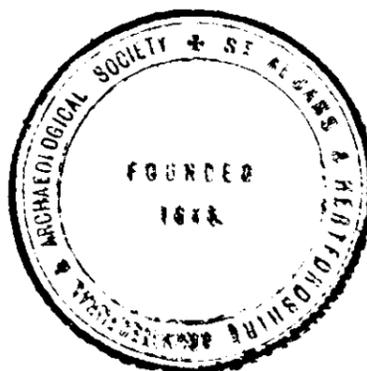


St. Albans and Hertfordshire  
Architectural  
AND  
Archaeological Society  
—  
TRANSACTIONS  
1953





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THE ST. ALBANS AND HERTFORDSHIRE  
ARCHITECTURAL AND  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

FOUNDED 1845

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**THE ST. ALBANS AND HERTFORDSHIRE  
ARCHITECTURAL AND  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**

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Marked \* are Honorary Members.

- Aldridge, E. F., 35, Stanley Avenue, St. Albans.
- Allan, P. M. B., M.B.E., M.A., F.S.A., No. 4, Windhill, Bishops Stortford.
- Andrew, Miss K. P., South Lodge, Cunningham Hill Road, St. Albans.
- Andrew, N. P., South Lodge, Cunningham Hill Road, St. Albans.
- Ardley, W. G., F.R.S.A., Berea, Lemsford Road, St. Albans.
- Atkins, G., 41, The Ridgeway West, St. Albans.
- Aumonier, E. S., 61, Loom Lane, Radlett.
- Aumonier, Mrs. W. F., 61, Loom Lane, Radlett.
- Austin, Mrs. M. C., 11, Avenue Road, St. Albans.
- Austin, N. J., 11, Avenue Road, St. Albans.
- Barker, Mrs. B. B., 6, York Road, St. Albans.
- Beadle, G. Baden, 2/4, Ashwell Street, St. Albans.
- Beckett, H. E., 8, Bucknalls Close, Garston, Watford.
- Beckett, Mrs. H. E., 8, Bucknalls Close, Garston, Watford.
- Bell, W., 39, Ridgeway West, St. Albans.
- Bell, Mrs. W., 39, Ridgeway West, St. Albans.
- Bethell, Miss J. M., 28, Fishpool Street, St. Albans.
- Bowley, G., Tankerfield House, Spicer Street, St. Albans.
- Brett, J. H., 137, Fishpool Street, St. Albans.
- Brett, Mrs. M., 137, Fishpool Street, St. Albans.
- Bradbeer, F. H., Winton, Huggins Lane, North Mimms.
- Broad, J. E., 9, Rothamsted Avenue, Harpenden.
- Brown, Cecil, L.R.I.B.A., 6, Mount Vernon, Hampstead, London, N.W.3.
- Brown, Miss G. A., 34, Carlisle Avenue, St. Albans.
- Buckland, Miss M., 7A, Fishpool Street, St. Albans.
- Busby, Lieut.-Col. J. H., 2, Walton Street, St. Albans.
- Carter, Miss G. M., "Greenstead," St. Peters Close, St. Albans.
- Cartmel, G. W., Duffield, Russell Avenue, St. Albans.
- Cartmel, Miss D. U. L., Duffield, Russell Avenue, St. Albans.
- Cartmel, Miss J., 20, St. John's Wood Park, London, N.W.8.
- Clarke, David T. D., City Museum, New Walk, Leicester.
- Clarke, Mrs. Sidney, 23, Townsend Drive, St. Albans.
- Clear, E. A., Kingsbury Knoll, Verulam Road, St. Albans.
- Clear, Miss M. K., Kingsbury Knoll, Verulam Road, St. Albans.
- Cleghorn, Mrs. A. W., 138, Clarence Road, St. Albans.
- Clifton, A., 45, Strode Road, Willesden, London, N.W.10.
- Coburn, A. H., 38, Lea Road, Harpenden.
- Conduit, F. J., Burston Lodge Farm, Park Street Lane, St. Albans.
- \*Corder, Philip, M.A., F.S.A., Society of Antiquaries, London, W.1.
- Cotton, Mrs. M. Aylwin, O.B.E., M.B., B.S., F.S.A., Borlases, Waltham St. Lawrence, Berks.
- Cox, B. H., 15, Fishpool Street, St. Albans.
- Craven, E. Musgrave, 17, Hall Place Gardens, St. Albans.
- Cunningham, Miss A., Hobletts Manor, High Street Green, Hemel Hempstead.
- Curnow, P. E., The Verulamium Museum, St. Albans.
- Curtis, Miss F. L. C., Fairspot Court, Sandridge.
- Cutts, Verdon O., Redroofs, Blenheim Road, St. Albans.
- Cutts, Mrs. A. A., Redroofs, Blenheim Road, St. Albans.
- Dalby, The Rev. Canon, The Presbytery, 52, Castle Street, Luton.
- Davey, Dr. Norman, D.Sc., Ph.D., M.J.C.E., F.S.A., "Trevonen," The Clump, Rickmansworth.
- Davey, Mrs. Norman, "Trevonen," The Clump, Rickmansworth.
- Davies, D. Ashton, 236, Sandridge Road, St. Albans.

*List of Members (March, 1953)—Continued.*

- Davies, Mrs. H. H., 236, Sandridge Road, St. Albans.  
Davies, H. J., F.R.I.B.A., 44, Marshals Drive, St. Albans.  
Davies, Mrs. Rosina, 109, London Road, St. Albans.  
Davies, Miss S., 67, Parkside Drive, Watford.  
Donaldson, J. M., 44, Sandpit Lane, St. Albans.  
Doncaster, Mrs. C. C., Brown Cottage, Studham, Beds.  
Evington, J. A. L., Hardenwick School, Harpenden.  
Fergusson, Mrs. Ursula, St. Peters Vicarage, St. Albans.  
Finch, Miss M. A., 22, Palfrey Close, St. Albans.  
Fisher, Brian, 97, Baldwins Lane, Croxley Green.  
Franks, E. L. S., 7, Byron Avenue, Watford.  
Gamlen, St. John O., M.A., F.S.A., 3/4, Stone Buildings, Lincolns Inn, London, W.C.2.  
Gamlen, A. G. L., M.A., 9, Townsend Avenue, St. Albans.  
Gent, Miss M. H., M.A., 4, Avenue Road, St. Albans.  
Gibbs, Miss R. M., 26, Upper Marlborough Road, St. Albans.  
Giles, Rev. E., The Vicarage, Sandridge.  
Gill, B. E., 23, Goat Lane, Enfield.  
Godfrey-Evans, Mrs., 8A, York Road, St. Albans.  
Gowen, Mrs. Edith, 1, Warwick House, London Road, St. Albans.  
Green, J. C., 15, Park Avenue, St. Albans.  
Green, Mrs. M. St. B., 15, Park Avenue, St. Albans.  
Haine, L. G., 6, Woodstock Road North, St. Albans.  
Haine, Mrs. K., 6, Woodstock Road North, St. Albans.  
Hamilton, S. B., Ph.D., M.I.C.E., M.I.Struct.E., Building Research Station, Garston, Watford.  
Hammond, W. A., 8, Sheppards Close, St. Albans.  
Harwood, Mrs. B., 7, Burston Drive, Park Street, St. Albans.  
Haskew, Miss E. M., 1, Kingsbury Avenue, St. Albans.  
Haynes, Miss I. C., 3, Manor Road, St. Albans.  
Headlam, Maurice, C.B., C.M.G., Bremill House, St. Albans.  
Herring, G. H., F.R.I.B.A., 21, Milton Road, Harpenden.  
Hilder, Mrs. E. A., 27, Jennings Road, St. Albans.  
Hill, H. R., 11, Kingsbury Avenue, St. Albans.  
Hill, R. E., 5, Fishpool Street, St. Albans.  
Hill, Mrs. R. E., 5, Fishpool Street, St. Albans.  
Hoather, H. M., 31, Buckingham Avenue, Whetstone, London, N.20  
Holloway, Miss N. F. M., 77, Stanley Avenue, St. Albans.  
Howard, Miss Dora, 14, Hall Place Gardens, St. Albans.  
Howard, Miss S. H., 6, Fishpool Street, St. Albans.  
Hudson, Rev. Canon C. E., M.A., Hillingdon, Hillside Road, St. Albans.  
Hull, Walter, 34, New Kent Road, St. Albans.  
Ironmonger, C., "Ashley," Midway, Watford Road, St. Albans.  
Jackson, Miss M. A., 41, The Ridgeway West, St. Albans.  
Jeffreys, E. E., 5, King Harry Lane, St. Albans.  
Jones, G. Archard, 5, Clarence Road, St. Albans.  
Jones, Mrs. G. Archard, 5, Clarence Road, St. Albans.  
Jones, K. L., 6, Roundwood Park, Harpenden.  
Kent, E. Stanley, Holywell Lodge, St. Albans.  
Kenyon, L. E., L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.), 25, London Road, St. Albans.  
Kingston, Miss K. N., 25, Prospect Road, St. Albans.  
Lander, Felix J., F.R.I.B.A., 2, Prospect Road, St. Albans.  
Ledebaer, Mrs. D., 20, Fishpool Street, St. Albans.  
\*Le Hardy, Col. W., M.C., B.A., The Flat, Briggens, Ware.  
Lewis, Miss G. A., 33, Avondale Avenue, East Barnet.  
Lofts, Frank, Beverley, The Swillett, Chorley Wood.  
Lomas, W. J., 9, Holywell Hill, St. Albans.  
Lovatt, Edgar, 38, Waller Street, Luton.  
Lowther, A. W. G., F.S.A., The Old Quarry, The Warren, Ashstead, Surrey.  
Lunn, John, B.A., F.R.S.A., The Verulamium Museum, St. Albans.  
McClurkin, Air Vice-Marshal T., 29, Hillside Road, St. Albans.  
MacInnes, Rev. A. C., St. Michaels Vicarage, St. Albans.

*List of Members (March, 1953)—Continued.*

- Mackay, D. R. B., 8, Rodway Road, Bromley, Kent.  
Mainstone, Rowland J., The Deanery, St. Albans.  
Masterton, Miss M. D., 13, Windermere Avenue, St. Albans.  
Mathew, H. W., 32, Beaconsfield Road, St. Albans.  
Minty, Miss K. M., 20, Townsend Drive, St. Albans.  
Moore, Miss C. M., C.S.R., 38, St. Peters Road, St. Albans.  
Munby, Lionel M., M.A., Pestells, West Wickham.
- Nicholson, Cregoe D. P., F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S., F.S.A. (Scot.), F.S.G., 51, Jersey Road, Hounslow.
- Owst, G. R., F.S.A., M.A., Litt.D., D.Lit., Gresham House, Cambridge.
- Patchett, Miss F. M., 11, Watling Street, Radlett.  
Paul, Mrs. C. A., 27, Woodstock Road North, St. Albans.  
Paul, E. Murray, A.M.I.E.E., 27, Woodstock Road North, St. Albans.  
Paul, Mrs. S. A., 4, Approach Road, St. Albans.  
Pearce, Alan, "Darjecting," Mayflower Road, Park Street, St. Albans.  
Pearce, A. J., 6, Bourne End Road, Northwood.  
Pearson, Mrs. H. M., 15, Tippendell Lane, St. Albans.  
Perrin, William, 324, Hatfield Road, St. Albans.  
Price, Stanley, M.A. (Oxon.), Pavings, Toms Lane, Kings Langley.
- Reynolds, P. K. Baillie, O.B.E., T.D., M.A., F.S.A., 6, Hall Place Gardens, St. Albans.  
Reynolds, Mrs. W., 8 York Road, St. Albans.  
Rogers, Mrs. B. I., 14, Jennings Road, St. Albans.  
Rolph, T., 1, Blue House Hill, St. Michaels, St. Albans.  
Rowe, Mrs. A. F., 41, Flora Grove, St. Albans.  
Rumney, H. H. A., 19, Beechcroft Road, Bushey, Herts.
- Saltmarsh, Mrs. R. H., 34, Woodstock Road North, St. Albans.  
Schaffer, R. I., Aldhamwood, Park Street Lane, St. Albans.  
Schaffer, Mrs. R. I., Aldhamwood, Park Street Lane, St. Albans.
- Schlumps, C. A., 4, Blue House Hill, St. Albans.  
Secker, G. E., 28, New House Park, St. Albans.  
Secker, Mrs. P. M., 28, New House Park, St. Albans.  
Shipway, J. A. H., 4, Charmouth Road, St. Albans.  
Shipway, T. H., 4, Charmouth Road, St. Albans.  
Skinner, E. A., 5, York Road, St. Albans.  
Skinner, Mrs. E. A., 5, York Road, St. Albans.  
Slater, Frank, Thirlestone, Althorp Road, St. Albans.  
Smith, E. J. Johnston, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Delburn, Bricket Road, St. Albans.  
Smith, Miss A. M. Johnston, Delburn, Bricket Road, St. Albans.  
Smith, Miss M. J., 29, Woodstock Road North, St. Albans.  
Spaull, S. A., 250A, Merlins Court, Alexandra Avenue, South Harrow.  
Stanton, R., 112, Kings Road, London Colney.  
\*Stockwood, Mrs. Audrey, M.A., F.S.A., Bridgend, Glam.  
Straker, G. C., West Gate, King Harry Lane, St. Albans.  
Stylianow, Mrs. Judith A. Lapetos, Cyprus.  
Swift, Miss S. D., 18, Sandpit Lane, St. Albans.  
Swinson, Cyril, Abbey Mill House, Abbey Mill Lane, St. Albans.  
Sykes, Adrian F., B.Sc., The Dell, Sandpit Lane, St. Albans.  
Symes, Edwin, 28, Vesta Avenue, St. Albans.
- Tappenden, T. C., 33, Elm Drive, St. Albans.  
Teague, M., 71, Park Street Lane, St. Albans.  
Teggin, J. R., M.A., F.S.A., F.R.S.A., Isleham, Richmansworth.  
Thrale, R., 141, London Road, St. Albans.  
Thrale, Mrs. G. E., 141, London Road, St. Albans.
- Wace, A. J. B., F.S.A., M.A., The Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey.  
\*Watkins, John T., 8, Avenue Road, St. Albans.  
\*Wheeler, Sir R. E. Mortimer, C.I.E., M.C., M.A., D.Litt., Institute of Archaeology, Regents Park, London, N.W.1.  
Whitlam, G. W., The Cambus, Midway, Watford Road, St. Albans.

*List of Members (March, 1953)—Continued.*

Whitlam, G. W., "Westering," King  
Harry Lane, St. Albans.  
Wilde, G. L., 35, Townsend Drive,  
St. Albans.  
Willis, W. R., 4, Belmont Hill, St.  
Albans.  
Wilson, Edward S., 51, Seymour  
Road, St. Albans.  
Wright, L. H. E., 9, Beaumont  
Avenue, St. Albans.  
Wright, Mrs. E. M., J.P., 9, Beau-  
mont Avenue, St. Albans.  
Wright, Mrs. M. E., 25, Jennings  
Road, St. Albans.

**Associate Members**

Boatwright, Miss Lesley, 9, Wood-  
waye, Oxhey, Watford.  
Fergusson, Miss Ruth, St. Peter's  
Vicarage, St. Albans.  
Miller, John M., 44, Sandpit Lane,  
St. Albans.  
McClurkin, Miss Ann, 29, Hillside  
Road, St. Albans.  
Oakley, P. T., Cross Oaks Farm,  
Ridge, Barnet.  
Paul, Ian, 27, Woodstock Road  
North, St. Albans.  
Reynolds, Miss M. P. Baillie, 6, Hall  
Place Gardens, St. Albans.

## Foreword

AS the only member of the Committee who was acting in an official capacity prior to the outbreak of war I have been asked to write a few words regarding the resumption of our Society's activities.

In 1939 the Society sustained a heavy blow by the resignation of our friend and Honorary Secretary, Mr. Charles E. Jones, F.S.A., who was moving to Somerset. He had acted in that capacity ever since 1927 and was the mainstay of our Society. His retirement was very keenly felt, and his death in June, 1948, was deeply regretted by all who knew him.

When war came in 1939 the Council decided, in view of the general uncertainty, to discontinue the Society's activities until the cessation of hostilities. But after the war it was found that in the interval, for various reasons, very few of the Council were available to resume their duties, and despite the efforts of the remaining Councillors it was not possible to find suitable occupants for the offices of President and Honorary Secretary.

However, in 1950 we were fortunate to prevail upon Mr. Paul K. Baillie Reynolds, O.B.E., T.D., F.S.A., M.A., to act as our President and Mr. Rowland J. Mainstone as Honorary Secretary. A new Committee was appointed at the end of that year and the Society's activities were resumed in 1951. Since that time our membership has gradually increased, and we hope in due course to regain our pre-war numbers.

It is with the greatest regret we have to record the death in 1947 of our late President, the Rev. G. A. Guest, M.A., B.C.L., LL.D. He had acted in that office, with distinction, for several years.

The Council are very glad to be able to resume the publication of the Society's Transactions, and the present issue—the first since 1938—will, I hope, be the fore-runner of many more in the years to come. The cost of these publications, under present conditions, is almost prohibitive, and this issue is only made possible by a grant-in-aid made to our Society by The Council for British Archæology to whom our warmest thanks are extended for their assistance.

March, 1953.

N. J. AUSTIN,  
*Honorary Treasurer.*

## REPORT FOR THE YEARS 1951 TO 1953

Since activities were resumed the following lectures have been delivered to the Society:

- 15th Jan., 1951.—Mr. P. K. Baillie Reynolds, O.B.E., T.D., F.S.A., M.A., Presidential Address.
- 19th Feb., 1951.—Professor Sir Mortimer Wheeler, C.I.E., M.C., F.S.A., M.A., D.Lit., "Verulamium 1949."
- 19th Mar., 1951.—Col. William le Hardy, M.C., F.S.A., "Local Archives."
- 10th Oct., 1951.—The Reverend Jocelyn Perkins, C.V.O., F.S.A., D.C.L., "Westminster Abbey."
- 14th Nov., 1951.—E. Clive Rouse, Esq., M.B.E., F.S.A., "The Meaning and Purpose of English Medieval Wall Painting."
- 12th Dec., 1951.—W. F. Grimes, Esq., F.S.A., M.A., "Roman London."
- 9th Jan., 1952.—W. G. Hoskins, Esq., M.A., "The Study of Local History."
- 20th Feb., 1952.—Nicholas Thomas, Esq., M.A., "Archaeological Field Work."
- 19th Mar., 1952.—Hugh Schonfield, Esq., "Treasure in Earthenware Jars."
- 15th Oct., 1952.—R. J. Schaffer, Esq., B.A., B.Sc., "Building Stones and Stone Buildings of London and the South Eastern Counties."
- 20th Nov., 1952.—Lionel M. Munby, Esq., M.A., "Sir Thomas Meautys of Gorhambury."
- 21st Jan., 1953.—Basil Spence, Esq., O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., "The New Coventry Cathedral."
- 25th Feb., 1953.—Rowland J. Mainstone, Esq., M.Eng., "Solomon's Temple and St. Alban's Abbey."
- 18th Mar., 1953.—Cregoe D. P. Nicholson, Esq., F.S.A., "Evidence of Christian Worship in the Lullingstone Roman Villa."

During the summer months excursions have been made to Audley End, Ham House, Sulgrave Manor, Lullingstone, Knebworth House, Flamstead and Dunstable Churches, and to St. Albans Abbey. These have been arranged by Mrs. M. C. Austin and Mrs. B. I. Rogers.

Through the courtesy of Mrs. Williams and the City Museums Committee the Society's library was moved to the Verulamium Museum early in 1952. Books may now be consulted at any time the Museum is open on production of a current membership card or by prior arrangement with Mrs. Brett (tel. St. Albans 1650). Certain books may be borrowed against a signature.

March, 1953.

R. J. MAINSTONE,  
*Honorary Secretary.*



## Address by the President

P. K. BAILLIE REYNOLDS, O.B.E., T.D., F.S.A.

15TH JANUARY, 1951.

I MUST begin by thanking you for electing me to be the President of this Society. I count it a great honour, and that is no empty or merely conventional phrase, for this Society has a long history, being one of the earliest of the County Archæological Societies, and many far more distinguished archæologists than myself have been your Presidents. And if it is an honour at all to occupy this chair, it is doubly so to sit in it at the beginning of what we all hope is to be a new era in the life of the Society after a period of inanition of twelve years.

The object of a County Architectural and Archæological Society ought not nowadays to be merely to give pleasure to its members by providing them with interesting lectures and agreeable excursions. If we are members of such a society we have a duty to our county, to research into its history, both written and buried, to re-examine its architecture, to observe and record its customs, its names, its topography, its handicrafts, and above all to make known the results of our researches by publication. Because our duty does not stop short at the county boundary: we are not isolationists: Hertfordshire is part of England, and anything that we may discover about it is part of the history and archæology of England, and should be made known to all who are engaged in similar studies. The value of the county societies, it is fair to say, is measured by their publications. In the past this Society has produced a series of printed TRANSACTIONS which are worthy to rank with any in the country, and if we are to be worthy of our predecessors we must endeavour to continue that series. It is by our published TRANSACTIONS that we make our contribution to the sum total of historical knowledge of our land, and it is on our TRANSACTIONS that in the eyes of the learned world the reputation of this Society will depend.

So much, for the moment, for the future of our Society: I will now turn to the past, the proper study of an archæologist. My purpose to-night however is not to view in retrospect the activity of this Society since its foundation in 1845; my concern is rather with archæology in general than with that of Hertfordshire in particular. I want to put before you, if I can, very briefly, first how the development of antiquarian interests led to the foundation of this and other such societies, and secondly what very profound changes have taken place in archæological study during the hundred years of this Society's existence.

It is generally said that the earliest known English Archæologist was the Venerable Bede. He certainly observed the remains of Hadrian's Wall and made some attempt to correlate the remains he saw with the oral traditions about it which he had heard. But throughout the Middle Ages there was very little interest in archæology. There was, it is true, abundant interest in history (or what passed for history) and numerous chronicles were compiled by monastic writers, amongst whom the monks of Saint Alban's held perhaps the first place. In the thirteenth century the name of Matthew Paris (1195-1259) holds a most honourable place among historians. But the history of the earliest centuries of Britain was vitiated from the early twelfth century onwards by the fantastic writings of that charlatan Geoffrey of Monmouth, which were more or less blindly accepted by his successors. The general attitude of the Middle Ages to the relics of the past is well illustrated by the tendency to ascribe prehistoric earthworks, or stone circles, to the workmanship of the Devil, or one of his henchmen, such as Grim. We do not have to go very far from St. Alban's to find a Devil's Dyke or a Grim's Ditch. That tendency was fostered also by the mediaeval Church, which was inclined to consider anything pre-Christian as of necessity evil.

In the other branch of this Society's study, architecture, the Middle Ages were, I need not say, magnificent producers. I will not enlarge upon that. But they were also, to our way of thinking, utter Vandals, with no respect for the past. We know how Verulamium was pillaged to build the Abbey: at

observed the remains of Hadrian's Wall and made ~~some attempt to correlate the remains he saw with~~ before the end of the sixth century, was ruthlessly swept away by the first Norman Abbot after the Conquest, to make room for his new Abbey: at Westminster Henry III, most pious of Kings, deliberately pulled down Edward the Confessor's church to build a better one of his own. Countless other examples could be quoted from our cathedrals and parish churches of the wholesale destruction of the old to give place to the new. But that was the outcome of a perfectly consistent attitude. Men had no respect for the past as such, but they had great respect for God, and for Him only the newest and best was good enough. If you could do better than your predecessors, you acquired greater merit with God.

It was not until the Renaissance, when the earlier civilisation of Europe was re-discovered, that men began to take an intelligent interest in the relics of the past, and to enquire what their significance might be. In England this revived interest in the remains of the past was well demonstrated in the sixteenth century when Henry VIII commissioned his chaplain, John Leland (1506-52) to examine and report on the libraries and antiquities of England. Leland's is a great name among antiquarians, for he recorded faithfully and in detail what he saw, and his work is of inestimable value to present-day students of archæology. Unfortunately his researches proved too much for him, and he died insane in 1552.

The reign of Elizabeth I produced several antiquaries of repute, and even saw the foundation, in 1572, of the first Society of Antiquaries by Archbishop Parker. The Society, however, came to grief owing to the opposition of the Universities. Among the members of that Society the greatest name is that of William Camden (1551-1623) whose monumental work "Britannia," an historical and topographical account of England and Wales, continued to be more or less the standard text-book on British antiquities for two centuries. It was brought up to date and re-published two or three times up to the latter part of the eighteenth century.

By the eighteenth century the interest in antiquities had become widespread among the nobility and gentry,

but it was mainly an interest in Greek and Roman antiquities. The taste of the age was classical, and is of course reflected in its architecture, and in the lay-out of its gardens, with their temples and statuary, and to a great extent the interest in the classics was directed, among the wealthy, to the acquisition of classical objects. It was fashionable to have classical statues in your grounds, and a couple of Grecian urns in your library. Large numbers of the gentry formed collections of antiques, and such collections included, indiscriminately, objects bought abroad and brought home from the Grand Tour, and coins and pottery dug up by the tenants on the Estate, and brought up to His Lordship in the hope of reward. Their owners attached little or no significance to these objects save as units in a collection.

But if the main interest of the eighteenth century was classical, it produced one outstanding antiquarian with a keen interest in the pre-historic remains in this country, and that was Rev. William Stukeley (1687-1765). He was a man of keen perception, and in his earlier life he meticulously recorded what he saw. He had, however, a vivid, in fact a too vivid, imagination, and he formed theories and leaped to conclusions which went far beyond the evidence which he had seen, and in his later years he was sometimes guilty of the unforgiveable sins (archæologically speaking) of only recording such evidence as agreed with his theories (*suppressio veri*) or of misrepresenting what he saw to make it agree (*suggestio falsi*). And he will always carry a very black mark against his name for dragging the red-herring of the Druids across the trail of pre-historic studies, studies which he himself had really initiated. If the Middle Ages ascribed all earthworks and stone circles to the Devil, Stukeley ascribed them all to the Druids. And the theory became at once immensely popular, and was swallowed *in toto* by all who were at all interested in the matter. It became almost a matter of faith that stone circles were built by the Druids, and the theory is to this day to be found in local guide-books, and it is only in the latest editions of the Ordnance Survey's work that the words "Druidical Circle" have disappeared from the maps.

Stukeley also in his last years dropped another

archæological brick when he was taken in by an elaborate hoax perpetrated by a school-master called Bertram, about the Roman roads of Britain, and the names of the Roman towns on them. It shows the astounding influence of the man that the fact that Stukeley swallowed this hoax gave it universal credence, and it was firmly believed in and generally adopted. It was accepted by the Ordnance Survey, and it was not until the fifth edition of the one-inch maps was being prepared in the 1930's that these spurious names were removed, more than a century and a half after Stukeley's death.

Stukeley was an exceptional individual, but he was, so to speak, only an exaggeration and a caricature of the tendencies of his time. Men were taking a keen and intelligent interest in the past, and if the nobleman was often content with his collection of classical curiosities, the squire and the parson were noting the antiquities of their neighbourhood, and speculating about them, and even digging them up from time to time, and making notes about them.

All this interest found expression in the re-formation of a Society of Antiquaries, now known as the Society of Antiquaries of London, which will celebrate its official bi-centenary this year. For in 1751 this Society was incorporated under a Royal Charter of George II, but it had in fact been in existence for some 35 years before that date, having been formally founded in 1717, and having existed informally for ten years before that. This former existence is indicated in the wording of the Royal Charter of 1751. The opening words of this charter are worth repeating as giving the mid-eighteenth-century reasons for the study of archæology:—

“Whereas the study of Antiquity and the history of  
 “former times has ever been esteemed highly  
 “commendable and useful not only to improve the  
 “Minds of Men but also to incite them to Virtuous  
 “and Noble Actions and such as may hereafter  
 “render them famous and worthy examples to late  
 “posterity . . . .”

The first Secretary of the Society of 1717 was William Stukeley, and it is indicative of the Society's wide

range of activities that the first President was Peter le Neve, who was Norroy King of Arms, and whose interests were in Heraldry and Records. This shows that in an age of which the feeling was predominantly classical, mediæval studies were not entirely neglected. There was, of course, in the latter part of the eighteenth century a noted Gothick Revival, which is usually associated with the name of Horace Walpole, and which led not only to a revived appreciation of mediæval architecture *vis à vis* the classical, but also to such things as a fashion for Gothick ruins in one's park instead of classical temples, and to such extravaganzas as Beckford's Fonthill Abbey. In fact archæology was widening its range to include all aspects of the past, and although it was primarily the study of the leisured class and conducted by private individuals at their own expense, the State was not altogether blind to it, as witness the Royal Charter of the Society of Antiquaries of 1751 and the opening of the British Museum to the public in 1759.

In the latter part of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries numerous discoveries were made all up and down the country. The thorough reconstruction of the roads and the digging of numerous canals brought much archæological material to light, which was mostly destroyed, but a great deal of which was recorded. The Society of Antiquaries of London began its annual publication "Archæologia" in 1770, and many finds were recorded therein and in the "Gentlemen's Magazine." But it began to be felt that there was too much material for the one Society to cope with, and in 1812 the first of the provincial archæological societies was founded, the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne. Others soon followed, that of Devon being among the earliest.

From 1830 onwards there was a fresh outburst of activity owing to the construction of the railways all over the country, and it is to that epoch that the foundation of our own Society belongs. The formation of local archæological societies having once begun went on apace, and by 1870 most of the counties had their own societies, all of which published some sort of record of their proceedings under varied titles. The mainstays of these societies were the local gentry

and especially the clergy, and to some extent the nobility. In very many cases the Society liked to have a noble President, or else, as in our own case, to have noble Patrons, and I will say here again how very pleased I am that this hundred-year-old tradition has been maintained in the revival of our Society, and that the present Marquess of Salisbury, the Earl of Verulam and the Bishop of the Diocese have kindly consented to be our Patrons as their predecessors were before them.\*

The support of the nobility for archæological studies was highly valued in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, not out of mere snobbery, and not entirely for the financial backing which it might mean, but rather because it guaranteed the place of archæology in the scheme of society and demonstrated that antiquaries were not merely a lot of cranks.

The county societies continued throughout the nineteenth century their very praiseworthy work of investigating and recording local antiquities, all of it being amateur work in the strictest sense of that word, a labour of love for no reward, and all of it done by private enterprise. But there was one most notable contribution made to archæological study by the State: I refer to the Ordnance Survey. This was founded in 1791, largely for military reasons, but from the very first it marked antiquities on its maps, the first edition of which began to be issued in 1797. The instructions to the Ordnance Survey officers were, and indeed still are, to consult with local antiquaries as to the sites and natures of the ancient monuments marked on the maps. Thus early the State recognised the value of the county societies and called upon their aid in recording the antiquities of the country.

The industrial development of the nineteenth century, the construction of the railways, the building of factories, the inordinate growth of the towns, and so forth, led to an enormous amount of destruction of antiquities. This, of course, the local societies were powerless to prevent, save by attempts at persuasion. The state of affairs, however, led to a memorable step in the history of British Archæology, the State took

\* Since this paper was read the Lord Lieutenant of the County has also kindly consented to become a Patron.

action to save antiquities. In 1882 the first Ancient Monuments Act was passed. This was very limited in scope, referring only to prehistoric monuments (save for Old Sarum), and it named in the schedule attached 26 monuments in England, three in Wales and a small number in Scotland and Ireland. But it established the principle which has prevailed ever since, that the State may take guardianship of Ancient Monuments the owners of which are willing to transfer them. It made provision for adding other monuments to the schedule by Order in Council, and it appointed an Inspector of Ancient Monuments. But it was an entirely voluntary affair: there was no element of compulsion, and no sanctions. But it is a landmark: it is the first official recognition that the State has some duty in preserving antiquities on the ground—moveable antiquities had, of course, been preserved in the British Museum for more than 100 years.

Another landmark in the history of archæology was reached two years later, when the British Association for the Advancement of Science recognised Archæology as a Science. The Association had been formed in 1831 and had seven sections, A to G: in 1884 an eighth section H was added for Anthropology and Archæology. The study of antiquity was thus no longer regarded as a pastime of the idle rich, or the hobby of the elderly clergy, or the enthusiasm of a set of cranks, but as an exact science. And truly it had made vast strides. Men no longer excavated merely for curiosity, nor for loot, to find coins, pots, jewelry or mosaics which they could add to their collections: they excavated to determine the history of the site. And the technique was being well developed, all by private enterprise, and mainly on the initiative of the county societies. The State did no more to safeguard antiquities during the nineteenth century, save that in 1900 the original Ancient Monuments Act was extended to include mediæval as well as pre-historic monuments.

With the advent of the twentieth century however there was more talk of the State's duty to protect antiquities, and as a first step it was decided to prepare an inventory of the Ancient Monuments of the whole country. In 1908 the Royal Commissions for Historical Monuments were formed, one each for England,

Scotland and Wales. These Commissions have been at work ever since compiling the most valuable inventories, county by county: Hertfordshire was one of the first volumes to be published. But it was soon realised that it was easier to say "Let us make an inventory of Ancient Monuments" than to do it. (So far in 40 years the Royal Commission has completed ten, I think, of the English counties.) Action was therefore taken without waiting for the inventories. In 1913 a new Ancient Monuments Act was passed, which, with its amplifying act of 1931 is the basis of the present system of the State supervision of archæological sites.

This Act retained and extended the system introduced in 1882 of State Guardianship of Ancient Monuments, but it went a great deal further by introducing an element of compulsion with penalties. It empowered the Commissioners of Works to draw up a schedule of Ancient Monuments, and prescribed that no monument included in that schedule may be touched by its owner or anyone else without his giving three months' notice to the Ministry of Works, under pain of a fine or imprisonment. Unfortunately the Act omitted from its scope two very important classes of monuments, churches in use, and inhabited houses.

The State thus became the Protector of Antiquities, and the compiling of the schedule has gone on since 1913. In 1882 there were 26 monuments on the schedule in England: at the end of 1950 there were 3,800. The staff provided for the compilation of this schedule was totally inadequate, but the authorities knew well that in the work of protecting antiquities they could rely on the voluntary co-operation of the County Archæological Societies, just as the Ordnance Survey had done. And they were not disappointed. In each county the Ancient Monuments Department of the Ministry of Works has a Chief Correspondent, whose work is completely voluntary and unpaid. In 1920, however, the State did appoint a paid official of some importance to archæology, namely an Archæological Officer for the Ordnance Survey, who became responsible for all archæological information on the maps; and it was under his direction that Stukeley's Druidism and Bertram's spurious Roman names were removed.

Just before and during the war of 1939-45 the State undertook yet another archæological duty to a limited degree, that of excavation. Numerous aerodromes were being constructed and factories built for the war effort, and a great many barrows were swept away, earthworks levelled and ditches filled in. The Ministry of Works undertook to excavate all these before their destruction so as to extract the historical information from them before they disappeared. Most of these activities were on Crown property, but the practice has now been extended to private property due to be engulfed by industrial activities, such as opencast coal-workings, or road widening.

Now that Planning of the whole country is the order of the day, the State has begun to interfere more and more with most civic activities, and it has acquired in the process further powers to protect antiquities. The anomaly of the Ancient Monuments Acts that churches and inhabited houses are omitted from their authority was made good by the hurried inclusion of a clause in the Town and Country Planning Act of 1944, giving the Minister of Town and Country Planning power to draw up lists of historic buildings which must not be interfered with. This was confirmed by the more recent act of 1947. There is thus the curious situation of two authorities, the Ministers of Works and of Town and Country Planning, both preparing lists of antiquities to which the State accords protection, the Minister of Works with his schedule of Ancient Monuments, and the Minister of Town and Country Planning with his lists of historic buildings. There is inevitably some overlapping, and it is likely that the present situation may be altered before very long. Indeed some solution was proposed in the report of the Gowers' Committee. That Committee itself was yet another instance of the State's concern for our architectural and historic treasures, the great country houses. Whether the State will take any action, and if so in what form, is not yet known. One may guess that there will emerge eventually one single State authority responsible for ancient monuments, ecclesiastical and secular, inhabited or ruined.

Amidst all this increasing State intervention in archæological affairs there is one great voluntary

of the day, the State has begun to interfere more and more, with most civic activities, and it has acquired the National Trust, which figures largely in the Gowers Committee's Report. The National Trust was founded in 1895, and its primary concern was not with archaeological sites as such, but with the preservation of the beauties of the countryside, and its custody of many archaeological sites is really incidental to that objective. It is not financially equipped to do the work of archaeological preservation up to the standard set by the State through the Ministry of Works, and it has recognised that fact recently by handing over to the Ministry of Works several of its archaeological sites. But it devised a scheme for the preservation of the great Country Houses by which the National Trust assumed some liability for them whilst the families continued to reside in them, a scheme which the Ministry of Works was precluded from following by the terms of the Ancient Monuments Acts, but which the Gowers' Committee recommended as the best means of preserving these great national treasures.

The increasing "Nationalisation" of archæology does not at all mean that the days of the County Archæological Societies are numbered. In order to keep abreast with the times they have themselves taken a step to co-ordinate their activities by the formation of the Council for British Archæology. Archæology having become a national concern, the County Societies cannot be isolationist; they must be aware of what is going on in other parts of the country, even though their first duty remains that to their own county, and it is within its boundaries that they can render the service to archæology which only they are fitted to give. I have said already that the national archæological services depend upon the local societies for help, research and information: for example, the Ministry of Works wants to know what monuments ought to be scheduled, and why, and to learn quickly of any damage to monuments already scheduled, and to know if any finds are revealed and which ought to be followed up by such things as digging gravel-pits or laying the drains for a new housing-estate. This information can only come from the people on the spot; the State has the power to protect, but it has not the staff to do the investigation, observation and

research; it relies on the local societies.

Finally I would invite your attention to one last point, which is the vast change that has come over the methods of excavation during the life of this Society. Imagine the top-hatted squire of 1851, with perhaps the Vicar in attendance, watching a few men (easily hired at low wages) dig up a Roman mosaic in his park, and then recall the Verulamium Excavations of twenty years ago, or the excavation at St. Michael's in 1949. This last is a particularly instructive example to take of a modern excavation, for it was organised primarily to train students, mostly from the Universities, in the science of excavation. Excavation is now a scientific calling for which a thorough training is required, and the State will not allow it to take place on a scheduled site unless it is satisfied that it is going to be under the direction of a fully trained and competent person, man or woman, who will extract all the information that there is to be had from the site.

We, as a Society, have then a wide sphere of usefulness still before us, and I hope that from our activities we shall derive the true pleasure of the amateur from his labour of love.

I have tried to give you a general conspectus of the great changes which have come over archæological study in the century since this Society was founded, and I may sum them up in one phrase, the Intervention of the State in the Protection of Antiquities. Whilst a hundred years ago the voluntary Societies, whether national or County, were alone in the field, now their actions are over-ruled to some extent by that of the State. But the State's actions were only made possible by the work which the voluntary societies had already done, and they can only be carried on effectively if the County Societies continue to carry on their own activities.

I take it as a happy augury for the future co-operation of these bodies here in Hertfordshire that you have elected me, who am a State archæological officer, to be President of this, one of the oldest of the County Societies.