of great antiquarian interest and value. But that it is not always possible for some of them to appreciate the antiquarian value of documents is evidenced from a conversation I recently had on this subject with a legal friend. He asked me if certain deeds in which I was interested were of any use as title deeds. When I told him that they were all old deeds, and of little or no use therefore in proving any title, he replied "then I fail to see how they can possibly have any other value."

And that's just the trouble. Most people don't see how old documents can possibly have any other value, and as to any sentimental regard for the work of those who engrossed the documents, oftentimes so beautifully and so delicately and with so much thought and labour, that, of course, is an entirely negligible factor, as also is the fact that they were drawn up on parchment for the sake of preservation at a time when such a thing as a typewriter was as undiscovered as Utopia. Now there must be some remedy, there must be some means of staying this destruction. It is quite obvious that no statutory powers could be obtained at any time for the prevention of this traffic in old documents, and it seems therefore that the only way in which definite action can be taken is by influencing public opinion against this destruction of history and after careful consideration of all its phases, to organise ourselves to bring about this influence by peaceful persuasion, by very strong and determined peaceful persuasion, tactfully and energetically.

To achieve this end we must organize an immediate campaign, so it seems to me, not only as a Congress of Archæological Societies, the influence of which should be very considerable, but also as units of the Congress. Every Archæological and Historical Society and

all the Public Libraries in the country should be approached, to say nothing of other public bodies and societies whose assistance would be most helpful, and should be asked to do all in their power to influence public opinion in their respective areas and to arrange to take charge, at least until other adequate accommodation can be supplied, of all such documents as may be offered to them.

MR. R. C. FOWLER desired to stress the advantages to be gained by the co-operation of local societies and libraries. Some documents were doubtless not worth preserving but all should be examined by an expert. The Essex Archæological Society had invited owners of documents to inform its Council of their existence with notes of character, extent and date, also offering to give advice as to preservation.

MR. RALPH GRIFFIN referred to the recently issued report of the Committee on Probate Registries. In his opinion the Committee had taken rather too optimistic a view of many of the Probate Registries, many of which he considered were not suitable repositories. While on the whole concurring with the recommendations of the Committee he was doubtful as to the adequacy of all the safeguards suggested.

PREBENDARY CLARK-MAXWELL drew attention to the difficulties of finding storage room in any depository, but considered that it would be well to enquire what use could be made of the premises of the local societies and public libraries. The delegates should urge their societies to stir up public opinion in their districts to keep a watchful eye on the clearing out of solicitors' offices and to see that all documents should be submitted to an expert before being condemned to destruction. Fortunately the larger documents were the most useful for commercial purposes and these were of less value historically.

DR. G. H. FOWLER reminded the meeting that two sets of documents had to be dealt with, those in the possession of private families and those in the custody of solicitors. He had approached his local Law Society and had asked that no documents should be destroyed without submission to him. He suggested that the Congress would do well to interest the Law Society in the subject.

MAJOR FREER supported the suggestion that the Law Society should be approached. In Leicester the City and County Councils had arranged that all Court Rolls should be deposited in the strong room at the Town Hall.

CANON FOSTER was glad to say that the Lincoln Probate Registry was kept in a most admirable way and much repair work and calendaring had been done. The same was also true of the York Registry.

MR. GARRAWAY RICE remarked that the present danger to documents was in great part due to the fact that no abstract of title was now needed in conveyances of property. The Sussex Archæological Society was prepared to undertake the custody of local documents

and if this were done in other districts and the fact made known many documents would be saved.

MR. CHITTY pointed out the difficulty occasioned by the clearing up of a solicitor's office owing to death or dissolution of partnership. In this way many documents were inevitably destroyed and moreover many owners did not want their documents and were glad to be rid of them.

COL. PARKER was glad to think that the question of the preservation of manorial documents was now finally settled and the Master of the Rolls was arranging for official depositories all over the country, the rooms of the Yorkshire Archæological Society being one. There was no doubt, however, that many owners were objecting to handing over their documents. In Yorkshire the Society was approaching owners when estates were being broken up. He also drew attention to the value of family letters.

MR. PEPYAT EVANS felt that the great difficulty was suitable storage places. He considered that the happy mean lay between centralisation and localisation.

MR. HAUTENVILLE COPE pointed out the danger of the destruction of documents on the break-up of estates and suggested that the societies should approach the local land and estate agents urging them to impress on owners the advisability of having their documents examined by an expert before they were consigned to destruction.

MR. HILARY JENKINSON pointed out the great danger of any attempt at selection and urged that collections of documents should be taken over as a whole. He suggested that the Congress should issue a few simple rules on preservation and storage. There was no doubt that owing to lack of storage room many parochial documents had been destroyed without the knowledge of the County Council. He thought it would be advisable for the Congress to get into touch with the County Councils and with the College of Estate Management and also stressed the need of a body of local experts who could report to their societies.

MR. ANDREWS agreed that everything should be kept, and suggested that when any Society acquired a collection of documents those which were not of local interest should be offered to other societies to whose districts they referred.

MR. MORRIS considered that destruction was as often as not due to owners not knowing what to do with documents. In Wales the National Library was prepared to take charge of all documents dealing with Wales. He considered that a circular, such as that issued by the Essex Archæological Society, was an admirable suggestion.

MR. ST. GEORGE GRAY said that it was the practice with his society to offer deeds which did not concern Somerset to other counties with which they dealt. The two great difficulties were space and accessibility. In Somerset they were taking nothing after 1800, but on this point he would like a ruling. He was not in favour

of documents as a rule being handed over to local public libraries. He urged that pressure should be put on the County Councils to ensure that their muniment rooms were made suitable, which was often far from being the case.

MR. STURDY considered that a notice might be placed in Museums drawing attention to the importance of preserving documents and stating where they could be sent for custody. He suggested that members of local societies should make it their business to get into touch with the solicitors in their districts, and should also suggest to purchasers of estates that all documents should be handed over whether necessary for title or not. He felt that the first consideration was to prevent destruction.

MR. WOOD emphasised the need for propaganda and also drew attention to the condition of Parish Registers, instancing the action taken by the Church of Ireland.

THE PRESIDENT in thanking Mr. Barnard for his address considered that the great difficulty was in deciding what documents were of value. Some measure of destruction was inevitable and more-over it was no new thing; he had only to instance palimpsests. But what was necessary was to ensure that nothing of value should be wantonly destroyed. What was therefore to be done? It was clear that it was impossible to ask for legislation. Therefore it behoved the members of Congress to stir up public opinion, to insist on the necessity of preservation not only from wilful destruction but also from damp and damage, and to approach local Law Societies, Museums, Land Agents and Solicitors, pointing out the historical and archæological value of these ancient documents.

He then moved the following resolution:—

That this Congress of Archæological Societies requests that the matter of the destruction of old documents be fully considered by the Council of the Congress which is hereby authorised to take such action as may appear desirable.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

On the motion of the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield a vote of thanks was passed to the President for presiding.

Report of the Earthworks Committee.

At the 34th Congress your Committee asked for permission to vary its term of reference. Since this was granted the Committee has discussed the question and decided that the most useful extension would be for the annual report to include all prehistoric, *i.e.*, pre-Roman, finds of any sort, while continuing to include notes on earthworks of the Roman or post-Roman periods. It was also decided that the report to be presented to the 35th Congress should embody these suggestions, although it was recognized that it would not be possible to produce a complete report on this scale for the present

year. Should this decision be confirmed by the present Congress, it is hoped that it will be possible to do so next year.

In the present report notes of prehistoric discoveries other than earthworks, *e.g.*, habitation sites and burials, are included under the heading of Excavation. Chance finds of prehistoric date, *e.g.*, implements or isolated finds of pottery, are included under the heading of Preservation and Record. Considerations of space do not permit any details to be given, but a reference to the original record is given, when the find has been published. These references are not repeated in the bibliography at the end of the report. Where no reference is given, the record is due to the Committee's Local Correspondents and its publication will be recorded in a subsequent report. It will be found that some of these notes refer to finds made at an earlier date, but now for the first time published.

Your Committee has considered the question of Linear Earthworks. The papers on this subject and the excavations which have been recorded in these reports during past years, are evidence of the interest which this subject is arousing in certain areas, an interest which the new revelations of aerial photography have done much to stimulate. Unfortunately these earthworks, especially the slighter banks and ditches, are very liable to destruction by agricultural and other operations. Your Committee in issuing the annexed pamphlet hopes that Members of Local Societies may list and map the examples in their own districts, and that this fuller record and classification of the works may throw further light on their purpose, distribution and date. A list of the examples already known and published is being drawn up, but it is impossible for this list to attain completeness without the co-operation of local workers. The Committee offers its sincerest thanks to Dr. Williams-Freeman, to whom it is indebted for the preparation of this pamphlet.

Field workers have been active in many districts. The Bristol University Spelæological Society continues its surveys of the antiquities of the surrounding country. Several records of hitherto unknown earthworks demonstrate the value of this work.

The list of cases under the heading of Destruction is the shortest for some years. Quarrying continues to be one of the main causes, but all the cases reported are not new. The removal of a section of the turf wall near Appletree Turret is to be regretted, as the work, at this point, was in a good state of preservation.

The wet weather this summer has caused a diminution in the number of excavations to be recorded, and in spite of the extension of the scope of this report, the notes under this heading are not more numerous than last year. The third season's work at St. Catherine's Hill, Winchester has revealed interesting features in the construction of the entrance to the Camp, which dates from the Early Iron Age.

At Richborough the complete lay out of the triple-ditched fort has been planned. The mid-first century ditches, discovered last

year, have been further explored and an entrance has been found. At Forden, Montgomeryshire, an occupation of the earth fort has been demonstrated, 80 A.D. and the early third-century being initial and terminal dates. Excavations at Birdoswald, Cumberland, have brought to light interesting facts, shewing the relation between the turf wall and the Hadrianic Fort.

An index to the Reports of the Committee for the years 1905-26 has been prepared, and can be purchased for one shilling. Mr. A. Keiller, F.S.A. offered not only to compile this index, but also to bear the cost of setting up the type. Your Committee is greatly indebted to Mr. Keiller for his generous offer, which has enabled this very necessary work to be done. The present and future reports of the Committee will contain their own Indices, and it is hoped, after every five or ten years, to combine these into indices covering the whole period to date.

We regret to have to record the death of Colonel W. Llewellyn Morgan, R.E., F.S.A., for some years a Member of this Committee. Dr. R. C. C. Clay, F.S.A., Mr. Reginald Smith, V.P.S.A. and Dr. Cyril Fox, F.S.A., have been appointed members.

Your Committee ask that the thanks of the Congress be offered to Mr. Keiller for the preparation of the Indices, both of previous and of the present reports, and also to the numerous local correspondents, without whose assistance the compilation of this report would not have been possible.

Detailed notes follow under the usual heads. In order to facilitate reference to a particular site, when possible a note has been included wherever last year's notice referred to work unfinished, even though nothing has been done during the present year. For publications search should be made in the bibliography under the name of the excavator if mentioned in last year's note. If no name was mentioned or if the publication is by another person a note is inserted under the site, shewing where the publication can be found.

England and Wales.

PRESERVATION AND RECORD.

The list first given in each county is that of prehistoric antiquities scheduled as Ancient Monuments during the past year.

BERKSHIRE.—The remains of a disc barrow (?), found in 1909, and of a Bronze Age burial within it, are recorded from Marshall's Hill, Reading. (*Berks, Bucks and Oxon. Journ.* XXXI, 72.)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—Thornborough Mounds (tumuli).

CARDIGANSHIRE.—Llandyssul. Mr. I. T. Hughes reports that in the course of a survey he has discovered a rectangular earthwork two miles north-east of Llandyssul, in a field called Cae Perth (?) Caerau. A Roman date is suggested.

Upper Vaenor. A bronze palstave is recorded from the fields next east to Ash Grange. (*Arch. Camb.* LXXXII, 200.)

CARNARVONSHIRE.—Nant y Castell Camp, Llanbedrog.

—Carnarvon. Segontium Roman Fort. Negotiations are proceeding between the purchasers of the site and the Ancient Monuments Board for Wales, as to the best method of preserving the excavated remains.

—Llanystumdwy. During the digging of foundations for the new rectory, the remains of a hut, occupied during the Roman period, were found.

CHESHIRE.—Shocklach Castle. The removal of material from the earthworks has been discontinued, since the castle was scheduled as an Ancient Monument.

—The following finds are reported. Acton Brook; near Acton Bridge Station, polished stone celt. Congleton; Bronze Age hoard, consisting of one socketed celt, two socketed leaf-shaped spear heads and two ferrules. Haslington; stone axe-hammer. (*Antiquaries Journ.* VII, 60, 62 and 522.)

CORNWALL.—Trencrom Castle, Uny Lelant. Beersheba long stone, Uny Lelant. The Zennor Quoit. Pennance chambered barrow, Zennor Treen Common stone circle, Zennor. Castle an Dinas, Ludgvan. Chysauster hut clusters, Gulval. The "Blind Fiddler" standing stone, Trenuggo, Sancreed. The "Merry Maidens" (or "Dawns Men") stone circle, St. Buryan. The "Pipers of Boleigh" standing stones, St. Buryan. Treryn Dinas fort, St. Levan. Tumuli, S.S.E. of Treen, Zennor. Bosphorthennis beehive hut (or The Crellas), Zennor. Bosphorthennis hut circles, Zennor. The "Nine Maidens," or Boskednan stone circle, Gulval. Long Stone, west of Boswens Common, Sancreed. Chun Cromlech, Morvah. Chun Castle, Morvah. Croftoe British Village, Morvah. Bosulow Trehyllis (hut circles), Madron. Men an Tol, Madron. West Lanyon Quoit, Madron. Higher Drift long stones, Sancreed

—Pelynt. Mr. G. H. Grigson reports the discovery of several unrecorded barrows in a field south of the road from Looe to Pelynt and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Trelawne Lodge.

CUMBERLAND.—Dunmallet Hill Fort, Dacre.

—Wastwater. The hut circles at Greendale, mentioned in 1877, were re-found during this summer.

DENBIGHSHIRE.—Maes Mochnant Standing Stone, Llanrhaidr ym Mochnant. Hafod y Dre Stone Rows and cists, Pentre Foelas. Moel Llech Tumulus, Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd Rural.

—Moel Hiraethog, Gorsedd Bran. A bronze age cinerary urn is recorded from this tumulus (*Arch. Camb.* LXXXI, 413.)

DERBYSHIRE.—Brown Low Tumulus, Ludworth.

—Bakewell. A find of several Bronze Age urns in a quarry on the Stanton Estate is recorded. Whether they came from a tumulus or an urn field seems uncertain. (*Antiquaries Journ.* VII, 67.)

DEVON.—Group of tumuli on south side of Gittisham Hill, near Honiton. Two tumuli on Farway Hill, near Honiton. Willworthy "Pound," Petertavy.

—Buckerell. An examination of the supposed camp on Buckerell Knap by Mr. G. T. Harris and Mr. C. A. R. Radford suggests that the "entrenchments" are modern enclosure banks, while other features, thought to be artificial, are more probably due to natural agencies. Unless further evidence is forthcoming this should be deleted from the list of earthworks.

DORSET.—Group of barrows on Bokerly Down, Pentridge. Long barrow, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S.W. of St. Rumbold's Church, Pentridge. Pimperne long barrow, Tarrant Hinton. Two long barrows on Gussage Hill, Gussage St. Michael. Long barrow, east of Thickthorn Down, Gussage St. Michael. Disc barrow, west of Harley Gap, Gussage Down, Gussage St. Michael. Long barrow, south west of Chettle House, Chettle. Chettle long barrow at north east corner of Eastbury Park, Tarrant Gunville. Long barrow on Little Down, Tarrant Rawston. Long barrow on Blandford Race Down, south of Vanity Hill Wood, Tarrant Launceston. Long barrow, 1,100 yards west of Bere Down Buildings, Bere Regis.

—————Cerne Abbas. Mr. V. L. Oliver reports that a hitherto unknown long barrow on Smacam Down has been found by Sir Flinders Petrie.

DURHAM.—Maiden Castle earthwork. Durham. Bishopton Castle Hill earthworks. Castle Steads Camp, Esh Winning. "The Castles" (camp), South Bedburn. The Maiden's Bower, Durham.

—————Colonel G. R. B. Spain reports the following prehistoric finds. Aycliffe; Bronze looped and socketed, celt. Shittlehope; near Stanhope, half of a perforated basalt mace head. (*Proc. Soc. Ant., Newcastle*, 4th Ser. II, 228.)

FLINTSHIRE.—Caergwrle Castle, Hope.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Beckbury Camp, Hailes. Brackenbury Camp, North Nibley. Bloody Acre Camp, Cromhall. Buttington Tump, Tidenham. Bury Hill Camp, Mangotsfield. Roman Amphitheatre, Cirencester. Crickley Hill Camp, Coberley. Haresfield Hill Camp and Ring Hill earthworks. Horton Camp. King's Weston Hill Camp, Henbury. Leckhampton Camp and tumulus. Little Dean Camp. Lydney Park Camp and Roman remains, Aylburton. Meon Hill Camp, Clopton. Nottingham Hill Camp, Gotherington. Painswick Hill (or Kimsbury) Camp. Ranbury Ring, Ampney St. Peter. Sodbury Camp. Uley Bury Camp. Windrush Camp. Shenberrow Hill Camp, Stanton. Amberley Camp, Minchinhampton. "The Bulwarks," Minchinhampton. Hyde Tumulus, Minchinhampton. Miserden castle mound.

—————The transactions of the Bristol University Spelæological Society contain descriptions of hitherto unrecorded or imperfectly recorded earthworks in the Cotswold area, south of the Stroud Valley. The following is a list of the sites dealt with arranged under the 6 in. O.S. sheets on which they occur. XLIX., South-west, Bank near Nympsfield. LVII. North-east, Camp near Nailsworth. LXIII. South-east, Abbey Camp, Alveston. LXIV. North-east, Earthwork on Winner Hill. LXIX. North-east, Sodbury Earthworks and The Grickstone. LXXIII. North-east, Dyrham Camp, Littleton Camp and Earthworks on West Littleton Down. A list of barrows in this region with notes on their condition is also given.

—————The Corporation of Cheltenham are purchasing Leckhampton Hill, with its prehistoric camp and barrow as an open space for public use.

HAMPSHIRE.—Froxfield Entrenchments.

—————The following prehistoric finds are recorded. Burley; a hoard of twelve bronze palstaves from a gravel pit at Shappen. (*Antiquaries Journ.*, VII, 192.) Quarley; a bronze socketed spear head, picked up in a field near the Roman road from Silchester to Sarum. Salisbury Green; a hoard of four bronze palstaves from a brickfield. These have been placed in the Winchester Museum.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—The following prehistoric finds are recorded. Lower Wellbrook, Peterchurch, two banks, thought part of a small rectilinear earthwork, within the area was a small tumulus. (*Woolhope Nat. F.C.*, 1924-6, p. 80.) Dorstone, a menhir now used as a gate-post. (*Ibid*, p. 150.) Urishay, a bronze celt. (*Ibid*, p. 150.)

HERTFORDSHIRE.—Beech Bottom entrenchment, Sandridge. The Slad, Sandridge. Devil's Dyke, Sandridge.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—Horsey Hill Fort, Stanground. Roman Camp ("The Castles"), Chesterton. Huntingdon Castle Earthworks ("Castle Hills").

KENT.—The Amphitheatre, Richborough. Reculver Roman Fort.

LANCASHIRE.—Castle Hill, Halton. Tumulus on Summerhouse Hill, Yealand Conyers.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—Portion of Roman fosse and mound, west of Temple Gardens, Lincoln.

MERIONETHSHIRE.—The Muriau y Gwyddelod Ancient Village, Llandanwg. The Gwern Einion Burial Chamber, Llanfair. Caer Drewyn Camp, Corwen.

Moel Ty-Uchaf Circles, Llandrillo. Dinas, Melin y Wig Camp, Gwyddelwern. Caer Euni Camp, Llandderfel. Tomen y Bala Castle Mound, Bala. Owen Glyndwr's Mount, Corwen. Rûg Castle Mound, Corwen. Craig y Ddinas Camp, Llanddwywe-is-y-Graig. Moel Offrwm Camp, Llanfachreth. Castell y Bere Castle, Llanfihangel-y-Pennant.

—The following prehistoric finds are recorded. Llanbedr, Bron y Garth, Bronze Age cinerary urn. (*Arch. Camb.*, LXXXI, 400.) Llanfachreth, Tyddyn Bach Farm, bronze tanged spear head from a cist. (*R. Com. on Historical Monuments*, No. 230.) (*Arch. Camb.*, LXXXII, 407.)

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—Harold's Stones, Trelleck. Heston Brake Long Barrow, Portskewett.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—Domen Gastell, Welshpool.

—Church Stoke, near Whetstone Circle. A bronze dagger is recorded from this site. (*Arch. Camb.* LXXXI, 411.)

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—"Robin Hood" and "Little John," standing stones, Castor. Rainsborough Camp, near Charlton, Newbottle. "Burnt Walls," earthwork, Daventry. Earls Barton Castle (or Berry Mount), Earls Barton.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Colonel G. R. B. Spain reports the following prehistoric finds. Holy Island; stone adze. Whalton; shale axe-head. Westerhope; stone axe-head. Barmoor, South Moor; bronze socketed celt. Hunt Law, near Dalton; beaker, 6½ in. high. Ross Links; about 200 fragments of pottery of the beaker and food vessel types, and also five pounding stones. Colwell, Gilmick Hill; fragments of food vessel found in a barrow. Hatherwick, Elsdon, fragment of cinerary urn. Harlow Hill; fragments of prehistoric pottery. (*Proc. Soc. Ant.*, Newcastle, 4th Ser. II, 178, 186, 187, 206, 218, and 227; and III, 19 and 74.)

—The discovery of a cist in a quarry at Hunt Law is recorded. It contained a contracted burial with an associated pottery vessel, probably of Bronze Age date. (*Proc. Soc. Ant.* Newcastle, 4th Ser. III, 19-21.)

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—Woodborough. Mr. Holland Walker reports that a preliminary survey of the camp at Foxwood, near Calverdon, has been made, and that further investigations are contemplated.

PEMBROKESHIRE.—Carn-Ingli Tumuli, Newport.

—Mr. W. F. Grimes has begun a systematic survey of the earthworks in the Angle and Castlemartin districts. A number of earthworks have been planned, and certain hitherto unrecorded barrows located.

—Castlemartin, Linney Burrows. A Bronze Age food vessel from a barrow is recorded. (*Arch. Camb.* LXXXI, 401.)

SHROPSHIRE.—Blodwell Rock Camp and portions of Llanymynech Hill Camp, Oswestry. The Hoar Stone Circle, Black Marsh, Chirbury.

—Miss Chitty reports the following discoveries of earthworks. Lydbury North; at the southern end of Longmynd where it descends towards Plowden a horseshoe shaped enclosure of about 1½ acres. It is surrounded by a low bank of small broken stones and earth, and has an external ditch. There are curious annexes on the south side. Same Parish; immediately above Plowden Mill is a square earthwork of the "Homestead Moat" type. It is hoped that both of these earthworks will be surveyed by Mr. E. S. Cobbold. Oswestry Rural; a depressed tumulus is reported in a field, known in 1790 as Tir Garnedd. It lies on the west side of the road from Trefonen to Oswestry, immediately south of the lane to Pottery Cottages.

SOMERSET.—Long barrow and round barrow on Felton Hill, Winford. The Transactions of the Bristol University Spelaeological Survey Society contain a survey of the antiquities on Sheet XVIII (6 in. O.S.) with notes on the present condition of the earthworks

SURREY.—Lagham Park earthworks, South Godstone.

—The following prehistoric find is recorded. Haslemere; a late Bronze Age cinerary urn. (*Surrey Arch. Coll.* XXXVI, 124.)

WARWICKSHIRE.—Oldbury Camp, Oldbury. Tumulus in Hartshill Hayes, Hartshill. Hartshill Castle. Barrow, south-west of Coton House, Churchover. Manduessedum Roman Camp, Mancetter. Berry Mound Camp, Solihull. Knightlow barrow on Knightlow Hill, Ryton on Dunsmore.

WILTSHIRE.—Group of barrows west of Four Mile Clump, Marlborough Downs. Barrow, south-west of Barbury Barn, Preshute Down, Preshute. Group of barrows one mile east of Avebury Down Barn, Avebury. Barrow, east of Ridge Way and north of its junction with track from Avebury to Rockley, Overton Down, West Overton. Group of barrows south-east of Avebury Down Barn, Avebury. Group of barrows in northern portion of Monkton Down, Winterbourne Monkton. Barrow on Avebury Down, south of track from Avebury, Avebury. Group of barrows north of Rockley Plantation, Ogbourne St. Andrew. Group of barrows in Rockley Plantation, Ogbourne St. Andrew. Barrow, 750 feet east of the vallum, Avebury. Fosbury Camp, Tidcombe and Fosbury. Clack Mount, Bradenstoke cum Clack. Three round barrows on Luccombe Bottom, Edington. Two round barrows on Picquet Hill, Edington. Barrow on Arn Hill Down, Warminster. Barrow, 220 yards south-east of Bearclose Cottages, Upton Scudamore. Two barrows on Cley Hill, Corsley. Upton Great Barrow, Upton Lovell. Group of barrows on Codford Down, Codford St. Peter. Earthwork enclosure on Mancombe Down, Warminster. Bowl barrow on Parsonage Down, 100 yards east of Warminster to Shaftesbury Road at five miles from Warminster, Sutton Veny. Bowl barrow on Littlecombe Hill, Sutton Veny. Barrow on Rook Hill, Hill Deverill. Barrow, south of Dairy Farm, Kingston Deverill. Barrow, east of Court Hill Plantation, Kingston Deverill. Bowl barrow on Four Hundred Down, Westbury. Group of barrows west of Hooklands Plantation, Woodford. Two bowl barrows on Cold Kitchen Hill, Brixton Deverill. Barrow, south-east of Cold Kitchen Hill, Kingston Deverill. Barrow, west of Cold Kitchen Hill, Kingston Deverill. Barrow on Boar's Bottom, Monkton Deverill. Barrow on Westcombe Downs, Longbridge Deverill. Barrow on summit of Cotley Hill, Norton Bavant. Two barrows south-east of Norton Plantation, Norton Bavant. Three barrows, with encircling ditch, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of Olddown Barn, Amesbury Down, Amesbury. Ogbury Camp, Durnford. Barrow in park of Lake House, Wilsford, Amesbury. Two barrows north-west of Little Down, Durnford. Barrow, south-east of Duke's Clump, Brimsdown Hill, Kingston Deverill. Barrow, north-west of Proutley Wood, Maiden Bradley. Barrow, 300 yards west of All Saints' Church, Maiden Bradley. Barrow, 120 yards south-east of cross-roads in Village of Maiden Bradley. Barrow, south of Penning Barn, Avebury. Barrow on Smeathe's Down, Ogbourne St. Andrew. Group of barrows west of Barbury Castle, Wroughton. Barrow on Burderop Down, one mile east of Barbury Castle, Chiseldon. Barrow in Barrow Field, Burderop Down, Chiseldon. Round barrow in "Barrow Piece," Preshute. Barrow on Marlborough Common, 400 feet east of Wootton Bassett Road, Preshute. Group of barrows on Walker's Hill, south-west of New Town, Alton Priors. "The Knoll" (barrow), $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-west of Church Farm, Tytherington, Sutton Veny. Barrow on Middle Hill, Kingston Deverill. Two barrows south west of Keysley Farm, Monkton Deverill. Two barrows seven furlongs east of Keysley Farm, Keysley Down, Monkton Deverill. Barrow on Keysley Down, 270 yards west of Warminster to Shaftesbury Road, Monkton Deverill. Two barrows $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Rodmead Farm, Rodmead Hill, Maiden Bradley. Barrow, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Rodmead Wood, Rodmead Hill, Maiden Bradley. Barrow and earthworks, south of Danes' Bottom, Kingston Deverill. Barrow, 300 yards north of Truncombe Wood, Kingston Deverill. Two barrows south of Sherrington Mill Farm, Sherrington. Sherrington Castle mound. Barrow, north of Amesbury Road, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-east of Willoughby Hedge, East Knoyle. Barrow, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-west of Willoughby Hedge, West Knoyle.

Group of barrows on North Hill Down, Stratford sub Castle. Group of barrows near Field Barn, Steeple Langford.

—The following prehistoric finds are recorded. West Overton, near Lockeridge School; a grave with a beaker and a flint dagger. Market Lavington, Frieth Farm; Bronze Age cinerary urn. Figheldean; cinerary urn from a barrow, probably a secondary burial. Little Bedwyn; two cinerary urns. Avebury, Beckhampston; a beaker, apparently from an inhumation burial. (*Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, XLIII, 395-400.)

YORKSHIRE.—Wincobank Camp, Sheffield. Bailey Hill, Bradfield. Castle Hill, Bradfield. Sandal Castle and earthworks, Wakefield. William's Hill, Middleham. The Castle Hill, Laughton en le Morthen. Enclosures (ancient settlement), east of Stony Raise cairn, Greenber Edge, Thornton Rust. Hutton Moor and Cana circles and tumuli, near Ripon. Tumulus, 100 yards east of Witherick Plantation, Hutton Conyers.

DESTRUCTION.

CARNARVONSHIRE.—Penmaenmawr. The destruction of the prehistoric hill fort, by quarrying, continues.

CUMBERLAND.—Appletree. The well-known section of the Turf Wall, about one mile west of Birdoswald Fort on Hadrian's Wall has been removed by roadmen.

DORSET.—Pentridge. The scheduled long barrow on the Downs, stated in the last report to have been ploughed over and planted with trees, was visited in June, 1927. The trees were still growing vigorously and the turf had not been replaced.

KENT.—Mangravet Wood. The earthwork in this wood, near Maidstone, is being continuously destroyed for building purposes. (See under Excavation.)

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—The unclassified earthwork at Arnold (*V.C.H. Notts.* I, 312) has been built over.

PEMBROKESHIRE.—Whitechurch. The stone walled hill-top camp, known as Moel Trigarn, has been badly damaged in recent years by the removal of stones by contractors for road repairs. Many small burial cairns on the lower slopes have been cleared away and one of the annexes has been destroyed, together with some of the hut sites, which were excavated in 1899, and which produced Romano-British pottery, glass beads, spindle whorls and rings of jet and stone. (*Arch. Camb. Ser.*, 5th XVII, 189-211.) The site has been scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Act and the owner has given guarantees that no further damage shall be done.

SHROPSHIRE.—Quarrying continues among the Clew Hill Forts. Callow Hill Camp, above Minsterley, is also threatened. (*V.C.H. Shropshire*, I, 366.)

SUSSEX.—Bramber Castle. For a note on the damage reported last year see bibliography under Duke, F.

EXCAVATION.

BERKSHIRE.—Abingdon. Mr. E. Thurlow Leeds has continued the excavation on the site of the Neolithic settlement about a mile north-east of the town.

—During work on a large chalk pit near the rough road running up the north slope of the Downs from the village of Compton Beauchamp, the presence of a number of rubbish pits was discovered. Several were cleared by Mr. Stuart Piggott and pottery was found in them dating from Hallstatt and La Tène periods.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—Mr. T. C. Lethbridge sends the following note. The exploration of the Cambridgeshire Dykes was continued by the Cambridgeshire Antiquarian Society at the Bran Ditch this season, under the direction of Mr. Lethbridge and Dr. Palmer. The results seem to show that the work originally consisted for part of its course of two small ditches, parallel to one another with a line of stakes between them. At a date within the Saxon or Danish period some fifty bodies had been buried between the small ditches, orientated in a continuous line. Evidence was obtained that many of the bodies had been beheaded and others bore marks of cutting weapons. The main ditch was proved to be later than the small ditches and probably represents a reconstruction of the work after a disaster. Fragments of Anglo-Saxon pottery were frequently found in the filling of the graves, but usually in an abraded condition. One body had been wearing a knife of Saxon form at the time of burial, but the remainder were apparently stripped. Romano-British potsherds at the northern end in the filling of the ditch are taken to indicate that at this point it crossed an area rich in the debris of a settlement of that period. They are in most cases much abraded. The work is still proceeding.

CARDIGANSHIRE.—Llanddewi-Brefi. For the publication of the excavation, reported last year, see bibliography under Lewis, Trevor.

CARNARVONSHIRE.—Caerhun. The excavation of the Roman Fort of Kanovium has been continued this season, under the supervision of Mr. P. K. Baillie Reynolds. About one third of the area of the fort has now been explored. (See Bibliography.)

CORNWALL.—Morvah near Penzance. Chun Castle. The excavation of this site has been continued by Mr. E. Thurlow Leeds. (See Bibliography.)

————Sancreed. Some hut circles at Chapel Euny have been examined by Canon Taylor, Rev. C. Crofts and Mr. R. V. Favell. A small amount of pottery of the Early Iron Age and rough worn implements were found.

CUMBERLAND.—Hadrian's Wall. Birdoswald: excavations were undertaken at and near this fort by Mr. F. G. Simpson and the University of Durham Excavation Committee. The turf wall was re-examined and its ditch, passing under the fort at Birdoswald, cleared out to shew a complete section. It was found to have been filled up with a packing of peat. Wall Bowers: the Mile-Castle was explored to discover whether it had ever been surrounded by a ditch and stood as an independent work, the answer being a definite negative. Piper Sike, Lea Hill and Pike Hill: these three structures were examined and found to present some curious anomalies of construction. Their situation proved that the building on Pike Hill was not a mile-castle or a turret and played no part in the regular system of Wall structures.

————Thwaites Fell. An ancient square building and cairns have been explored.

————Eskdale. The hut circles at Milkingstead have been excavated. Reports will be published in the *Cumberland and Westmorland A. S. Trans.* for 1928.

DENBIGHSHIRE.—Offa's Dyke. Dr. Cyril Fox has continued the investigation of this work. He has completed the survey of the section between Plas Power Park, Wrexham, and the Vyrnwy River at Llanymynech, Shropshire.

DEVON.—Barnstaple. Mr. B. L. Oliver has conducted trial excavations in the filled-in ditch of the Castle mound. The upper layers of the filling produced pottery of the later medieval period, but it has not yet been possible to reach the bottom of the ditch, which is below water level at high tide.

————Drewsteignton. Major F. C. Tyler and Major D. de H. Haig have made a preliminary investigation of an area near the Dolmen, where the presence of stone circles was recorded by writers of the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Many fallen stones have been found and in two cases pits cut into the subsoil, probably those in which stones stood. The field appears to have been very largely cleared when it was brought under cultivation. The work is still in progress.

GLAMORGAN.—Merthyr Mawr. The Early Iron Age site on Merthyr Mawr Warren, explored by Dr. Cyril Fox and Mr. G. H. E. Blundell, yielded evidence of an occupation in the 4th century B.C. by people who were workers in bronze and iron.

—Kenfig Castle. Mr. A. J. Richard, on behalf of the Aberfan and Margam Historical Society has devoted two seasons' work to the excavation of Kenfig Castle.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Winterbourne, Bury Hill Camp. For the publication of the excavations reported last year, see bibliography under Davies, J. A.

HAMPSHIRE.—Pokesdown, near Bournemouth. Dr. R. C. C. Clay, F.S.A. has excavated an extensive urnfield with cremation interments covering the end of the Bronze Age and the beginning of the Early Iron Age. (*Antiquaries Journ.* VII, 465.)

—Winchester. Mr. J. N. L. Myres sends the following note on the excavations in the Camp on St. Catherine's Hill, which dates from the Early Iron Age. (See 1925 and 1926 reports.) A section of the bank and ditch was cut four feet wide close to the main entrance of the camp. The bank was found to be all of one period. The ditch had a secondary ditch cut through it when already partially silted up. The main entrance and its causeway were examined and a system of rubble walls and postholes with traces of stockading and small internal guardhouses were found. The whole entrance and banks on both sides of it were very heavily burnt. The minor earthworks inside the Camp were examined and proved to be all of the medieval period. A pit dwelling in the south-east part of the Camp was cleared. A report will be published in the *Hants. Field Club Proceedings*.

KENT.—Mangravel Wood. Excavations have been carried out by Mr. F. C. Elliston Erwood, in the earthwork in this wood. Little further information was gained regarding the structure of the work, and there were no finds.

—Reculver. Trial excavations have been undertaken by Major Gordon Home within the area of the Roman Fort. The presence of a sand ramp behind the masonry of the south wall was ascertained.

—Richborough. The excavations of the Saxon Shore Fort have been continued under the supervision of Mr. J. P. Bushe-Fox. The plan of the triple-ditched earth fort has been traced, as far as it could be recovered, by cutting a series of sections along the southern side. The area enclosed is small (about 200 feet square) and the fort seems to have been used only for a short period during the third century. Further work on the two ditches discovered last year, and thought to be part of the Claudian Camp, has confirmed the early dating then suggested. An entrance has been shown to lie slightly to the north of the main east and west road which passes through the west gate of the Saxon Shore Fort. The ditches have been found to continue northwards for about 600 feet without turning.

MERIONETHSHIRE.—Moel Offrwm. The excavations in the subsidiary Hill Fort, begun last year, have been suspended this season.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—Caerleon. Mr. V. E. Nash-Williams reports that four barrack buildings have been excavated within the retentura of the fortress. On present evidence, the fortress, of earth and timber, would appear to have been founded in 75 A.D. and rebuilt in stone about 100 A.D.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—Forden. The Gaer. Dr. T. Davies Pryce sends the following note. Preliminary excavation of this site was undertaken in August by Mr. F. N. Pryce and Dr. Pryce. An occupation during the Roman period with initial and terminal dates of A.D. 80 and early third century was demonstrated. Further excavation may necessitate some extension of one or both of these dates. Present evidence suggests that the occupation was not a continuous one. Underneath the inner half of the rampart at the south-east corner was found a thick burnt layer representing the remains of a wooden structure of the first period, which may be provisionally dated down to the early second

century. Some time in the second century, probably in the first half, the rampart was reconstructed in wood, clay and turf. No trace of masonry was found on the site. The fort was probably military in origin, *i.e.*, constructed for the accommodation of an auxiliary unit.

—————Newtown. A Bronze Age barrow on the Kerry Hills, excavated in 1926 by Messrs Daniel, Evans and Lewis, yielded cremation interments and small flints. This corrects the note in the 1926 report. Only the western of the "Two Tumps" was examined, the eastern having been opened in 1912. (*Arch. Camb.* 6th Ser. XIII, 436-8.)

PEMBROKESHIRE.—Corston. A Bronze Age barrow has been explored and contained an inhumation burial with an associated bronze dagger, with horn handle.

SHROPSHIRE.—Offa's Dyke. For note on this earthwork see under Denbighshire.

SOMERSET.—Meare. The Somerset Archaeological Society continued the excavations at the Lake Village, this season, under the direction of Dr. A. Bulleid and Mr. St. George Gray. In the last week the River Brue was in flood owing to heavy rain, in consequence of which the trenches soon filled with water and the pump became ineffective. Some interesting finds were made. It appears from a close examination of the relics including the brooches, armlets, and querns, that the Meare Village was in existence some years earlier than the neighbouring village at Glastonbury, but that their end was probably simultaneous, apparently in the third quarter of the first century A.D.

—————Mells. Kingsdown is a small camp in the north-west corner of this parish (*V.C.H. Somerset*, II, 524) and preliminary excavations have recently taken place with the assistance of Lord Hylton, Mr. St. George Gray, Dr. A. Bulleid and Father Horne. The irregular pentagonal earthwork is only about 40 yards across and its banks are stone built. In the parts examined there is a clearly defined outer ditch. The objects found have not yet been carefully examined, but there is nothing of earlier date than the Roman period. It is hoped to complete the work next season.

—————Stoke-under-Ham. Owing to the wet weather and the exposed position, it was thought inadvisable to attempt to continue the excavations on Ham Hill this season.

—————Taunton. Mr. St. George Gray reports that excavations at the Castle have been continued on a site formerly used as a garden and small field, within the bounds of the moat. A very interesting stone built well, square in section, a gateway, part of the stone-faced moat, and some walling with a large number of offsets have been discovered; also a rampart built up of red marl, the date of which has not yet been definitely determined. Other walls are being revealed.

WILTSHIRE.—Avebury, Windmill Hill. The excavation of this site was continued for the third season by Mr. and Mrs. A. Keiller and the same staff as in previous years. Further finds of pottery, implements and other articles, apparently of the Neolithic Age, were made. These, together with the results of previous years excavations, can be viewed in the Museum at 4 Charles Street, Berkeley Square, by appointment with Mr. Keiller, by any member of a society affiliated to the Congress of Archaeological Societies.

—————Durrington. The excavation, by Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Cunnington, of the site known as "Woodhenge" has been completed. (See 1926 report.) The plan as revealed by a complete examination of the area within the enclosing ditch has striking analogies to that of Stonehenge, and there can be little doubt that the two sites are closely related to one another.

YORKSHIRE.—Cawthorn. Excavations in the Roman camps have been continued during the summer under the supervision of Mr. I. A. Richmond.

IRELAND.

WESTMEATH.—Hill of Uisneach. Professor R. A. S. Macalister sends the following note. The excavation on the Hill of Uisneach, reported last year has been continued with success. An important building has been found inside the earthen mounds, probably to be assigned to the 1st or 2nd century A.D. A little further examination, which will it is hoped be carried out next year, is still necessary, after which a final report will be published.

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Foreword to the Index of the Report for 1927.

The index for this year's Report follows the same general outline as the larger index, recently published, which covers the reports of all previous years, save that in this case the experiment has been introduced of inserting a map reference after the name of each site. The ideal means of identifying any place is of course by giving the longitude and latitude, thereby rendering the reader independent of any particular scale of map, but unfortunately this method is not in such general use among archæologists as yet, as it should be. Consequently it is necessary to fall back upon references to a certain scale of Ordnance Survey maps. The six-inch series would have been most satisfactory for the purpose but for one serious objection, consisting in the fact that relatively few workers at home or in the field are in possession of a large collection of six-inch sheets outside their own immediate specialisation or district. It was consequently considered advisable to provide one inch to the mile map references upon which at a small cost a considerable area of country may be obtained and covered at a time. Moreover the majority of Local Societies or other reference organisations for the purpose are equipped with a wide selection of inch to the mile maps of Britain, while the same cannot be said with regard to those of larger scale. The issue of one inch to the mile Ordnance Survey maps used in this index is that known as "The Popular Edition" in the case of England and Wales, while in Ireland the single standard issue has been employed. The map reference refers to the actual site referred to in the Report, except in the case of the "Records of Chance Finds," where of necessity only a reference to the nearest spot mentioned can be given. Where a site lies on either side of a dividing reference line both references are given, *e.g.*, "Lydney Park—103. C.3, 4." It must be understood, however, that the names of the sites referred to are not always marked upon the one inch to the mile scale Ordnance maps, and in some cases are not marked upon any Ordnance maps at all. All such sites have been identified by other means, and it is hoped that in cases of this description the map references may prove of real value to the reader of the Report.

As in the previous index, the Ordnance Survey spelling of place-names has been adopted where any difference of opinion would appear to exist as to the correct form. A single exception to this principle has, however, been introduced in such examples as Moel Offrwm, and Moel Trigarn. The form preferred by the Ordnance Survey is "Foel Offrwm" and "Foel Trigarn" but such forms are merely a corruption of the national language, and are demonstrably incorrect. The word "moel" in Welsh means "a bare or bald hill," while "y foel" means "the hill," M mutating to F when preceded by the definite article. "Foel" as such and alone, neither means anything, nor can mean anything, therefore a name introducing such a corruption has, in the index, been cross-indexed to its correct form.

Once again the compiler has to record his sincere gratitude to the Ancient Monuments Department of the Office of Works for much valuable assistance.

ALEX. KEILLER.

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- USHNAGH, Hill of, *see under* UISNEACH.
- WALL BOWERS, Cumberland: (*Mile-castle on Hadrian's Wall*:—6.G.2.) Excavation, p. 24.
- WALKER'S HILL, Alton Priors, Wilts.: (*Tumuli*:—112.F.6.) Schedule, p. 22.
- WEST LANYON QUOIT, Madron, Cornwall: (*Dolmen*:—146.E.3.) Schedule, p. 19.
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- WESTCOMBE DOWNS, Longbridge Deverill, Wilts.: (*Tumulus*:—121.D.12.) Schedule, p. 22.
- WESTERHOPE, Newcastle, Northumberland: (7.G.7.) Record of Chance Finds, p. 21.
- WHALTON, Northumberland: (7.B.5.) Record of Chance Finds, p. 21.
- WHETSTONE CIRCLE, Church Stoke, Montgomery: (70.A.7.) Record of Chance Finds, p. 21.
- WILLIAM'S HILL, Middleham, York: (*Castle Mound*:—21.D.5.) Schedule, p. 23.
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- WILLSWORTHY POUND, Petertavy, Devon: (*Hut Circles*:—137.E.11.) Schedule, p. 19.
- WINCOBANK, Sheffield, York: (*Camp*:—37.G.13.) Schedule, p. 23.
- WINDMILL HILL, Avebury, Wilts.: (*Camp*:—112.D.5.) Excavation, p. 26.
- WINDRUSH, Gloucester: (*Camp*:—93.7.8.) Schedule, p. 20.
- WINNER HILL, Alderley, Gloucester: (*Earthwork*:—103.G.9.) Record, p. 20.
- WITHERICK PLANTATION, Hutton Conyers, York: (*Tumulus*:—21.7.11.) Schedule, p. 23.
- WOODHENG: *see under* DURRINGTON.
- ZENNOR QUOIT, Zennor, Cornwall: (*Dolmen*:—146.D.5.) Schedule, p. 19.

Report on Linear Earthworks.

The Earthworks Committee, in 1903, issued a Scheme for Recording Ancient Defensive Earthworks and Fortified Enclosures, which there can be little doubt did much to stimulate the study of such earthworks as were already known and the discovery of unrecorded examples, as well as to prevent damage to many which were in danger of being ploughed out or otherwise destroyed.

Class X of that Scheme includes "Defensive or other works which fall under none of the above headings," and a note to the last edition of the Scheme runs as follows: "Though it was the original intention to confine investigations to purely defensive works, those who have been working on the maps or in the field, have found it easy at the same time to schedule tumuli, boundary banks, dykes, etc. It is therefore suggested that a list of all such should be compiled."

The Earthworks Committee are of the opinion that the time has now come to further this study by an attempt at the classification of one division of Class X alluded to above, *viz.*, "Boundary Banks and Dykes." These banks and ditches have been described under a variety of names such as defensive dykes, boundary banks, covered ways, bar dykes, cross country ditches and wandering or travelling dykes, and a difficulty at once arises in choosing a name which will include them all without begging the question as to their original purpose. "Linear" seems the best term.

Linear banks and ditches occur all over Britain; in mountainous and rocky districts, stony moorlands, chalk downs and cultivated country. Their forms and character vary from huge banks of rough masonry or earth which have stood for ages, to low banks and ditches, now frequently interrupted and destroyed or with only slight surface indications. It is these slighter forms, now being destroyed by cultivation, that call so urgently for record and investigation. Where these dykes have been ploughed out they are often recoverable by careful examination of the ground in different conditions of moisture, snow or crops. Many of them can only be recognised from the air.

Various types of linear earthworks are now recognised, but in the present state of our knowledge it is not possible to draw up a classification based on their purpose. It will be found in practice that it is often difficult to distinguish between sunk roads and hollow ways, terraces, lynchets and county, forest and other mediæval boundaries. The only safe proceeding is to record and describe everything and to await further knowledge for its elucidation. This pamphlet is issued by the Committee with the idea that it may encourage the collection and classification of material. Should the hopes of the Committee be fulfilled and a sufficient amount of material be collected, it may be possible after some years to issue a further and revised edition, based on this experience.

Some of these dykes are obviously defensive and were erected against man. These may run for many miles and their ends usually rest on naturally impassable ground, *e.g.*, marsh, fen or natural forest, or upon water. The Cambridgeshire dykes (Pl. I) are a good illustration of these points. These banks may be strengthened by rough stonework. They usually consist of a bank with a ditch on the lower side and were originally of large proportions. Another and slighter type are those earthworks which consist of a ditch between two banks or of a single bank and ditch, the relative position of which may change according to the lie of the ground, the ditch often being higher upon the slope than the bank. Grim's Ditch in Cranborne Chase, fourteen miles long, is a good example (Pls. II and III). In chalk country and especially on Salisbury Plain, banks and ditches of small profile are common. They usually consist of a ditch between two banks. They run for many miles, often converging upon camps or villages, turn and branch at abrupt angles, and appear to be specially connected with British villages and ancient cultivation areas. Colt Hoare's map of the country round Sidbury (Pl. V) shows a typical arrangement of these earthworks.

The following classification is suggested for the purpose of recording these linear banks and ditches. It is dependent on the present size of the earthwork, and it will often be found that different portions of the same dyke will have to be placed in different classes owing to the greater wastage of some parts.

(a). Large Dykes. These have a vertical height of the crest of the highest bank above the bottom of the ditch of more than ten feet. Examples:—The Wansdyke at Shepherd's Shore and in other parts. Bokerly Dyke. The Cambridgeshire Devil's Dyke (Pl. IV).

(b). Medium Dykes. These have a vertical height of the crest of the highest bank above the bottom of the ditch of between four and ten feet. Example:—The Cranborne Chase Grimsditch (Pl. II, 1).

(c). Small Dykes. These have a vertical height of the crest of the highest bank above the bottom of the ditch of less than four feet. Example:—A bank and ditch which cross the London-Exeter main road between Andover and Amesbury, running along the ridge between the words "Middlecot" and "Thruyton Farm" on the half-inch O.S. map (Pl. II, 2).

(d). Short Cross Ditches and Banks. These are usually cut across ridges or more rarely narrow open bottoms or denes. They usually end on a steep slope or in thick wood, and as regards size, they may fall under Class *a*, *b* or *c*. They are numerous on the South Downs and other chalk ridges. Examples:—Row Ditch, Sutton Mandeville, Wilts., and one on Glatting Down, Sussex (Pl. VI).

(y). Certain linear banks and ditches, so peculiar and anomalous that their inclusion without distinction in the foregoing classes might be misleading. Example:—The Arundel Park "War Dyke."

The Committee would suggest to Local Archæological Societies

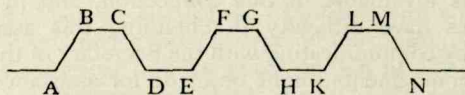
that they should invite members to undertake the study of this subject in their particular localities, recording the results upon the six-inch map, and that these should be transferred to one-inch sheets kept at the Headquarters of the Societies for that purpose. Air photography is invaluable in this connection, and in cases where Local Societies have difficulty in obtaining this assistance, it is possible that, by communicating with the Secretary of the Earthworks Committee, arrangements might be made for assistance to be given to persons interested in this branch of photography.

The most important point in the study of these linear banks and ditches is the recording of them upon the map, but descriptive notes at different points of their course are most valuable. They need not be elaborate and are not difficult. The most important features to record are:—

1. General direction.
2. Relation to natural features, *e.g.*, the ridges or slopes of the hills, rivers and marsh, and especially ground that would, in a state of nature, be forest. (No map yet exists showing the extent of ancient forest areas, but the new edition of the map of Roman Britain will show these on a small scale, based on the one-inch Geological Survey drift maps and clay areas. For local forest areas these may be consulted, if published.)
3. Relation to fortified enclosures, ancient villages or settlements and other earthworks, *e.g.*, barrows, which may give a clue to the date.
4. Relative position and number of the banks and ditches, such as a bank between two ditches or a bank with a ditch to the west, or east, or a bank with a ditch on the upper or lower side.
5. Measurement of the profile where possible. Careful measurements are essential. A simple way by which such measurements may be taken is explained in the diagram overleaf.
6. Where a section can be cut or found, the character of the ditch should be observed, *e.g.*, whether V-shaped or flat bottomed, and the floor observed, whether trampled or natural.
7. Reliquiae.
8. Coincidence with modern boundaries, or mention in Anglo-Saxon land boundaries, mediæval forest perambulations and similar documents.
9. Whether now or at any previous time—recent, mediæval, Roman or prehistoric—the ditches appear to have been ploughed over.

The Committee wish to express their thanks to Dr. Williams-Freeman for the preparation of this report, and to the following for permission to reproduce illustrations and for the loan of blocks:—Messrs. Macmillan and Messrs. Bowes & Bowes for Pl. I, Dr. Cyril Fox and the Cambridge Antiquarian Society for Pl. IV; Mr. Heywood Sumner for Pls. II and III, Dr. Eliot Curwen and the Sussex Archæological Society for Pl. VI.

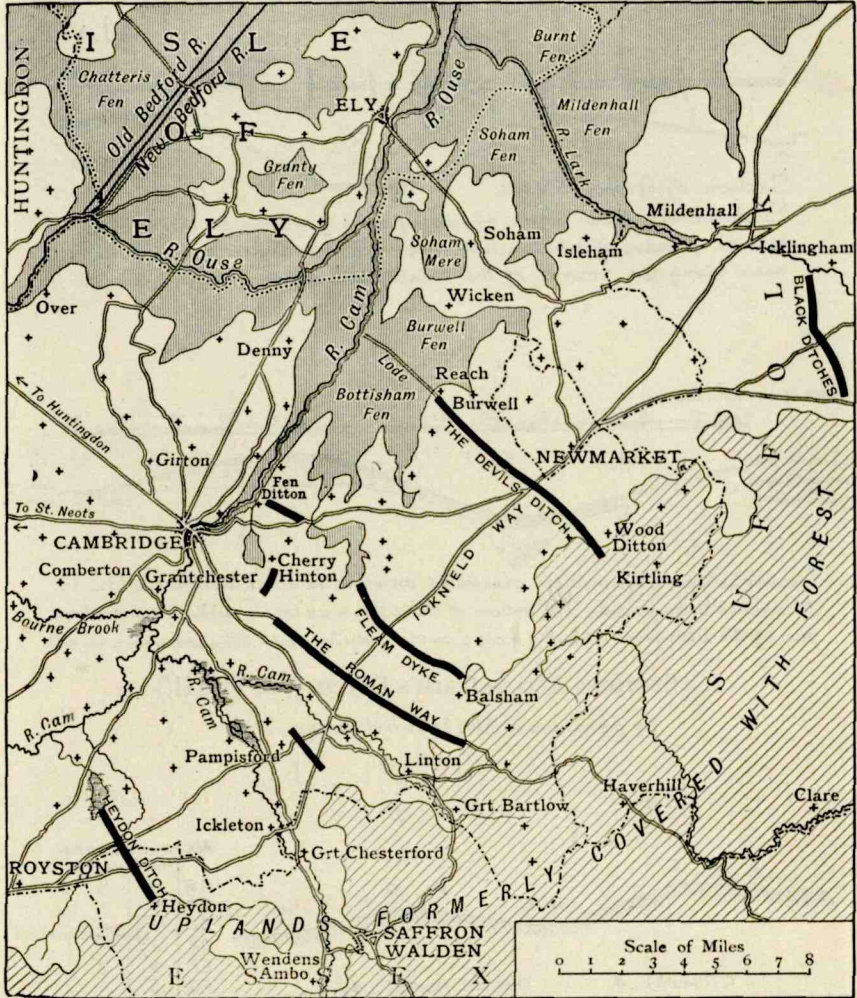
DIAGRAMMATIC REPRESENTATION OF THE SCHEME
OF MEASUREMENT.



	Section I		Section II		Section III		Section IV	
	Hor.	Ver.	Hor.	Ver.	Hor.	Ver.	Hor.	Ver.
AB								
BC								
CD								
DE								
EF								
FG								
GH								
HK								
KL								
LM								
MN								

In taking sections a simple method is to take horizontal and vertical measurements for each face in the diagrammatic section shown above, and to enter them in their respective columns. The two essential measurements are (1) the vertical height of the crest of the highest bank over the bottom of the ditch (C D vertical in the diagram) and (2) the "over-all horizontal," *i.e.*, the total width of the whole earthwork (A N horizontal in the diagram). These and all necessary measurements are simple to take with a three-foot rod or with two or three such rods jointed together. In this way a fair section for comparison can easily be taken by an amateur and can be plotted on squared paper.

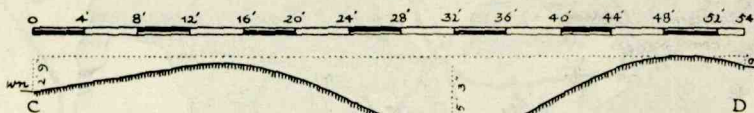
The section of the Class C ditch on Thruxton Down (Pl. II, 2) has been drawn by this method, and it may be referred to as an illustration. The diagrammatic representation shown above is drawn up for an earthwork with three banks. It should be modified according to the number of banks and ditches in the earthwork to be mapped.



MAP OF THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE DYKES.

By permission of Messrs. Macmillan and Messrs. Bowes & Bowes.

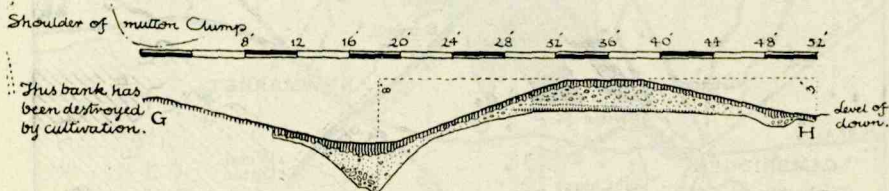
PLATE II.



Section of Grim's Ditch

at C. D.

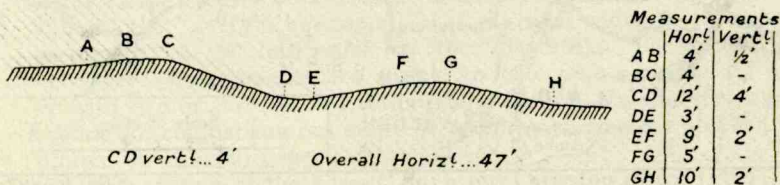
Both banks shew signs of having been furrowed by the plough but the process of obliteration was not continued here, as it has been along the course of the ditch leading towards Foyd clumps



Section shewing Grim's ditch excavated down to the solid chalk at G—H. No relics were found. The bottom of the ditch was channelled by water, the run of the ditch from NE to SW falls 1' in 15'. = Top mould = rubble. = fine bill.

I. SECTIONS ACROSS GRIM'S DITCH. (See Pl. III.)

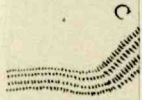
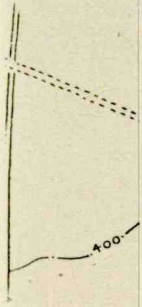
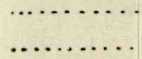
By permission of Mr. Heywood Sumner, B.A.



2. SECTION OF CLASS C. BANK.

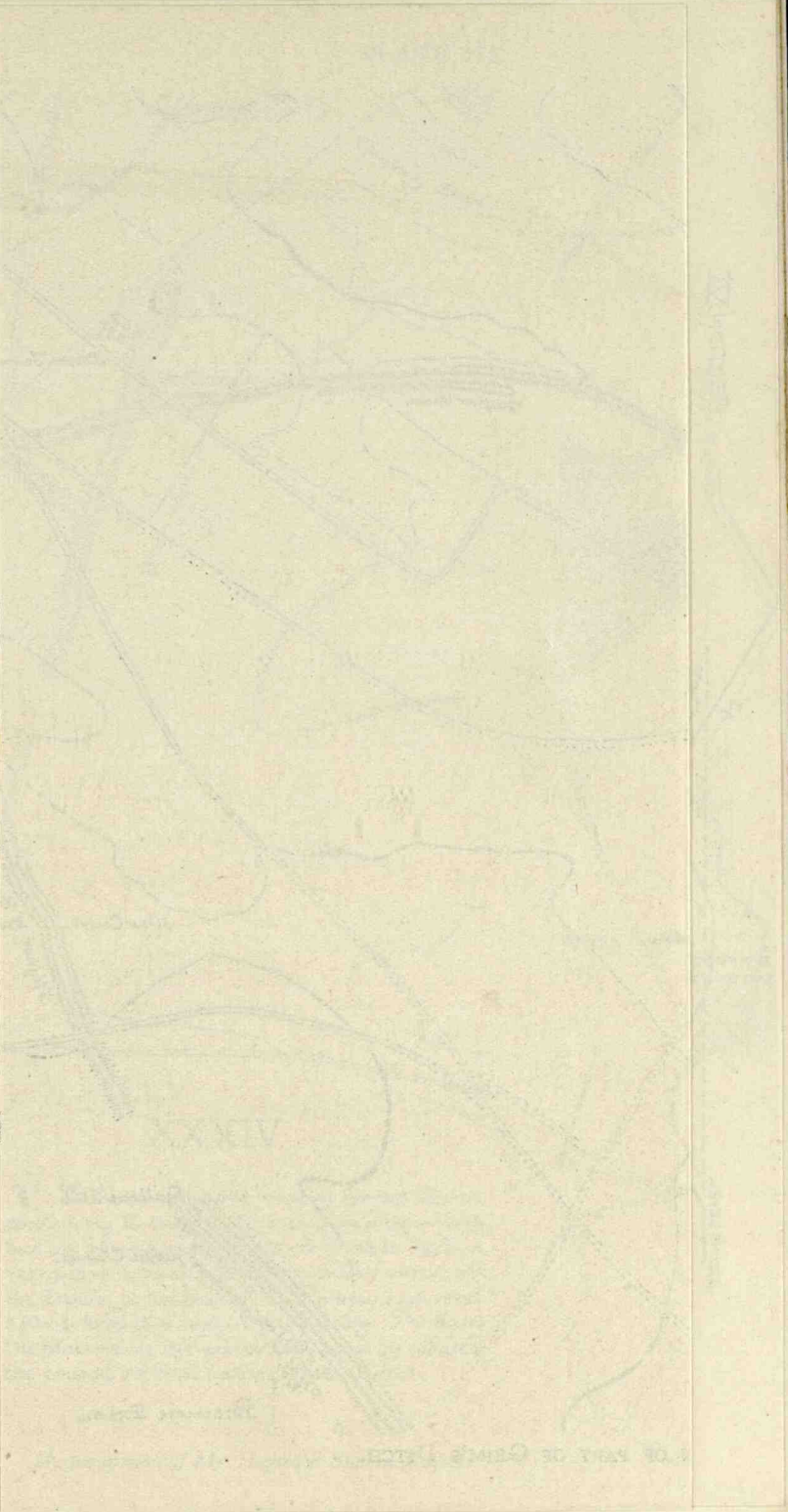
o Scale

Character



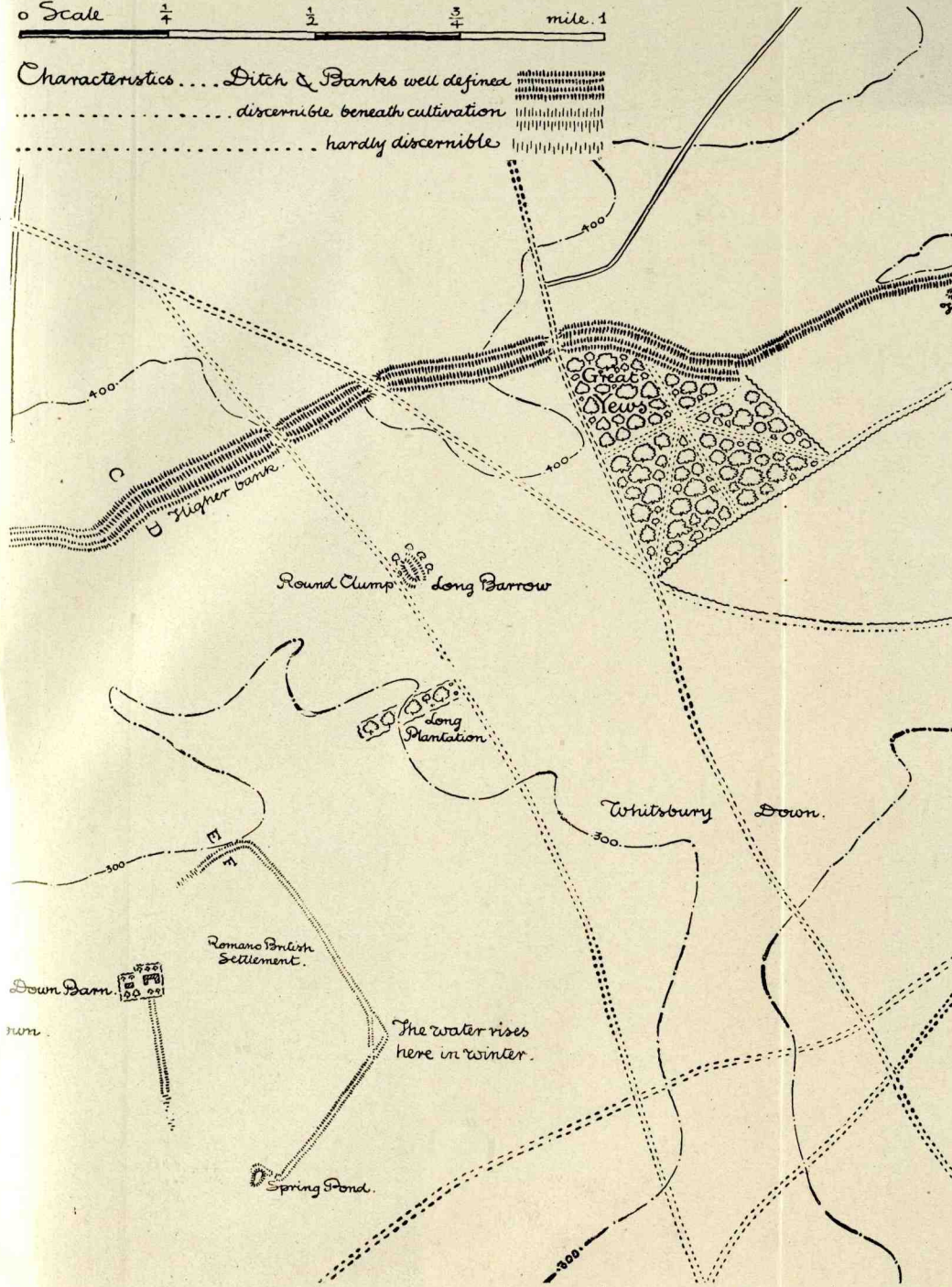
Down Dam

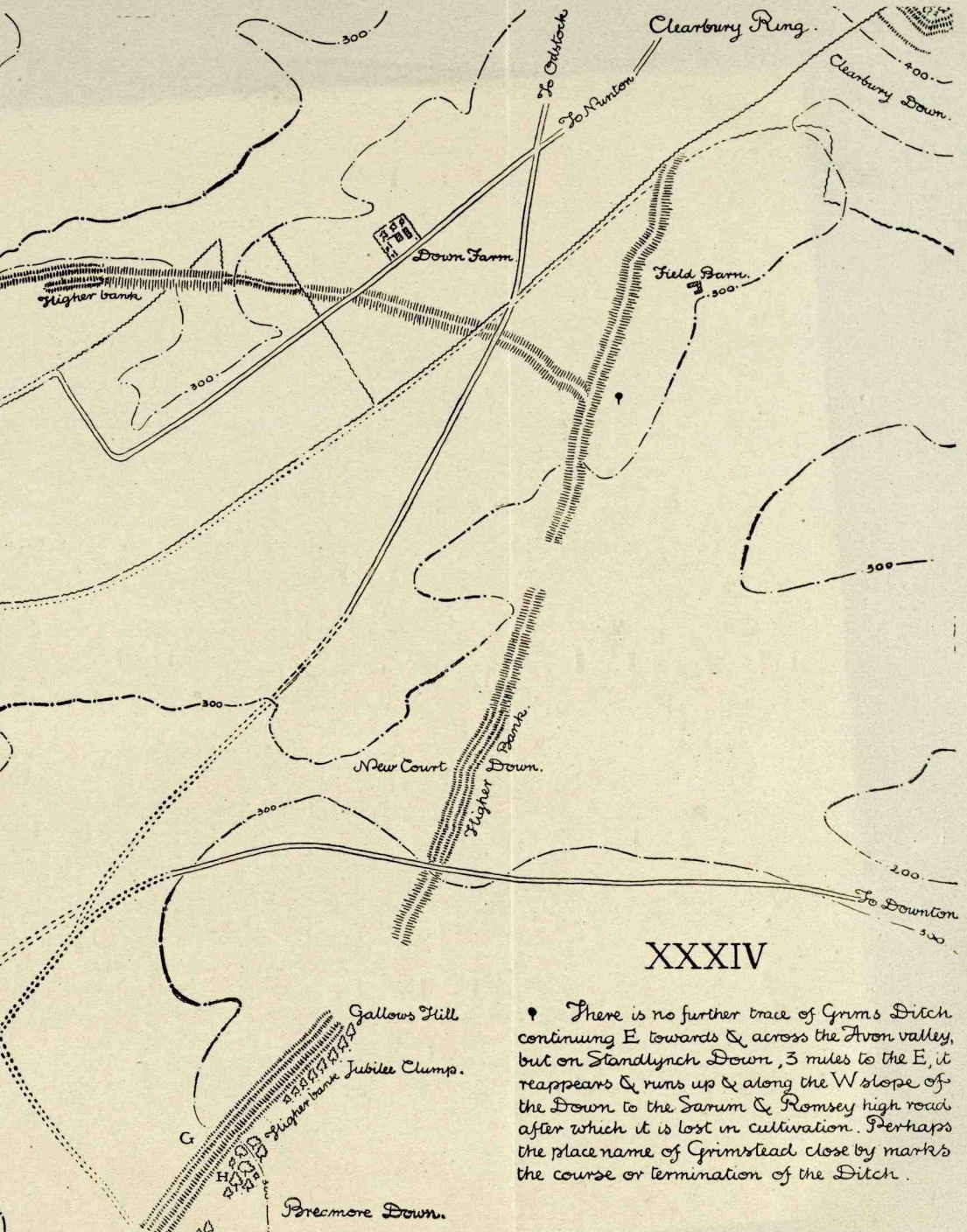
run



o Scale $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ mile. 1

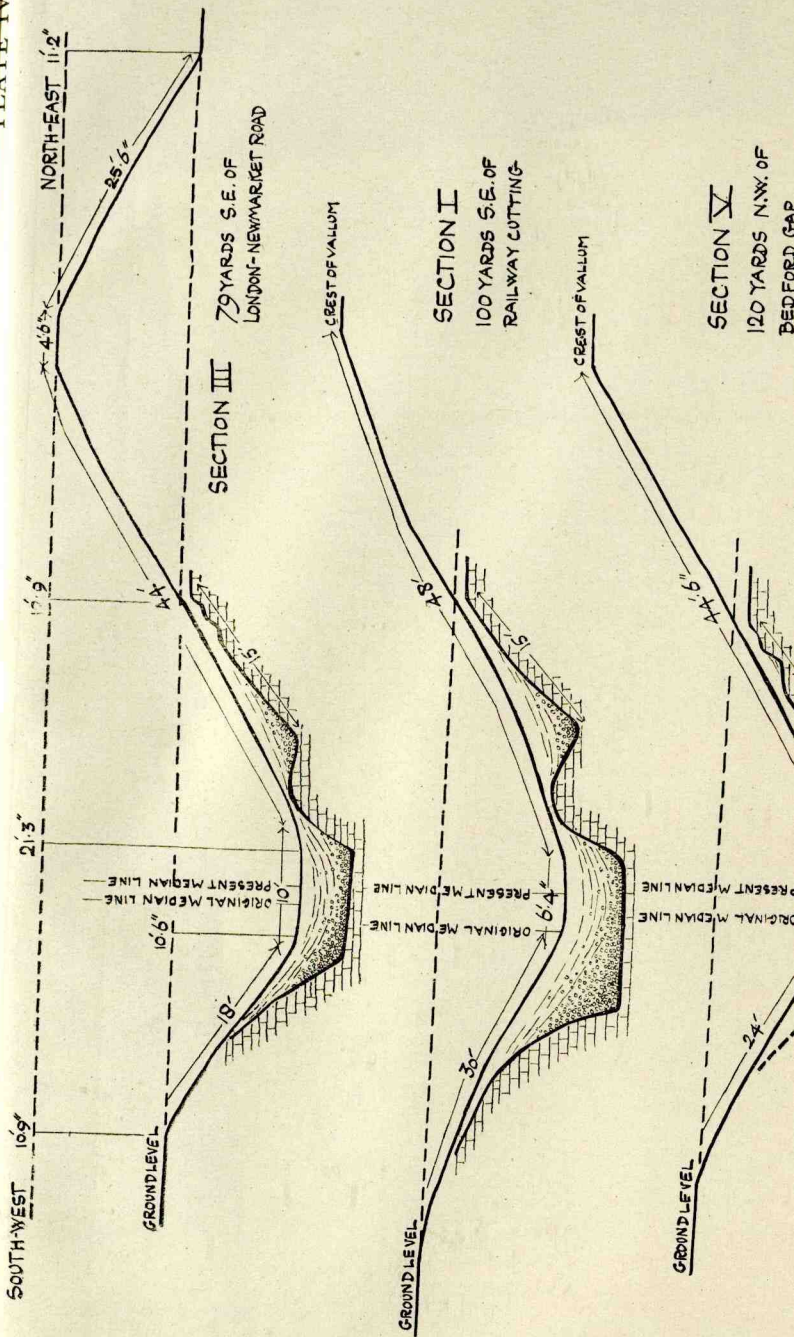
Characteristics Ditch & Banks well defined
 discernible beneath cultivation
 hardly discernible



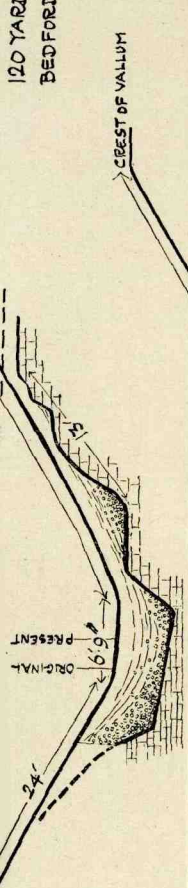


XXXIV

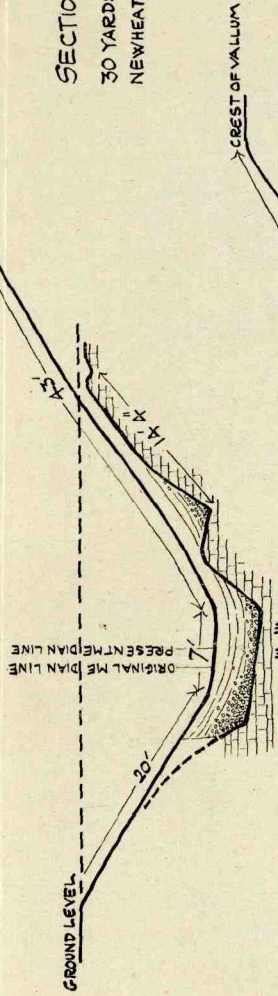
There is no further trace of Grim's Ditch continuing E towards Q across the Avon valley, but on Standlynch Down, 3 miles to the E, it reappears & runs up & along the W slope of the Down to the Sarum & Romsey high road after which it is lost in cultivation. Perhaps the place name of Grimstead close by marks the course or termination of the Ditch.



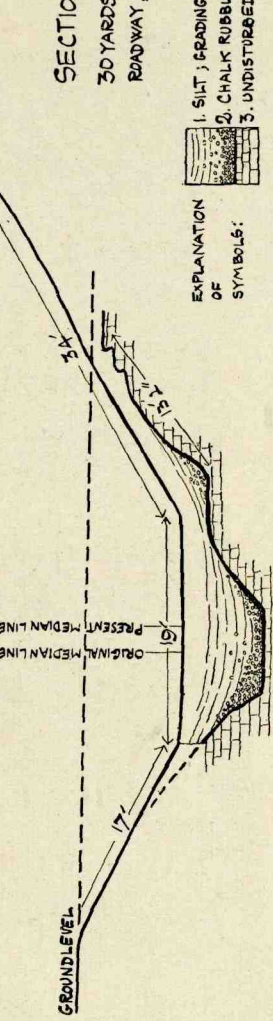
120 YARDS N.W. OF
BEDFORD GAP



SECTION VI
30 YARDS N.W. OF
NEWHEATH PLANTATION



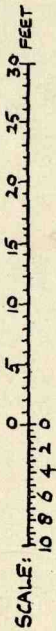
SECTION VII
30 YARDS N.W. OF
ROADWAY, DUNGATE FARM



EXPLANATION
OF
SYMBOLS:

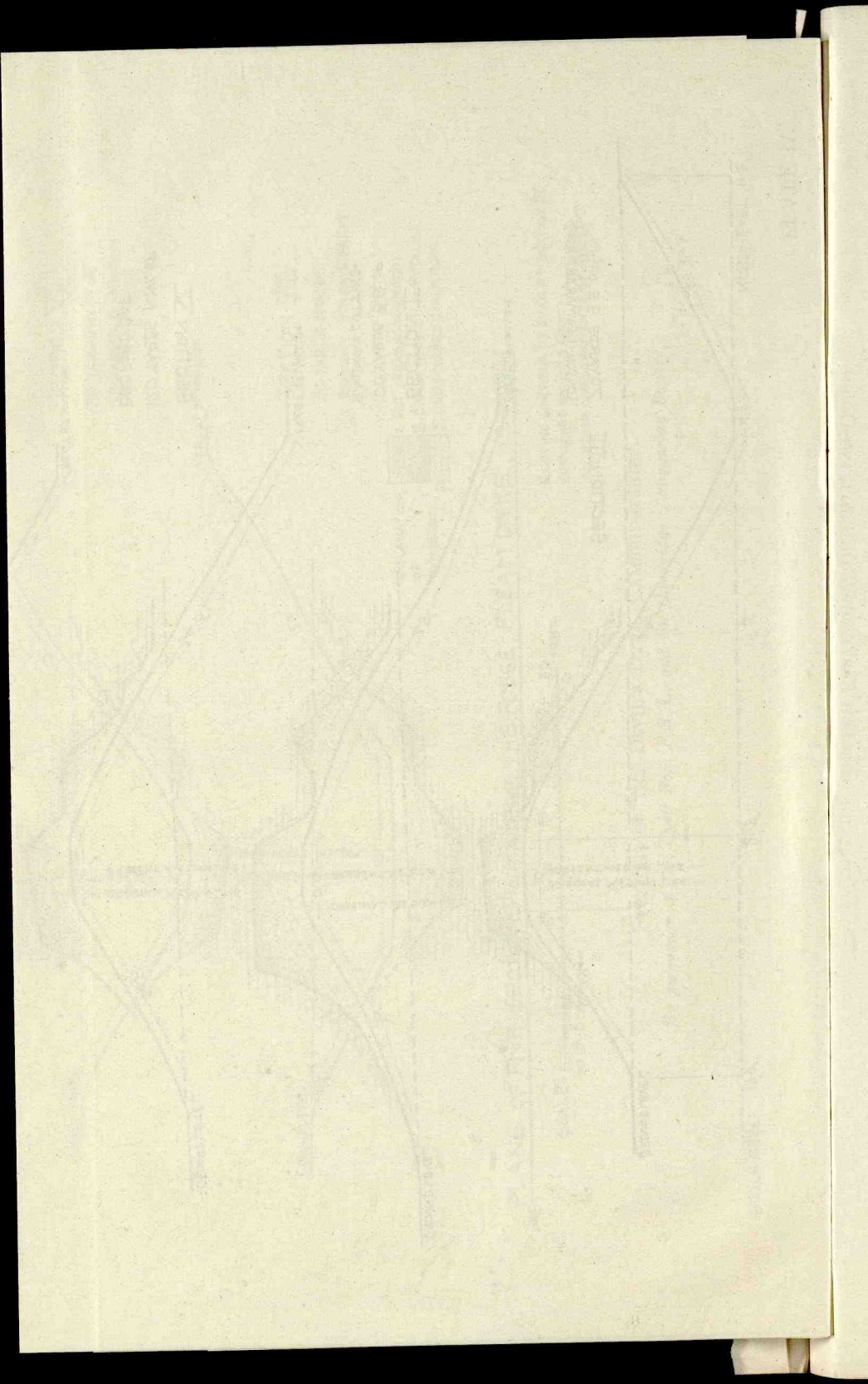
1. SILT ; GRADING-DOWN INTO:
2. CHALK RUBBLE [FROST-TALUS].
3. UNDISTURBED CHALK ROCK.

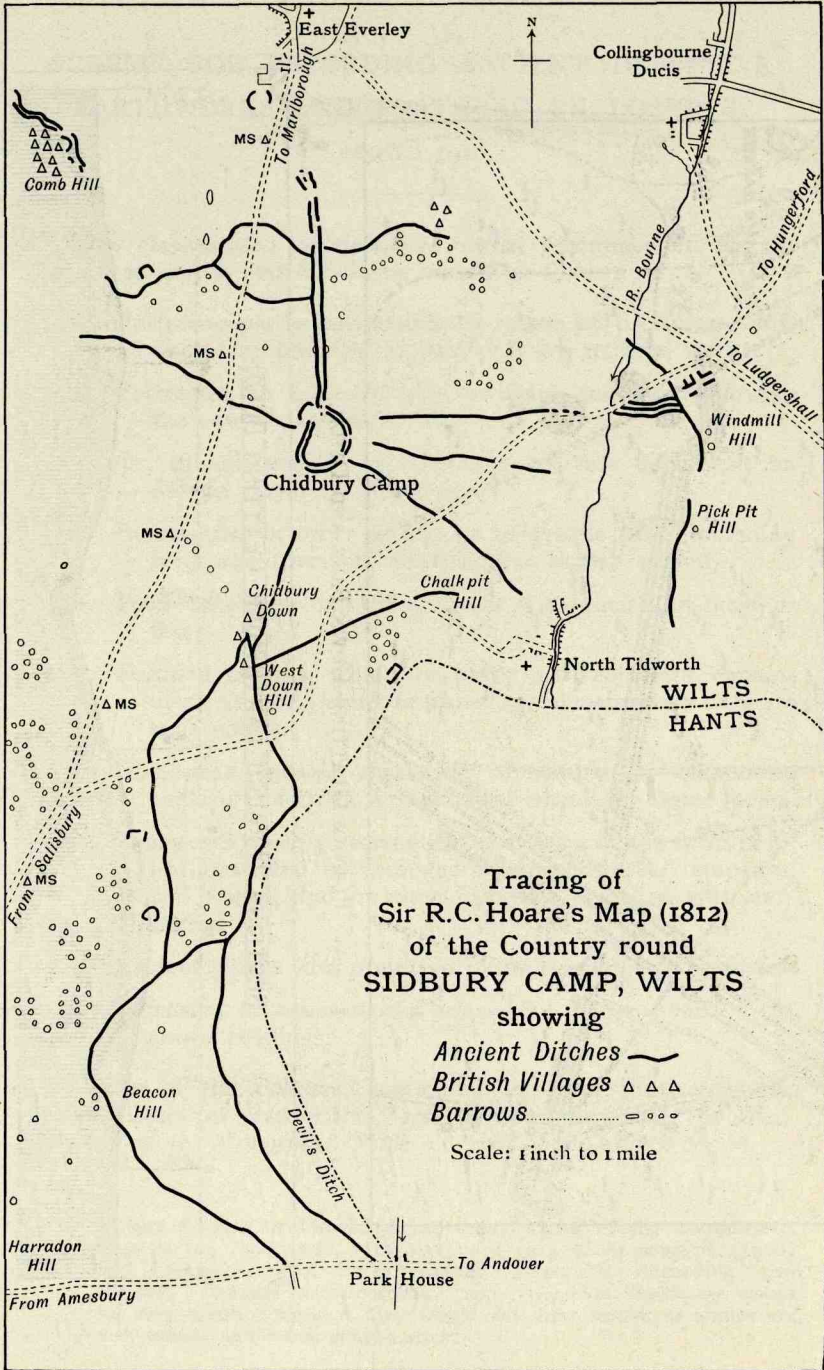
PLANS OF FIVE SECTIONS CUT ACROSS THE FOSSE, FLEAM DYKE, MAY 1921



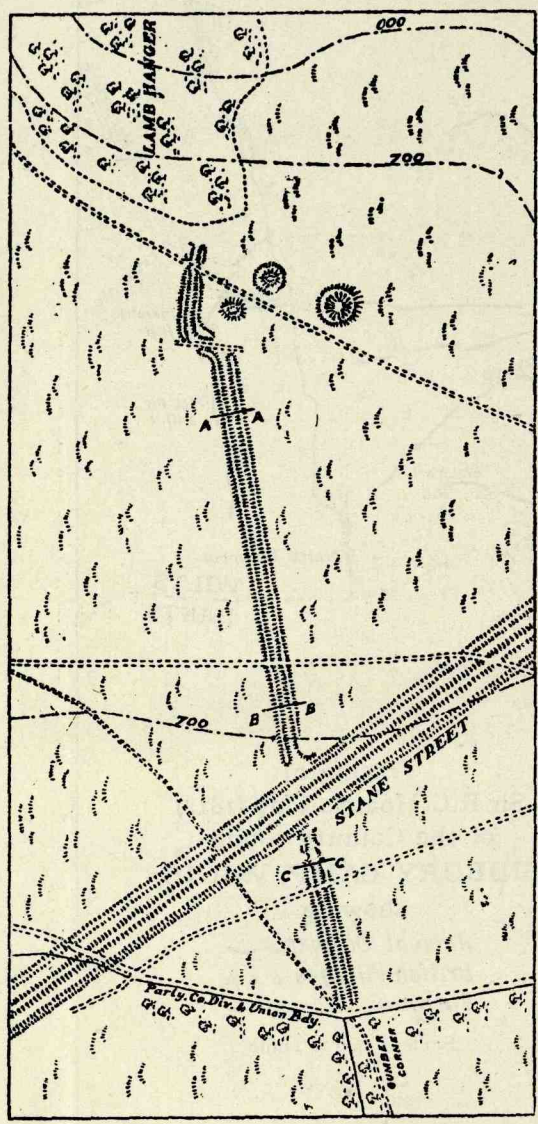
EXISTING CONTOUR OF DYKE AT SECTION III
SURVEYED BY MR G COOK:
ALL OTHER MEASUREMENTS BY *G. Cook*

SECTIONS OF THE DEVIL'S DYKE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.
By permission of Dr. Cyril Fox, F.S.A., and the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

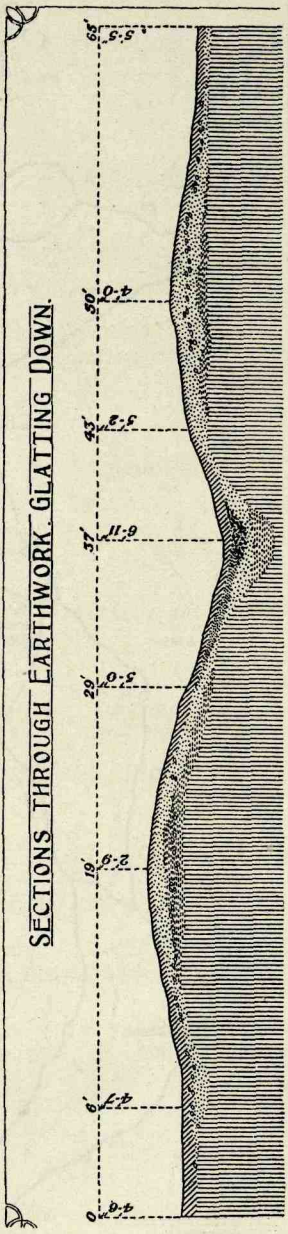




MAP OF COUNTRY ROUND SIDBURY.



I. PLAN OF GLATING DOWN BANK AND DITCH.



SECTIONS THROUGH EARTHWORKS ON GLATING DOWN.

2. SECTION THROUGH EARTHWORKS ON GLATING DOWN.

By permission of Dr. Eliot Curwen, F.S.A., and the Sussex Archeological Society.

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 Congress. 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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being

The Journal of the Society of Antiquaries of London

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