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JORGE BONSOR
CASTILLO DE MAIRENA DEL ALCOR
(SEVILLA)

KING JOHN'S HOUSE,

TOLLARD ROYAL,

WILTS.

BY

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL PITT-RIVERS, F.R.S., F.S.A.

1890.

PRINTED PRIVATELY.

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MAP OF CRANBORNE CHASE.

(PLATE I.)

A MAP of Cranborne Chase is given in Dr. Smart's Chronicle of Cranborne, 1841, which is there said to have been drawn by Richard Hardinge in 1618, and copied by Matthew Hardinge in 1677. The map here reduced from a large one, preserved at Rushmore, appears to have been made in the same year, but is probably the original map made for the Court of Exchequer. It is on thin paper, pasted together in small pieces, and appears to have been transferred to canvas in recent times. Its genuineness is shown by the fact that the names of the places given in the various perambulations and documents, recorded in the Chronicles, can be clearly traced on it, which cannot be done on Hardinge's map. This map also shows that the inner bounds of the Chase extended into Wiltshire, whereas in Hardinge's map the line is drawn along the boundary of the two counties, leaving the inner Chase entirely in Dorset. The following extract from Dr. Smart's "Chronicle of Cranborne," pp. 170 to 176, gives the inner and outer boundaries of the Chase in the time of Edward I., from a document of the period.

"Quo Warranto. 8 Edward I. Pleas of Jurates and Assize, before Salomon de Roff, and his associates Justices itinerant at Wynton, in the county of Southampton, in the octave of St. Martin, in the eighth and beginning of the ninth year of the reign of King Edward. Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, was summoned before the Justices in Eyre, at Sherborn, in the county of Dorset, to show by what warrant he appropriated to himself free chase from the royal way which leads between Shaston and Blandford, on the hill, on the western side of the said way unto the water of the Stour from the bridge of Blandford, ascending by the Stour to the water of Sturkel, and by the water of Sturkel to Shaston; within the precinct of which appropriation are contained the villages of Melbury (Melleber), Compton, Fontmel, Iwern Minster, Hanford, Chylde Hanford, Iwerne Curteney, Ranston (Randulneston), Steepleton, Lazerton, Ash (Assch), Stourpain, Notford Lock, and Blandford; and thereupon William de Giselham, who sues for the King, says, that when the said Earl had his Chase by certain metes and bounds, viz.: from

Chetell's Head to Grimsditch, and from Grimsditch to Handley, from Handley to Deane, from Deane to Gussich St. Andrew, to Brandone (Barendown), from Brandone to the head of Stubhampton, and by the middle of the vill of Stubhampton to the head of Rithersdene (Roger Hay's lane), from Rithersdene to the royal way that leads from Blandford to Shaston, and from that way to Thenerden (Tennersditch), and from Thenerden to the head of Westwood by the way called Rugwyk (Ridgway), which leads towards Salisbury to the bounds of Wilts, which lie between Ashmore and Ashgrove, and so to Stanton, and from Stanton to Mortegresmore, and from Mortegresmore to Singoak, and from Singoak to Sandpit, from Sandpit to the head of Longcroft, and so to Warmer (Larmer), from Warmer to Buckden, from Buckden by the metes and bounds which divide Dorset and Wilts, to Chetell's Head; the Earl appropriated to his Chase beyond those metes and bounds the said villages of Melbury, Compton, Fontmel, Iwerne Minster, Chylde Hanford, Iwerne Cortenay, Ranston, Steepleton, Lazerton, Ash, Stourpain, Notford Lock, and Blandford, which are out of his Chase, making in them attachments of vert and venison, in prejudice of our Lord and King and his dignity, &c. And the Earl came and said that there was a perambulation of the metes and divisions of his chase of Craneburn, made in the time when King John was Earl of Gloucester, and that afterwards, in the time of King Henry, the father of the king who now is, there was made a certain inquisition by Geoffrey de Langley and Richard de Worthing, the Justices appointed for the metes, divisions, and perambulation aforesaid, who took the said inquisition at New Sarum, in the twenty-ninth year of the same King (Henry III.), on the oath of the underwritten (here follow the names of the Jurors), who unanimously said, that these are the metes and divisions by which perambulation was made of the Chase of Richard, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford; viz. :—from Bulbridge, in Wilton, to Hurdecote (Hurcot), by the water of Nodder to the mill of Dyninton to the mill of Tyssebyr (Tisbury), from the mill of Tyssebyr to Wycham (Wyke), from Wycham by the water of Nodder to where Semene (Sem), falls into Nodder, and so by the water of Semene to Semenehened (Semley), from Semenehened to Kingesethe (Kingsettle), near Shaston, from Kingesethe to Shaftesbury, namely to Sleybrondesgate, from Sleybrondesgate to the church of St. Rombald, from the church of St. Rombald to Gildenhoc (Golden Oak), from La Gildenhoc to the water of Sturkel, and from the water of Sturkel to the bank of Stour, and by the bank of Stour, to the bridge of Hayford, and from the bridge of Hayford to the bridge of Blaneford, and from the bridge of Blaneford to the bridge of Crauford, and from the bridge of Crauford to Aldwynesbrigg (Julian Bridge), under Winborn, and from Aldwynesbrigg by the water of Winborne to Waldeford (Watford), from Waldeford to Wichampton, from Wichampton to Pontem Petre (Stanbridge), from Pontem Petre to Longam Hayam, which leads to Muledich, from Muledich to Kings, from Kings by the way which

leads from Lesteford* through the middle of Estwood,† from Lesteford by the Cranborne Water to La Horewithie‡ (or Horewyethe—Hoarwithy), and from La Horewithie to Albelake (Eblake), to Le Horeston, from Le Horeston§ by the way to the great bridge of Ringwood, from the great bridge of Ringwood to the bridge of Ford (Fordingbridge), from the bridge of Ford to the bridge of Dinton (Downton), from the bridge of Dinton to Aylwardesbrigg (Aylward's Bridge, in Harnham), from Aylwardesbrigg to the aforesaid bridge of Bulbridge, in Wilton. And says that the aforesaid villages which he ought to appropriate to his said Chase are contained within the metes and divisions aforesaid; wherefore he says, he hath appropriated nothing to his said Chase of Cranborne, beyond the metes and divisions of the perambulation formerly made, and of the Inquisition formerly made by the aforesaid Justices. And that the perambulation was made by the metes and divisions aforesaid, and in like manner the Inquisition thereupon taken in manner aforesaid; and the Inquisition returned into Chancery by the Justices was called thence to warrant the Inquisition aforesaid, which is in the King's Treasury. Therefore it was commanded the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer to certify to the Justices last in Eyre in Somerset, on the morrow of Holy Trinity, upon the Inquisition aforesaid, and the metes, bounds, and divisions contained in it. Afterwards on that day, the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer did order a transcript of the said Inquisition under the Exchequer seal, in these words:—This is the Inquisition made by command of the Lord King Henry, the son of the Lord King John, on Thursday next after the Feast of St. Dionisius, before Geoffrey de Langley and Richard de Worthing, appointed for this purpose at New Sarum, in the 29th year of the said King Henry (III.), on the oath of (here follow the names of the Jurors, and the bounds of the Chase as before specified). Afterwards, a day was given him in three weeks from the day of St. Michael, at Westminster, at the Parliament, &c. And then a day was given him at Wynton, in the octave of St. Martin, at which day the said Earl appeared, and prayed record and judgement, &c. And because it is manifest by the said Inquisition that the said perambulation of the said Chase was made when King John was Earl of Gloucester, by the metes and divisions by which the said Earl now holds the same; and in like manner the aforesaid Inquisition was taken by the

* It may be Levetesford, and probably is Pinnock's Moor, hodié, "King's" of the record may be still the farm in Woodlands of that name.—T. W. Smart.

† There is a difficulty in determining the line of boundary from Stanbridge to Horeston, several of the names being lost. Longham Hayam means probably the long hedge or enclosure which leads to Muleditch or Milditch: these and Kings we cannot identify; Lesteford, the same probably with Letisford mentioned in Domesday Survey, cannot be now ascertained: Estwood, the present Estworth.—T. W. Smart.

‡ Hoarwithy—The Withy or Willow is not known here now.—T. W. Smart.

§ Le Horston—An ancient boundary stone which, a few years since, stood on the heath at Verwood, a short distance from the present high road to Ringwood.—T. W. Smart.

said Geoffrey and Richard, by command of the Lord King Henry, father of the King who now is: THE LORD THE KING granted to the said Earl, that he should hold his said Chase by the metes, bounds, and divisions contained in the aforesaid Inquisition, saving always the right of the King and of others, when they will to say otherwise (*cum alias inde loqui voluerint*). And the Sheriff of Dorset is commanded to permit the said Earl to hold his Chase of Craneburn by the metes, bounds, and divisions contained in the aforesaid Inquisition.*

The names on the map are written in two shades of ink, the darker appears to be the older, and is no doubt the writing of the original map, which contained nothing but what was relevant to the question of boundaries. The names of the several copses, and some other names, are in lighter ink, and may perhaps be more recent. In lighter ink still, and in a more recent style, is an inscription under Ashcombe, to the effect that "it belonged to Mr. Arundell, who married y daughter of Mr. Wyndham." It appears by Bowles's "Hundred of Chalke," p. 362, that Mr. Wyndham did not come into possession of Ashcombe by the marriage of the heiress of Robert Barber, until 1714. So that the map may have been added to from time to time.

The names on the map, it will be seen, differ considerably in the spelling and pronunciation from those in the Quo Warranto of Edward I., and also from the existing spelling on the Ordnance Map. The changes in the names of some of the copses are also of interest. The following are the old and new names of some of the copses, the old being those on the map, and the new the forms in use by the woodmen at the present time, or marked on the Ordnance Map.

<i>Old.</i>	<i>New.</i>
Surgeons.	Sir John's.
Gunfield.	Gunville.
Blindwitch.	Blindditch, Blindway.
Bluidway.	Bloodway.
† Buckden.	Bugden.
Law ridge.	Lower Hedge.
Lauermere.	Larmer.
Maplebery.	Mistleberry.
Foure Lords.	Forlorn.
Chaldecott.	Calcot.

* In the Chapter House. This *Quo Warranto* was exemplified in Chancery under the Great Seal, on the application of Elizabeth de Burgh, 25th Edward III., A.D. 1352.

A similar *Quo Warranto* enquiry was made in the same year at Sherborne before John de Keygate and his associates, Justices in Eyre; but this record does not contain the "Dominus Rex Concessit," &c.—T. W. Smart.

† This word appears in three different places.

KING JOHN'S HOUSE,

TOLLARD ROYAL, WILTS.

BY LIEUT.-GENERAL PITT-RIVERS, F.R.S., F.S.A. 1890.

THE House which forms the subject of this paper has always been known traditionally as King John's House, and is situated close to the church of Tollard Royal in Wiltshire. Whether or not there are grounds for believing it to have ever been an actual possession of King John's, it seems desirable to speak of it by the name that it is generally known by in the neighbourhood. Tollard Royal, according to the different accounts that have been written about it, derives its name from "Toli," the proprietor of the land in the time of Edward the Confessor,* and the parish is denominated Royal because subsequently to the time of the Conquest, John, Earl of Gloucester (afterwards King John), in right of Isabella his wife, from whom he was divorced, held a knight's fee here.

In the right of Isabella, John also held the Chase of Cranbourne, and, whilst so holding it, tradition states that he occasionally resided on the knight's fee in Tollard, which from this circumstance obtained the distinguishing epithet of King John's Palace. John was a very restless person, or, as Matthew Paris, who wrote about forty years after his reign, remarks, he travelled "citius quam credi fas est," and it appears from a table of the movements of the Court of King John, compiled from the Rolls in the Tower of London, that between December, 1200, and August, 1213, he was frequently at Cranbourne, Clarendon, Gillingham, Bere Regis, Marlborough, and Dorchester.† So that there is nothing improbable in the supposition that he may from time to time have visited this place during his hunting expeditions. There are ancient terraces in the vicinity of the House which have been thought to denote the existence of more extensive premises in past times; but as it is recorded that in the

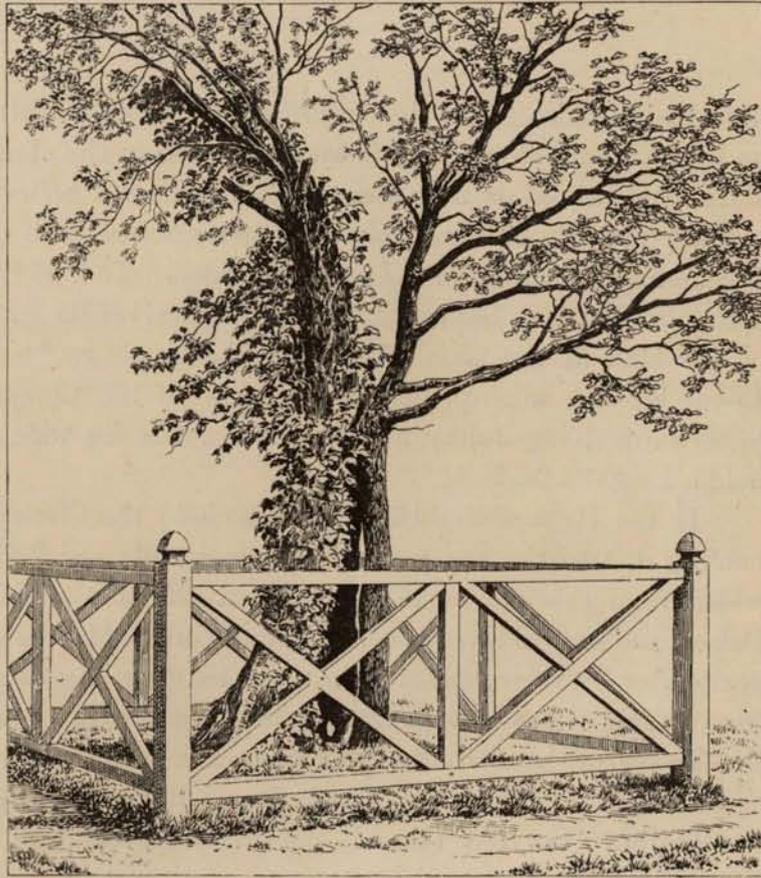
* It is so stated in the Wiltshire Domesday (102).—*Gleanings from the Wiltshire Domesday*, by the Rev. W. H. Jones, *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*, Vol. xiii., p. 50.—*Bowles's Hundred of Chalke*, 1830, p. 371.

† *Chronicle of Cranborne*, by T. W. Wake Smart, 1841, p. 304.

time of the Conqueror, when Tollard was held by Aiulphus, who was Sheriff of the County, there were two arpens of vines (vineyards) here,* it seems more probable the terraces were for that purpose.

About 800 yards to the south-west of the House are the remains of an old wych elm, known as the Larmer Tree, now enclosed in a pleasure ground, which tradition affirms to be the spot at which King John used to assemble with his huntsmen for the chase.† That it has always been a boundary and a noted spot in the neighbourhood, appears to be evidenced by the fact that earthen banks marking the divisions between the two counties of Wilts and Dorset, and the three parishes of Tollard Royal, Tollard Farnham, and Farnham run up to it. Even in pre-historic times it is possible it may

have been used as a landmark or a place of resort. Within a radius of a couple of hundred feet from the tree, I found, when the field near it was under cultivation, that it was covered with the *débris* of a flint workshop, consisting of a large quantity of flint flakes and cores, and amongst them several flint scrapers, two flint saws, and several roughly-formed celts were picked up. All that remains of the elm is a portion of one side of the ring. A modern oak, planted some years ago by my woodman in the hollow centre of the elm, is now gradually replacing it, as shown in the annexed woodcut, but the oak appears stunted and will probably never grow into a fine tree.



The Larmer Tree in 1890.

* *Bowles's Hundred of Chalke*, p. 353.

† By some it appears to have been called in recent times the "Alarm Gate" or "Alarum Gate," but whether this was merely a provincial corruption of Larmer Gate, or had any other signification I have been unable to ascertain. Tradition affirms that there was a gate there of some kind, close to the tree, but whether it was an entrance to the Royal Chase, as supposed by Mr. Chafin, or to the Park, or to a district or liberty called Lavermere or Larmere, as supposed by his reviewer, I am unable to say. *Anecdotes respecting Cranbourn Chase*, by W. Chafin. 1st Edit., 1816, p. 2; 2nd Edit., p. 1,* 1818.—*Review of the Anecdotes*, by W. West; Shaftesbury, J. Rutter, Longman, & Co., 1818, p. 8.

Up to the time of the disfranchisement of the Chase in 1830, a Court Leet* of the Manor was held under this tree on the first Monday in September, and during the time that the Court was sitting, the Lord of the Manor, his steward and servants had the privilege of hunting and killing a deer started within the precincts of the Manor. In 1789, Lord Rivers, to whom the Chase belonged, contested this right and obtained a verdict, which put an end to the Tollard Hunt, but it was afterwards customary for the Chase hounds to meet here on this annual occasion, and kill a brace of bucks, which were always presented to Lord Arundell, the owner of the Manor, without payment of the usual fee.† My woodman, George Kerley, now 83, tells me he has often been present at the holding of these courts under the tree. The Steward presided. The business consisted generally in the appointment of a hayward, and other matters connected with the cattle in the woods. After the Court a dinner was held at King John's House.

As regards the etymology of the word Larmer, opinions differ. It was spelt Lavermere in early times, and on an old map in my possession, of which an illustration is given in Plate I., made by Thomas Aldwell and others in 1618, it is spelt Lauermere, and another spot near Norrington, on the inner bounds of the Chase, has the same name. This latter spot is close to a part marked Wermere,‡ on the same map. In a document of the 8th Edward I., quoted by Smart, this place is spelt Warmer, which Dr. Smart identifies as Larmer, but it is not the Larmer of which I am writing. Rushmore appears also to have had the same termination of *Mere* in early times. In the 14th Edward III., A.D. 1454, it was found in an old charter of the Manor of Berwick, that Robert de Ryshmere held by charter freely in fee, half a yard of land, and paid yearly 2s., four hundred eggs, and twenty-four hens to the Abbess of Wilton.§ Bridmore, not far distant to the north-east, was spelt *Bridmere* and

* From the Saxon, *Lite*, *little*, or the German, *Laet*, a *country Judge*. It was originally a criminal tribunal of the Lord, in which the Lord or his Bailiff presided, and consisted of a jury of 13 persons within the Manor. It was distinct from a Court Baron which was the Civil tribunal of the Lord with the Lord's Bailiff as presiding officer, and a jury of Freeholders, who held suit and service to the Lord of the Manor. The functions of these Courts are now exercised by the Assizes and Sessions.—*Chronicle of Cranborne*, by T. W. Wake Smart, p. 303.

† *Wake Smart's Chronicle of Cranborne*, p. 143.

‡ Wer or War is the provincial pronunciation of Hore or Hoar boundary, Welsh *Or*, Latin *Ora*. The name of Wer-stone is given to a large block of sandstone in Verwood, and to another of conglomerate in the parish of Martin, quoted by Smart, a long barrow on the boundary of my property, not far distant, is called Wor barrow, Wermere or Warmere is therefore tautology, and signifies boundary bounds. Mere, border bound, is in this neighbourhood frequently corrupted into Mer in the termination of the names of places. See "The Making of England," by J. H. Green, p. 93. If Larmer was the original pronunciation of the word, it might easily be a corruption from Warmere. See also W. Smart, "Chronicle of Cranborne," p. 171, 1841.

§ W. Smart, "Chronicle," p. 129.

Brudmere,* and was very probably originally *Britmere*, the boundary of the Britons, in the same way that *Britford*, near Salisbury, was the ford of the Britons. All these "*Meres*" most probably have been boundaries either of the Chase, or of the Britons at the time that the West Welsh held this country against the Saxons. I have suggested that the first syllable of *Lauermere* may be derived from the Saxon *Laur* † (Latin, *laurus*), laurel or bay-tree, and Dr. Sayce, to whom I have referred the matter, appears to approve of this derivation. *Rushmere*, he thinks, may have derived its first syllable from *Ruscus*, butcher's-broom, which grows abundantly in the Park at the foot of the old thorn trees.‡ Nothing seems more likely than, at the time when the whole district was in forest, the boundaries should have received their names from any remarkable trees or shrubs growing on the spots named. That the Larmer was a tree boundary, is shown by the old wych elm standing there, but as this tree is not, in the opinion of Sir Joseph Hooker, who has seen it, more than from 300 to 400 years old, it may very likely have been preceded by conspicuous trees of another kind growing on the spot, from which the name may be derived.§

Between the Larmer and King John's House lies Tollard Park, which is a hilly tract having little the appearance of what we should now call a park, until I recently destroyed the hedges and formed it into park-like grounds. But a park in early times was a piece of land fenced off against the deer, all the rest being wild and uncultivated. It was the park attached to King John's House. It is thus described in the 6th of Henry IV. in an Extent or Customary of the Tollard Gouis, "Item est ibidem, unus Parcus, separatus, equali Porcione per Metas et Bundas circum fossatus Parco vocato 'Lucies Park,' "|| and in a trial in the 13th James I., it is recorded that it was fenced with great quick-set hedges and ditches against the lesser bounds for keeping out the deer.¶ It has been from time to time the cause of disputes and trials between the owners of the Manor and the owners of the Chase.

At the time of the Conquest, the manor and demesnes of Tollard were divided into three parts, whereof two parts were held by Aiulphus, of the Earl of Salisbury, and of the King, and the remaining part by William de Ow. According to the Testa de Neville, Robert de Lucy and Roger Waspail then held half a knight's fee in

* West's "History of Cranborn Chase," 1816. p. 87.

† Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, Laur-beam.

‡ The Rev W. H. Jones derives the name of *Rushmere* from one *Rozo*, who is mentioned in the Domesday Book, under Tollard (W. Domesd. 73), as the tenant, in the days of the Confessor, of two hides and a half. He suggests *ROZO-MERE*, *Rozo's* boundary. "Wiltshire Arch. Magazine," Vol. XIII., p. 49. There is, however, a village of *Rushton*, eight miles to the south of *Rushmore*.

§ The thorn, the hazel, the apple tree, the willow (*Hoarwithy*) are recited in ancient records as boundary marks. W. Smart's "Cranborne Chase," p. 313.

|| Bowles's "Hundred of Chalke," p. 354.

¶ Smart's "Cranborne Chase," p. 278.

Tollard of the Earl of Salisbury, and he of the King, and the same persons held another half knight's fee of the Earl of Gloucester and he of the King, so that at this time, though the superior Lords of the fee were the Earls of Salisbury and Gloucester the mesne lords, as to two half knights' fees, were Robert de Lucy and Roger Waspail. The descendants of the Earls of Gloucester and Salisbury continued as superior Lords till the time of Henry VI.* In the 7th of Henry VI., Thomas, Earl of Salisbury, died seized of a knight's fee in Tollard, but during all this time, the Manor of Tollard was held in moieties by the families of Lucy and Gouis Freemantle. From the Lucys and Gouez, or Gouis, the Manor and demesnes descended to the Lords Daubeney and to the Bayntons of Spry Park, in North Wiltshire. Alianor, the widow of John Gouis married Sir William Payne of East Lullworth, in Dorsetshire, and died in the 7th of Henry V., seized of a moiety of the Manor, and leaving Richard Gouis, her son and heir. The families of Lucy and Gouis held the Manor in different moieties for upwards of a century and a half. The moiety that had belonged to the Lucys at length came by marriage of an heiress of that family to the Bayntons of Spry Park. The other moiety came from the Gouis's to Giles, Lord Daubeney about the time of Henry VII., and in the reign of Henry VIII. the entirety came to Sir Thomas Arundell, knight, ancestor of the present Lord Arundell of Wardour. It continued in the family of Arundell until it was sold to my great grandfather, the 1st Lord Rivers, from whom in due course I inherited it with the rest of the Rivers property in 1880.

According to Bowles, it is the effigy of the above-mentioned Sir William Payne, who married Alianor, widow of John Gouis, that is now in Tollard Church. Bowles says that he died in the 12th of Richard II. (1388).† A careful and accurate drawing of this monument, three views, done by my assistant, Mr. Tomkin, is given in Plate II, Figs. 1, 2, and 3. It is in good preservation, and represents a cross-legged knight in complete armour, bearing a shield on the left arm, with an escutcheon of three lozenges, two-and-one. These lozenges are conventional representations of spindles with the thread wound upon them. The shield hangs over the shoulder by a narrow guige. The head is resting on a carved stone cushion, and the feet on a dog, a larger view of which is given in Fig. 5. The sword is held in front with both hands, and has a flat circular pommel. It is fastened over the hips by a broad belt with a buckle in the form of a pointed arch. The chausses, hauberk, and coif are of banded mail. The knees are protected by a poleyns, and the elbows by circular couts or coudières, with a pattern in relief. These appear to be fastened on to the mail. The surcoat is of the short, loose kind, and is laced on the right side. It has a slit on each side and in

* Bowles's "Hundred of Chalke," p. 353.

† Bowles's "Hundred of Chalke," p. 358.

front, and is pleated. It is confined round the waist by a cingulum. The head is covered by a skull-cap of plate, or cervelière, over the coif, with a projecting ridge on the top, and it has a circular plate over the ears, in which respect, as well as in others, it closely resembles the effigy of Sir Robert de Keynes, in Dodford Church, who died in 1305, an illustration of which is given by Mr. Albert Hartshorne.* The spur is fastened on with two straps. The arms of the spur are much curved, the neck short, and the rowel has many points, not less than fourteen, but, as part of them are broken away, the number cannot be determined. It appears to be a spur of about the end of the thirteenth or the fourteenth century.

Banded mail, as is well known, has been a crux of antiquaries for some time. It is constantly represented in manuscript illuminations, monumental brasses, painted windows, Royal and Baronial seals, metal chasings, and sculptures of various kinds, during the latter part of the thirteenth and the fourteenth centuries, but only five effigies are known in which this kind of armour is given, the others being the effigy of Sir Robert de Keynes, in Dodford Church, near Weedon, who died in 1305; that of the De Solney family, believed by Hewitt to be of the time of Richard II.† (end of the fourteenth century); one at Tewkesbury, and one in Kirkstead Abbey. This last has a cylindrical helm, and is believed by Mr. Hartshorne to be of the commencement of the thirteenth century,‡ and consequently the earliest of the five.

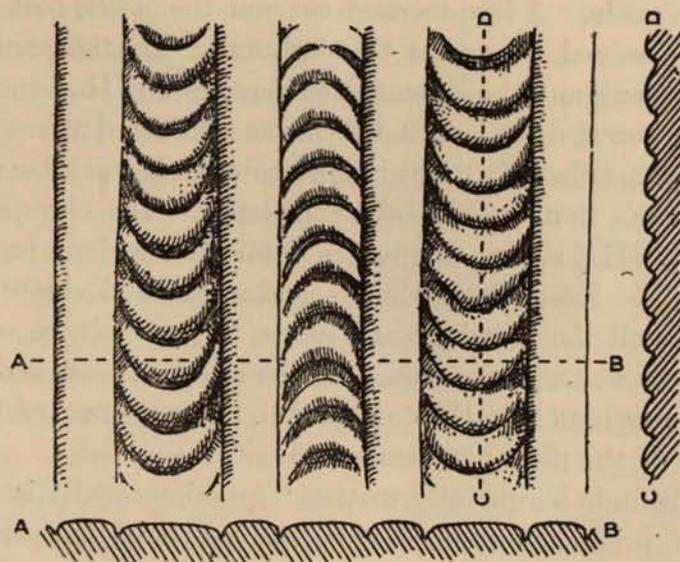
By some it has been supposed that this is a conventional mode of representing ordinary chain-mail. Others have suggested that it represents metal rings sewn on to leather, with leather strips covering the edges of the rings. But against this it has been observed that the bands and rings are sometimes shown on the inside as well as the outside of the coat. Not only is banded mail represented in some of the designs in conjunction with other figures in ordinary chain-mail, but banded mail and ordinary chain-mail are occasionally shown on the same figure, making it evident that they are intended for different kinds of armour. Mr. Hewitt, who has paid great attention to this subject, is of opinion, from the fact that in the illuminated manuscripts this kind of armour is never depicted in colours, but always in gold, silver, or tints indicating metal, that it is not *pourpointerie* of any kind, but a distinct kind of armour, differing from the ordinary chain-mail. I have shown in the annexed

* "Recumbent Effigies in Northamptonshire," by A. Hartshorne, 1876, p. 38.

† "Archæological Journal," Vol. II., p. 369.

‡ "Archæological Journal," Vol. XL., p. 299.

woodcut a fragment of the armour from the Tollard Royal effigy, full size, with a section, for a comparison with that of the De Solney effigy, given by Hewitt.*



Fragment of Banded Mail on the effigy in Tollard Church.
Full size.

The House itself had little of interest in its external appearance at the time I first saw it. An illustration of its north front and of the staircase, and the fireplace (*f*, No. 11 room, Plan, Plate III.), is given in the "Gentleman's Magazine," dated September, 1811, which has also a brief description of it. This illustration is reproduced in Plate IV. Little change appears to have taken place since then, on this front of the House. The window (No. XXII., in room 13, Plan Plate III.), which was then open, had since been closed up, and the wall stuccoed over it. The other window on this side, in the angle of the House over the staircase (No. XIII., Plan, Plate III.), was then closed, as it was when I first saw it. It was only discovered afterwards by peeling off the stucco.

The appearance of the south side of the House, before the exploration of it began, is shown in the drawing (Plate V.), except that the thirteenth century window, No. VI., is shown in the drawing, but was not discovered until afterwards. It should have been represented closed up, like the one above it, No. XVI. At the west end of the House, the Elizabethan window, No. XXIII., was also closed up. The outlines of these windows are shown in the drawing, which was taken just after the coating of stucco

* "Ancient Armour and Weapons in Europe," by John Hewitt, Vol. I., p. 263.



had been removed, but they did not show at all on the surface, previously to the examination of the walls. Window No. VII. was the only one of the thirteenth century windows in existence, and it was this that gave rise to the hope that further discoveries might be made. A lean-to shed covered the lower part of the west end of the House, and obscured from view the outlines of the thirteenth century loop-hole, No. XIV. (see plan), and the basement window, No. VIII., beneath it, also the outside marks of the turret door, No. 12, which was discovered afterwards. All these are shown in the drawing (Plate VI.), which represents the House after such restorations as I thought it desirable to make had been completed. The elevation of the south and west ends (Plate VII.), shows, in greater detail, the various parts as they were discovered in the walls. Every door, window, and room has a number attached to it, which is repeated on all the drawings and plans, for convenience of reference. In front of the south side was a potato field, enclosed in a quick-set hedge, as shown in Plate V. This has now been turned into a garden. The cyprus trees that are spoken of in early accounts of the place had disappeared.

Mr. William Chafin in his quaintly written "Anecdotes and History of Cranborne Chase," now out of print, but which I have had reprinted for private circulation, speaking of this House says, "there are many things about this once Royal Mansion, now reduced to a small farm house, worthy of the researches of an antiquary." So I thought, and when the House fell vacant in 1889, in consequence of a change of tenancy, I decided to examine the walls, and see if anything could be found to confirm the tradition of its great antiquity, an antiquity which had been often doubted, owing to the fact that all which met the eye, with the exception of some details, not generally noticed, might certainly be ascribed to the Tudor period.

But there were nevertheless indications which led to the belief that earlier work might be discovered. The window, No. VII., had all the appearance of great antiquity, although disfigured by an Elizabethan frame, which had squared the opening. The pointed arch, *z*, covering the opening on the ground floor, leading to the Elizabethan staircase, represented in the illustration from the "Gentleman's Magazine" (Plate IV.), as well as the opening above it, *y*, Plate III., leading from the staircase into room 10, had much the appearance of early English work, although plastered and painted in such a way as to make it difficult to identify. An examination of the Plan (Plate III.), in which the thirteenth century walls are distinguished from the Elizabethan work by a difference of shading, also showed that the walls, 4 feet thick, in the central block of the building, were quite different from the others, being substantially built of flint, with sandstone quoins, and of oblong form, 38 feet by 16 feet interior measurement, a form very common in thirteenth century houses, while the rest was of timber work and lath and plaster.

I decided that in any restoration that I might make, the work of both periods should be preserved, only removing that of the later period, where it completely hid the earlier work; but that the quite modern additions, some of which had been done by Lord Rivers not more than 40 or 50 years ago, and which were of very inferior workmanship, and thoroughly utilitarian design, should be entirely removed.

The inside had been altered from time to time for the convenience of the inmates, in accordance with modern ideas of comfort and, like most work done at that time, with entire disregard of all antiquarian interests. The oak panelling in the Elizabethan room No. 2 was in good preservation, but painted white. I had the paint removed. Sections of the horizontal and vertical ribs of the panelling are shown in Plate VIII. The fireplace, *a*, Plate III., had been closed up, and a modern grate inserted, which I removed. In the kitchen, No. 3, the fireplace, *b*, had been closed up, and a kitchen grate inserted, which was retained for the convenience of the caretaker. An opening, *m*, was discovered in the old wall, the purpose of which I have never ascertained. This has been left. I had some idea that the oblique opening, *k*, originally communicated with a tower of the thirteenth century building at this corner, similar to the one the foundations of which were afterwards discovered at the south-west angle. Such oblique communications are sometimes found in houses of this period. But the foundations of the tower, if one ever existed on this side, have not been discovered. Room 1 was divided by a modern partition, *n*, so as to form a passage from the door No. 1 to the staircase. This was removed. The fireplace, *c*, in this room had been completely closed up, and a modern grate put in. The sides of the old fireplace had been formed into cupboards on both sides of the modern fireplace, and it was only by examining the backs of these cupboards that the existence of the large old fireplace was discovered. This was opened out. The curiously-shaped porch to door No. 1 is modern, but it is represented in the "Gentleman's Magazine" drawing of 1811. The Elizabethan window, No. V., with five mullions, remains as it was found. In peeling the stucco from the walls between this window and the fireplace, the thirteenth century window, No. VI., was discovered, no trace of which could be seen inside or out, previously to the examination of the walls. It resembled window No. VII., but the arch of it was on a slightly higher level, as shown in Plate VII.

It now became evident that the whole of the block, *j*, containing the fireplace, *c*, had been built up bodily, in Elizabethan times, in the interior of the thirteenth century walls, which had originally formed one long room, and the front face of the fireplace covered up one-half of the window, as shown in the drawing of this corner of the room, represented in Plate IX., which was done soon after the discovery had been made. The old seat in the chimney-corner of the Elizabethan block is shown in the view. The section and details of window No. VI. are given in Plate X. In room 6, Plate III, the Elizabethan woodwork of window No. VII. has been taken away, and



the window restored to its original shape. Window No. VIII. was discovered in the wall. It had originally been covered by a pointed arch, and the point of it is still seen above the centre of the part which had been squared in Elizabethan times to give more light to the room. This is shown in the west end elevation of the House (Fig. 2, Plate VII.). This window shows that the ground was always much higher outside than in on this side of the house, but that it had silted up some 4 feet higher in Elizabethan times from the hill above, and the silting covered the greater part of the window, the top of which only was seen on the floor of the lean-to shed, which had been erected on the outside. In room 6 a locker, *l*, was discovered in the wall with the original hinges upon it. The other two lockers in this room, or at least one of them, is probably Elizabethan. These lockers in the walls are very characteristic of Early English work.

The opening, *z*, to the staircase was stripped of its plaster and proved to be a stone pointed arch of the thirteenth century. The oak staircase is a good specimen of Elizabethan work, and is in good preservation. A drawing of it from below is shown in Plate XI. It is the same that is represented in the "Gentleman's Magazine" illustration. The details of the balustrade are given in Plate VIII. There are grounds for believing that the wall on the east side of the staircase is of the period of the early house, and that there was a fore-work of some kind here, perhaps to cover the entrance. The door No. 1 is more recent, and the entrance to the basement must either have been here, or at the opening, *m*, on the east side. The dotted line, *o*, by the side of the staircase wall, Plate III., shows that the old wall was cut away to give more room for the staircase, and, as the opening, *y*, on the first floor, communicating with the staircase, has also a thirteenth century arch, it seems probable there may have been a staircase here, before the Elizabethan one was put up. The opening, *y*, was the only communication with the outside on the first floor, as the door No. 12 to the tower, afterwards discovered, was not an external opening, but only a communication to the tower, and it opened to the outside of room 10. The rooms 8 and 9 communicating with the landing by means of door 10, are Elizabethan, as are also the windows in these rooms. The division between these rooms has been removed, forming it into one room. Window No. XIII. on the landing was discovered in the wall, and has been reopened: it was closed in 1811, as shown by the drawing.

The first floor of the original structure has no doubt been on the same level as the existing one, as is proved by the windows afterwards discovered. The large beams beneath No. 10 room, consist of trunks of trees roughly hewn, and are, I believe, the original beams of the thirteenth century house. They were rotten at the ends where they join the wall, but have now been scarfed. The thick oak planking of this room, being quite rotten, has been replaced. In room 11, a division, *v*, marked off

a passage between the staircase and the two Elizabethan rooms, Nos. 12 and 13. This has been removed, and room No. 11 is now of its original dimensions, with the oak panelling all round, this not having been removed or damaged at the time the division was put up. The sections of the ribs between the panels of this room, horizontal and vertical, are shown in Plate VIII.

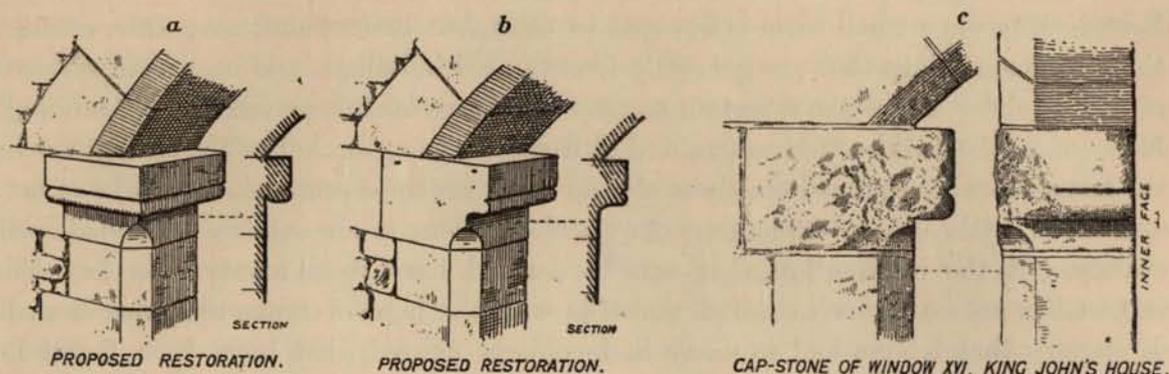
Window No. XVII. was a modern sash window put in by the 4th Lord Rivers, the original one having been removed. I should have had some difficulty in restoring this, had not the adjoining Elizabethan window, No. XVIII., been found blocked up in the wall. Both are now of their original form and dimensions. The opening, *x*, between this room and numbers 12 and 13 was originally a thirteenth century window, a pointed arch having been discovered above it, and the sides splay out towards the inside, like the other windows of that period. It was turned into a doorway in Tudor times. The walls of room 12 are of timber work and plaster, but it has a good oak chimney piece, *g*, of the Tudor period, represented in Plate VIII. Room 13 is panelled, and the details are given in Plate VIII. The large window, No. XXII., which was open in 1811, had since been closed up, but it is now restored. The lattice lights of the windows Nos. XIX., XX., and XXI. are of their original form. It appears probable there was a thirteenth century window where No. XIX. now is, but no trace of it could be found. The oak chimney piece of room 11 is shown in the drawing Plate XII. It is the same that is represented in the "Gentleman's Magazine." To the left of it, in the drawing, is the opening into the small closet, *q*, in which the early window No. XVI. was discovered. The window was completely blocked up, and showed no trace inside or out. The closet had been used as a cupboard.

Passing now to room 10, the loop-hole No. XIV. was discovered in the west wall. No trace of it was seen on the surface, which also applies to the door No. 12 leading into the tower. The window and the door are shown in the drawing, Plate XIII. Both of these are covered up on the outside by the lean-to shed shown in Plate V. In the loop-hole the original oak shutter was found on its hinges, plastered up in the wall. It was unfortunately lost by the workman to whom it had been entrusted for safe keeping, but another has been made exactly like it and attached to the old hinges. It consisted of a plain piece of oak, without panelling. There was no sign of this loop-hole having ever been glazed, and the same applies to the thirteenth century windows afterwards discovered. The door No. 12 had evidently opened outwards, and this led me to conjecture that there must have been a tower at this angle of the building. On peeling the walls outside the alternate bonding stones of the tower were seen running up the wall as shown in the elevations, Plate VII., and this caused me to excavate the ground beneath, which resulted in the discovery of the foundations of the tower, Plate III., with walls 3 feet thick, in good preservation. The tower was of flint rubble, with sandstone quoins, like the House itself. The door opened into a

sort of ante-chamber, *t*, and this into the tower. The foundations of the tower have since been pointed and preserved.

Above the room 10, was a loft in the roof, lighted by the Tudor window, No. XXIII. An oak staircase, *p*, communicated with it from below. It had been boarded up, but having had the rafters removed, I crept into it to examine the top of the wall, when to my surprise and delight, I found the tops of two pointed arches, just showing above the floor of the loft, and exactly above the two windows, Nos. XV. and XVI. The latter of these, as already stated, was at that time quite blocked up, and showed no trace whatever on the surface, but No. XV. had been turned into a rectangular Elizabethan window, with lattice lights. It was evident now that this had originally been an early window of larger size than the ones on the ground floor, but no trace of any such structure could be seen, nor was there anything but the point of the arch above to suggest that this window was not in its original form. Only a few minutes after this discovery sufficed to remove all the Tudor work from the window, and it was then found that there were stone seats in the wall on each side, of the form well known to be of the thirteenth century. The space between the seats had been turned into a locker, with a door opening on the inside, and a huge oak plank, three inches thick, had been laid on the seats to cover the locker and form the sill of the window. The stucco was then peeled off from the wall, above the Tudor soffit on the outside, and the arches of double lights were found built up in it, as shown in Plate XIV., where all the details of the construction are given. This discovery showed me that my search had been rewarded, and that we had now found work nearly approaching if not actually dating down to the time of King John. Competent architects, who have seen the window, pronounce it to be early thirteenth century. Window No. XVI., which was entirely built up in the wall, and the existence of which was only revealed by the point of the arch in the roof above, was then treated in the same manner. The double lights were found, walled up over the soffit, and the space between the seats turned into a cupboard, in the same manner as No. XV. This appears to have been turned into an oblong window in Tudor times, and blocked up again afterwards. In this window a rude cap was found on the west side, which is represented in the exterior elevation, Plate XV., where all the details of this window are recorded. This cap has served as a model for the restoration of both windows, which has now been done, and mullions inserted between the lights. Two suggestions for the restoration of the caps have been proposed. By some it is thought that the caps originally projected beyond the wall on the outside, as shown in the adjoining woodcut *a*, and that the projecting portions were shaved off, at the time of the conversion of the windows in Elizabethan times, in order to receive a flat coating of stucco. Others suppose that the caps were originally flush with the outer surface of the wall, as shown in the woodcut *b*. After careful examination of the stones, the former

hypothesis, *a*, has been adopted. A cast of the cap, as found in the wall, has been taken for future reference, and is represented in woodcut *c*. Careful models have also



been made of both windows, showing their exact condition at the time they were found, and the position of each stone and brick is given by means of which architects and antiquaries will be able to see clearly what has been done, and what authority exists for the slight restorations that have been made.

RELICS FOUND IN AND ABOUT KING JOHN'S HOUSE.

During the explorations which were made inside the House, and the excavations in search of foundations outside, relics and fragments of various kinds turned up and have been preserved. It has not hitherto been customary, in archæological publications, to give drawings of objects found during the repairs of mediæval buildings, and I can understand that the importance of illustrating common objects, such as those included in the seven plates attached to this memoir, may not at first sight strike every archæologist. It is true that mediæval relics have not the same importance as those of pre-historic times, in which they generally afford the only reliable evidence of time. In dealing with historic buildings, they are only accessory to the main object of our researches. Nevertheless, there are conditions in which they afford the only evidence available even in mediæval times, and a more thorough knowledge of them than we possess would be desirable. Earthworks, entrenchments, and the foundations of buildings have rarely any date attached to them, and the architecture is not always in itself sufficient to determine the date. We now know

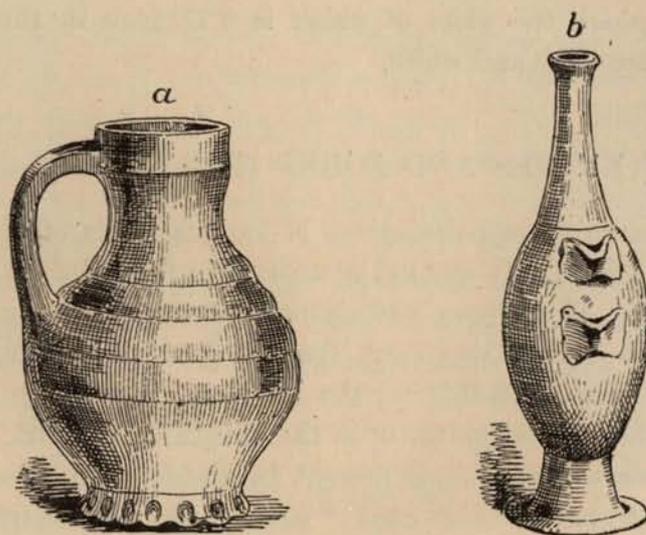
more about the kind of tools and other common objects, used by the successive races of pre-historic men, than we do of those of our more recent ancestors. In our Museums a department of mediæval antiquities is by no means common. In the British Museum a small room is devoted to them, but it does not, as a rule, contain those common things that are generally found in old buildings, and on which we have often to rely. There are a certain number of things of this period in the Guildhall Museum, in the Salisbury Museum, and at South Kensington. But the exhibitions in the latter place are confined chiefly to objects that have some pretension as works of art, and are of little use to explorers. At Sheffield, there is an exhibition of mediæval cutlery, but the information that can be derived from it is scanty. In fact the subject has not been much studied, and it is with the hope of promoting this branch of enquiry that I have had so many little objects figured, that have been found in this House, to some of which I am unable to assign any date. The House having been occupied continuously for six or seven centuries, relics of different periods have been found huddled together, and there were no deposits by means of which one period could be distinguished from another, except in so far that the things found buried in the foundations of the tower, and the things silted over at the foot of the west wall of the House, by the drift from the hill above, beneath the lean-to cow-shed, shown in Plate V., must be of the earliest period of its occupation.

POTTERY (Plate XVI.).

Although no entire vessels were found in the House, many characteristic fragments were discovered, especially in the tower, and in the soil beneath the wall, on the west end, where they had become silted over, and buried by the drift from the hill. These I have identified as far as possible by specimens in the Guildhall Museum, in my own museum, and elsewhere. Incised handles of pitchers, similar to Figs. 1 and 2 (Plate XVI.), are seen in thirteenth century relics, and the ornamentation produced by the impress of the fingers, in the manner represented in Figs. 3, 4, and 5 (Plate XVI.), was also common at that period.

Earthen vessels, in the barbarous period of most nations who lived much out of doors, were made pointed at the bottom, in order that they might be stuck in the ground. As indoor life developed itself, and tables came into use, it became necessary to construct vessels in such a way as to stand upon flat surfaces. In the Swiss Lake habitations of pre-historic times, thick earthenware rings were sometimes made to stand on a table, and the pointed or rounded bottoms of the vessels were inserted in the hollows of these rings. In Greek and Roman vessels the bottoms were made flat for the same object, but the pointed form to some extent survived in the smallness of the flat base on which the vessels stood, which gave them a very elegant shape, but at

the expense of stability. The Normans also constructed some of their pots with rounded bottoms, but in their pitchers and some other vessels, they increased the base to a great extent at a sacrifice of beauty, causing the bottoms to splay out into broad stands, and sometimes ornamenting these bases with vertical ribs and groves formed by the fingers. Fig. 11, Plate XVI., found in the tower of King John's House, is a good specimen of this form, and is probably of the thirteenth century. One very like it, in the Guildhall Museum, was found in Trinity Court, Aldersgate Street, and has the Clare arms on it. It is labelled thirteenth century, and is figured in the Middlesex Archæological Journal. The accompanying woodcut, *a*, shows the form of this kind of vessel when perfect. Fig. 12, Plate XVI., is a bottom of the same form, found in the same place. Fig. 10 appears to be the bottom of a Costrel, sometimes spelt Costret, a word derived from the old French word Costeret and so named, on account of its being carried by the side.* It had earthenware loops on both sides, by means of which it was hung by a cord across the shoulder. Several perfect specimens are in my museum at Farnham, of which the annexed woodcut, *b*, is a representation of



one. Most of the fragments found in King John's House are splashed with green glaze. It is now well established that both green and yellow glaze were used in Roman times. I have found small fragments of glazed pottery in all the Romano-British Settlements that I have examined in this neighbourhood, but it is extremely rare, and was used only for a fine class of earthenware, which was glazed inside and out. The glazing of the Norman and Early English pottery was no doubt a survival of this process, but it is rarely at this period that vessels were entirely coated with it

* *Medieval Earthenware Vessels*, by W. Chaffers. *Journal British Archæological Association*, Vol. V., p. 22.

CLAY TOBACCO PIPES (Plate XVII.).

The date of clay tobacco pipes may be known by their form, size, and the stamps upon them. From the time of Elizabeth, when they were first used, up to the present time, they have undergone gradual modifications. The bowls of the earlier pipes are more bulbous than those of our own day and smaller, and the bowl was more in line with the stem. Figs. 1 and 2, Plate XVII., are probably of the time of Queen Elizabeth. Figs. 3 and 6 may be of later date. It was customary to stamp the initials of the maker on the heel, as in Fig. 5. Towards the close of the seventeenth century, Amesbury was celebrated for its pipes. A Mr. Gauntlet was the maker, and he used to stamp his pipes with a gauntlet on the heel, of which Fig. 4 is an example. These pipes have sometimes the date of somewhere about 1698 on them. His badge was frequently pirated by other fabricators. All the pipes represented in this plate were found in and about the building.

Figs. 9, 10, and 11, Plate XVII., appear to be the flat tops, perhaps of preserve pots with the handles. No. 7 is the handle of some kind of vessel. No. 8 is the bottom of a glass phial, the glass of which is 0.16 inch in thickness. No. 12 a fragment of stoneware, blue and white.

KNIVES AND FORKS (Plate XVIII.).

Plate XVIII. contains representations of various kinds of knives found in and about King John's House. It was not customary in the old days to provide knives and forks for guests. Throughout the sixteenth century everyone carried his own knife about with him, and it was very often hung at the girdle, the handle being perforated for suspension. To this day the Highlanders, when in full costume, carry the Skein-Dhu or knife in the garter or in the sheath of the dirk. A sheath with a pair of knives in it was a very common present for a bride. They were called Wedding Knives, and were often much ornamented: * some of the most beautiful are of the close of the sixteenth century. The practice of presenting two knives in one sheath continued in the seventeenth century. Knives and spoons were the only implements for eating purposes in England, and rules were given for good manners in taking a piece of meat from the platter, and putting it into the mouth with the fingers. Coryat, a writer of travels in the beginning of the seventeenth century, describes as one of the marvellous things that he saw in Italy, "not practised by any other nation in Christendom, their use of a little forke at their meals, when they eat their meate," and

* These remarks on knives and forks are taken from the excellent catalogue of the Salisbury and South Wilts Museum.

jokes are recorded as having been made upon so singular a custom. In the East it is still the fashion to eat with the fingers. Not long ago, when dining with a Pasha in Egypt, I was rather startled by his taking up a piece of meat from his plate with his fingers and putting it into my mouth. It would not have been thought polite to have refused to comply with this custom, which is considered a compliment. About 1658 the use of forks became general in England. I have had some trouble in identifying the knives and forks found in King John's House. Fig. 11 (Plate XVIII.) is a Wedding Knife of the sixteenth or seventeenth century: the iron is inlaid with gold. Fig. 12 a knife and fork of the eighteenth century, as appears by comparison with similar ones in the Guildhall Museum. Figs. 13 and 14 have had bone ends to the handles like Fig. 11. Fig. 19 may be identified as late fifteenth century.

Fig. 21, Plate XVIII., is half of a small pair of iron shears, used in the place of scissors. Such kinds of scissors were very common in Roman times, and may probably have continued in use at this time.

SPOONS (Plate XIX.).

Spoons were in use before forks. The same form of spoon continued in use in England from the middle of the fifteenth century to the time of the Restoration. The bowl was pear-shaped, and the handle round. Fig. 13, Plate XIX., found in King John's House, is a leaden spoon of this period, which, by comparison with one in the British Museum, appears to be of the sixteenth or seventeenth century. Fig. 12 is the end of a handle of a spoon of a later period, called a fish-tail spoon, from the resemblance to the tail of a fish. The handle is flat, and becomes broad at the extremity, which was divided by two clefts into three points, and the bowl was elongated into a regular oval. This form came into use in 1667, and was discontinued in the reign of George I. (1714-1727).

SPURS (Plate XX.).

Two spurs were found in the tower. Fig. 22, Plate XV., very much resembles that on the old knight in the church (Plate II.), and is no doubt of the same period. The neck, however, is longer, and the rowel has eight points, instead of a larger number. It was found at a depth of 3 ft. 8 in. from the surface in the refuse pit inside the tower. Mr. James James has an article on "the Early Rowel" in the 13th Vol. of the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*. Fig. 1, Plate XXVIII., of that work, most nearly resembles this specimen, except that the neck is more bent. It is attributed by Mr. James to the end of the fourteenth century. If so, this spur might be the actual spur of Sir William Payne. The other (Fig. 23) I am unable to assign to any particular date, being in bad preservation.

SHOES OF HORSES AND OXEN (Plate XX.).

Two specimens of horseshoes found in the ground near the house are those of small animals. Shoes of oxen were found in considerable number in an outbuilding (Plate XXIII. and plan Plate XIV.), the foundations of which were discovered beneath the soil on the slope of the hill on the west side of the house. They are of special form. The shoe appears to have been fastened by three nails to one toe of the ox, and had a return to cover the point of the other toe, thereby protecting it, without being fastened to it, and allowing the hoof to expand.

BRIDLE BITS (Plate XX.).

Two fragments of bridle bits (Figs. 12 and 13, Plate XX.) were found in the soil, but I am unable to identify them.

The broken point of a sword (Fig. 14, Plate XX.) was found in the ground. It has a hollow on each side of the blade.

PURSES (Plate XXI.).

Purses from very early times have been an article of wearing apparel for ladies, but in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries it was the custom for gentlemen to carry their money in purses attached to the girdle, so that a thief, whom we now speak of as a pickpocket, was in those days called a cutpurse. They were called Gypcyere, Gipciere, or Gypsere, a word adopted from the French word *Gibecièrre*, a game-bag worn at the side by sportsmen, and derived from *Gibier*, game, but more commonly called Pouch, Puse, or Purse. The earlier forms in Norman times went by the name of Aulmoniere, Almoner, corrupted into Alner, which has since become a family name. The specimens found in St. John's House were chiefly in an old refuse pit in the tower (*u*, Plate III.). Figs. 6, 7, 8, and 9 are the iron frames that stretched out the purse. The small perforated plates below the bar in Fig. 9 are for sewing it to the purse. They were worn by all classes, and were made of velvet, silk, or leather, according to the requirements of the owner, and often richly embroidered. Several similar ones are figured in Mr. Syer Cuming's paper in Vol. XIV. of the Journal of the British Archæological Association.

Fig. 5 (Plate XXI.) is a flesh hook. A similar one is in the Guildhall Museum, and is attributed to the middle ages. Another precisely similar one is figured in *Isca Silurum* by J. E. Lee in the plate of mediæval objects found at Caerwent. A third is figured in the hands of a travelling cook of the fourteenth century in Jusserand's "English Wayfaring Life in the Middle Ages," p. 117.

ENGLISH ARROW-HEADS (Plate XX.).

English arrow-heads are of extreme rarity, and I am not aware of the existence of any other collection of them found in connection with an ancient building. Mr. Syer Cuming has a paper on them with some illustrations, in Vol. XVI. of the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, but it gives very little information about them. A few mediæval arrow-heads are represented in *Isca Silurum* by Mr. J. E. Lee, F.R.S. In the catalogue of the *Salisbury Museum* several are described, and Mr. John Hewitt gives a few illustrations of arrow-heads in his first volume of "*Ancient Armour and Weapons in Europe*." The bow was much used by the Normans in the twelfth century, and afterwards became the principal weapon of the English army, until some time after the introduction of fire-arms. So much was it esteemed that it continued in use as a weapon of war until the seventeenth century. In ancient manuscripts and other monuments the arrow-points are usually represented barbed, and most of those found in the ground near King John's House were barbed. They were all found within bow-shot of the building, whilst trenching the ground, during the formation of the garden. Figs. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 appear to be long-bow arrows. Figs. 2 and 10 are the points of cross-bow arrows or quarrels, though not of the four-square type, which the name implies. The cross-bow, usually called a latch, is not found in pictorial representations till about the year 1200. It was first adopted as a weapon of war in England by Richard Cœur de Lion. It was much used abroad, but never became a popular weapon in England, being much inferior to the long-bow.

LOCKS AND KEYS (Plate XXII.).

Fig. 2 (Plate XXII.), is a key of very early form. The points are bent for the purpose of raising two tumblers. A similar one, found in Lothbury, London, is figured in my paper "*On the Development of Locks and Keys*," Plate IX, Fig. 112. A similar one is shown in "*La Ferronnerie*," by F. Liger, Vol. II., page 234, Fig. 488. Fig. 3 (Plate XXII.) is an early English padlock. No. 8 is the spring of a tubular padlock. This form of padlock was in use in Roman times, and has continued in use until nearly the present time. Fig. 9 is probably something of the same kind, but I cannot identify it. These tubular locks are described in much detail in my paper "*On the Development and Distribution of Primitive Locks and Keys*." Nos. 10, 11, 12, and 13 are the keys of tubular padlocks, sometimes called *fetter-locks*. These keys were pressed into the locks to close the springs, which were then drawn out.

No. 14 (Plate XXII.), is a large door-nail. Similar nails were used as protection to the outside of early doors. Nos. 15 and 22 are specimens of different kinds of iron nails. No. 23 is an iron horseshoe nail. Such nails were used in Roman times, and may have continued in use in Norman times.

BUCKLES (Plates XIX. and XXI.).

No. 10 (Plate XXI.) is a form of buckle resembling that of the sword-belt on the effigy in the Church (Plate II.), and may very probably be of the thirteenth or fourteenth century. Nos. 19, 21, 24, 25, and 26 (Plate XIX.), are brass buckles, possibly belonging to sword-belts. No. 15 (Plate XIX.), a metal button. No. 14 (Plate XIX.), a portion of a crotal or hawk's bell. No. 7 part of the mounting of a coffer of the fourteenth century. No. 18 a leaden bullet found in the wall of the loop-hole, No. XIV. (Plate III.). No. 8 (Plate XIX.), the chape of the sheath of a dagger. Fig. 9 a leaden scarf pin. Fig. 11 a metal pin. Fig. 17 scales with a stamp of W.D. on them. Fig. 16 a leaden ring found over the soffit within the arch of the window, No. XV. Fig. 10 a silver skewer 11 inches long, with the hall mark of 1817 on it and the initials G.F.M., found behind the steps leading to the loft.

Fig. 11 (Plate XXI.) appears to be the point of a pitch-fork. A similar one is in the Guildhall Museum. Fig. 15 (Plate XXI.), an iron hinge of Tudor form similar to those still existing upon the doors of the House. I believe this form to represent dolphins with their heads together and their tails outwards, and to be derived originally from the ornamentation of the handles of drawers and boxes in Roman times, a description of which, with the distribution of this form of ornament in Roman times, is given in my privately printed work on "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," Vol. I., Plate XXI., page 65. Fig. 18 (Plate XXI.) is one of the fastenings to the casement windows similar to those still in use in the House. Such fastenings are still common in the cottages in this neighbourhood. Fig. 16 a cattle bell. Fig. 19 an iron pot-hook. Figs. 2 and 12 iron objects of unknown use. Fig. 4 an iron spud: it was probably fixed to the end of a thin pole, and used by ploughmen to clean the dirt off the plough as it went along.

RING BROOCHES (Plate XXI.).

No. 17 (Plate XXI.) is a large iron ring brooch, probably belonging to horse or cart furniture of some kind. No. 20 (Plate XXI.) a small gold ring brooch, found in the ground close to the north of the house whilst laying out the garden. It weighs 15 grains, and is 0.46 inch exterior diameter, the metal being 0.06 inch in diameter. It is difficult to assign a period to this object. The fact of the hoop being circular in section suggests that it might be very early, and perhaps Roman. The Norman Fermail was of the same form, but flat, and often had an inscription on it. It appears by a paper written by Mr. Syer Cuming, in Vol. XVIII. of the Journal of the British Archæological Association, that the Fermail reached its full development at the end of the fourteenth century, soon after which it vanished from England for upwards of 400 years, but still continued in Scotland, and in out-of-the-way places in Ireland until nearly the present time. I saw this little object picked up myself by the workman.

COINS (Plate XIX.).

A few coins were found in and about the House, serving to define with greater certainty than other objects the time at which they must have been in use by the inhabitants. Fig. 6 is a farthing of Charles II., A.D. 1672. Fig. 5, an English copper jetton of the sixteenth century. Fig. 4, a Nuremberg jetton for counting, of the sixteenth century. Fig. 3, a silver penny of Edward II., 1307-1327, on which the word (EBORACI) (York) can be distinguished. Figs. 1 and 2, silver pennies of Henry III. (HENRICUS REX), 1216-1272, found in digging just outside the House. These coins have the short double cross extending to the inner circle only, which Ruding says is the distinguishing mark of Henry's early coins, and was continued until his thirty-second year, the "long cross pennies," extending through to the outer edge of the coin, were introduced about 1248. These last are certainly the most important small objects discovered in connection with the House. They prove the occupation of the building in the reign immediately succeeding that of King John, a period coinciding with the architecture of the newly discovered windows, and they go a good way towards substantiating the tradition of its early origin and possible occupation by that Monarch during his hunting expeditions.

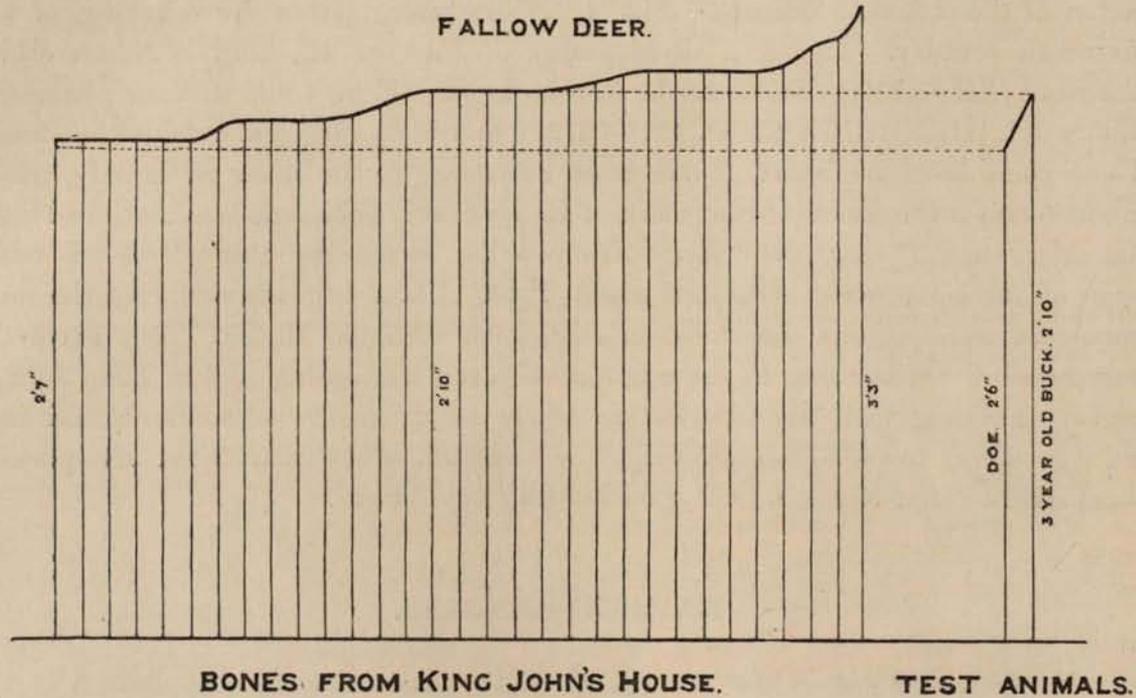
ANIMAL REMAINS.

In the refuse pit in the tower, and in the foundations of outbuildings to the west of the House, numerous bones were found, some of which, being entire, afford data for the estimation of size, and all of which, from the position in which they were found, are probably of the earliest period of the House. Only three bones of ox were found, which is hardly sufficient for determining size: these give a height at the shoulder of from 3 feet 3 inches to 3 feet 7 inches. Referring to our modern test bones, which are kept for comparison, the Alderney cow stands 3 feet 10½ inches, and the Kerry 3 feet 5 inches, so that the King John's specimens were those of very small animals. Only one bone of pig was found, which was that of an animal standing 2 feet 10 inches at the shoulder; a good deal larger than our cross-bred test sow, viz., 2 feet 4 inches. Of six bones of sheep, the height at the shoulder varied from 1 foot 8 inches to 2 feet, which is a little less than our test Dorset horned ram, viz., 2 feet 2½ inches, and the Hampshire ewe, 2 feet 2 inches. Thirty-one bones of fallow deer were found, which give a height at the shoulder of from 3 feet 3 inches, the largest, to 2 feet 7 inches, the smallest. Referring to the test animals, a three-year-old buck, killed in the Park, which was of the breed of the old Chase deer, stood 2 feet 10 inches at the shoulder, and a doe 2 feet 6 inches, so that some of the deer bones in King



John's House refuse pit must have been those of large animals, the largest being as much as 6 inches taller than the test buck.

The following diagrammatic curve shows the comparative stature of the deer, as estimated from the bones in King John's House with those of the test animals.



A portion of the scapula and fragments of a metatarsus, and an os calcis of red-deer, several fragments of roe-deer, dog, and the lower jaw of a fox, several limb bones of fowl, and 160 oyster shells were also found in the refuse pit.

The ground was afterwards excavated on the slope of the hill to the west of the House, which led to the discovery of outbuildings, represented in the drawing Plate XXIII., and in the Plan Plate XXIV. These consisted of an oven and fireplace, where it is probable the cooking for the House may have been done. The foundations of oblong buildings were also found, which, from the number of shoes of oxen found in them, appear probably to have been cow-sheds. The building had become silted over to a depth of 4 feet by the drift from the hill above. These ruins have now been covered up again. At *s*, Plate III., other foundations were found attached to the west end of the House, which, viewed in conjunction with the observations made in reference to the wall of the staircase, at *o*, Plate III., suggest the possibility of there

having been another tower, or some kind of outbuilding at the north-west angle of the House, in the position now occupied by the Elizabethan rooms, Nos. 7, 8, and 9, Plate III.

The probability is that King John's House resembled, on a small scale, the Castle at Acton Burnell in Shropshire, of which I append an illustration (Plate XXV.), taken from the "Gentleman's Magazine" of 1811. Acton Burnell Castle belonged to Robert Burnell, who in the reign of Henry III was tutor to the Prince, afterwards Edward I. But the building dates from between 1284 and 1292, at which latter date Burnell, then Bishop of Bath and Wells, died. It is described in Turner's "Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages," and it has windows, with stone seats in the jambs, similar to those discovered in King John's House. An illustration of one of the Acton Burnell windows is given at p. 170 of the above-mentioned work, as well as a plan and drawings of the building.

The windows in Bishop Burnell's hall in his palace at Wells, had also seats in the windows, a drawing of which is given in Mr. J. H. Parker's paper on the Palace, in Vol. XI. of the Somersetshire Archæological Society's Proceedings, Plate XIV., p. 154. These windows are supposed to date from the year 1280. Stoke-Say in Shropshire, is another thirteenth century example of a building with stone-seated windows. Seats of the same kind are seen in a window of an old house at Colerne in Wilts, a drawing of which is given in the Archæological Journal, Vol. XVIII., p. 126. Another in the keep at Conisborough Castle dating from the commencement of the thirteenth century, is figured in Mr. Clark's "Mediæval Military Architecture," Vol. I., p. 441. The window of the room occupied by Mary Queen of Scots, during her confinement in Lochleven Castle, is of the same construction, and dates probably from the same period or early fourteenth century. In Kinnaird Castle also the windows have stone seats in them. I have had models made of the two last-mentioned windows for comparison with the windows in this building. In the "Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland," by MacGibbon and Ross, illustrations are given of seated windows in Bothwell Castle, Lanarkshire, thirteenth century; Dirleton Castle, Haddingtonshire, thirteenth century; Hailes Castle, Haddingtonshire, thirteenth century; Threave Castle, Kirkcudbrightshire, thirteenth century; Craig Miller Castle, Midlothian, fourteenth century; Linlithgow Palace, fourteenth century; Comlongan Castle, Dumfriesshire, fifteenth century; Affleck Castle, Forfarshire, fifteenth century; and elsewhere in Scotland.

In France the same kind of stone seats were used in the Middle Ages. One of them is represented in "Le Moyen Age et la Renaissance" by Lacroix and Seré, Vol. V., and they are described and figured in many other foreign archæological publications. These recesses in the thick walls, close to the windows, were the ordinary places of assembly for the inhabitants, at a time when the darkness of the

interior of the houses caused them to resort thither for air and light, and the seats consequently are the distinctive feature of dwelling-houses rather than ecclesiastical buildings in the thirteenth century. They may have been retained somewhat later in Scotland, like many other early architectural forms, but in England most of them appear to be of this period.

The windows in King John's House do not appear to have been glazed, but were closed with shutters, the hooks for the hinges of which were found, and have been used to hang new shutters upon. The form of the shutters conformed to the pointed arches of the double lights, and the roofs of the windows were cut back to receive the pointed tops of the shutters when opened, giving the roof the form of groins. When shut, the interior must have been in darkness. It was often the custom to divide the windows of this period horizontally by means of a transom, the part beneath which was closed by shutters and the part above always kept open.

From the foregoing remarks it will be seen that there is a concurrence of evidence in favour of a very early origin for the House. The windows and several features of the architecture are undoubtedly thirteenth century; some of the fragments of pottery are Early English; the buckle, Fig. 10, Plate XXI., and, above all, the coins of the early part of the reign of Henry III., Plate XIX., speak to the same date. There is nothing to indicate a palace, but it must have been a house of fair size for the time, consisting of a basement and upper floor, each containing one room, the basement 38 feet by 16 feet, the upper floor 40 feet by 18 feet. The basement was lighted probably by three small windows on the south side, one on the west, and a large opening of some kind on the east. The entrance must have been on the north side, where the staircase now is, and perhaps a corkscrew staircase communicated with the upper floor at this spot. The upper floor was probably lighted by three windows with double lights, and mullions and seats on the south side, one of the same kind on the east, and a loop-hole in the west wall, with a door leading into a tower at the south-west corner. It had an opening on to a staircase on the north side. The well was probably in its present position to the east of the House. I have not been able to ascertain the position of any fireplace in the old building, and it seems not unlikely that the fire may have been kindled on a hearth in the centre of the upper room, the smoke finding an exit in a hole in the roof. The roof was probably a pent-roof such as it now is. The walls were 4 feet thick on the basement and 3 feet on the upper floor. Such as it was, and situated in the heart of the Chase, it might very well have formed a lodgment in those days for hunting purposes, even for a king. The seats at the windows show that it was a permanent residence of some kind, and if King John ever did reside upon the knight's fee in Tollard, as tradition affirms, it must have been here he lodged. There can be little doubt that it must in some way have been connected with the Chase, as a place where the Swainmote was held, or as a residence

for the Trustees of the Forest, Warderers, Verderers, Gistakers, Foresters, Regarders, Bailiffs, and such like. Having apparently been occupied continuously ever since, it must have seen many vicissitudes in the Forest and Game Laws of the Country. If it did not witness the first afforestation, when a great part of the soil of England was turned into hunting grounds for the Norman Kings, it must have seen the Forest Laws in full force. It may have seen torture or death inflicted for hunting in the Royal Domains, and the penalty for trespass visited upon the sons and heirs of the offenders. It saw a relaxation of the Forest Laws under Stephen, the *Charta de Foresta* under John, and the disafforestation of a part of the country under Henry III. It witnessed the conversion of the Forest into a Chase, by which it became the private property of subjects instead of kings, and no doubt many of the innumerable trials which took place between the owners of the land and the owners of the Chase have been adjudicated within its walls. Later on it saw the final abolition of the Chase by Lord Rivers in 1830, and lastly, after six or seven centuries of continually increasing freedom and respect for the rights of private property, it has again witnessed a relapse in our idea of liberty. It has seen existing contracts broken into and tyrannical measures again introduced—not this time in the interests of kings or nobles, or agriculturists, or of the people, but of demagogues and political agitators. It has seen the ground game—the private property of the landowners—arbitrarily confiscated and given to others in exchange, as it was vainly hoped by these robbers, for parliamentary votes for themselves—a measure not perhaps of very great importance in itself, and one which I myself, as an owner of property, am inclined to view with great complacency; but potent for evil as a precedent for further confiscation and robbery, that is intended to follow it if those by whom it was instigated have their way to the end.

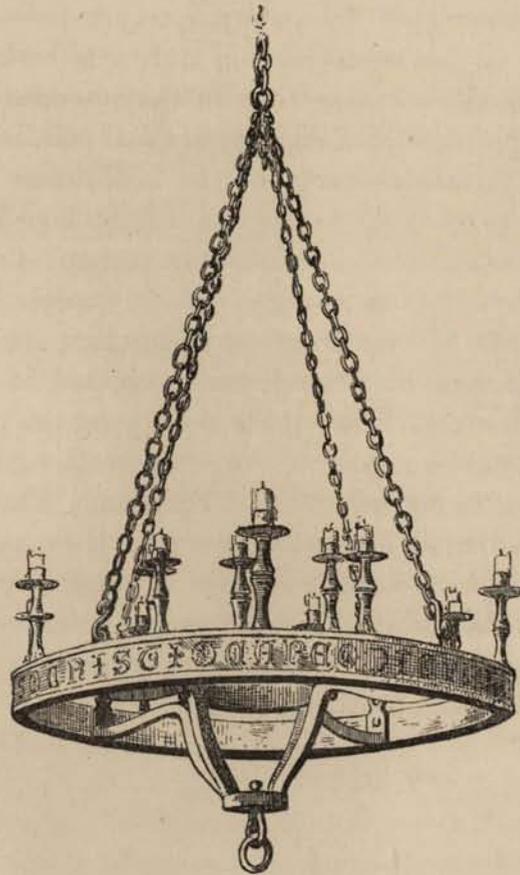
In its final stage, after completing the necessary repairs to it, I have furnished it with old oak chairs and tables mostly of the seventeenth century, and turned it into a supplementary Museum to my collection at Farnham. The basement room No. 2, is at present used as a reading and recreation room for the villagers, and the remainder of the House is occupied by a small collection of original pictures, illustrating the history of Painting, from the earliest Egyptian times to the present, with other objects of art in cases in the several rooms. It is generally open to the public, and is much visited by people from the neighbourhood.

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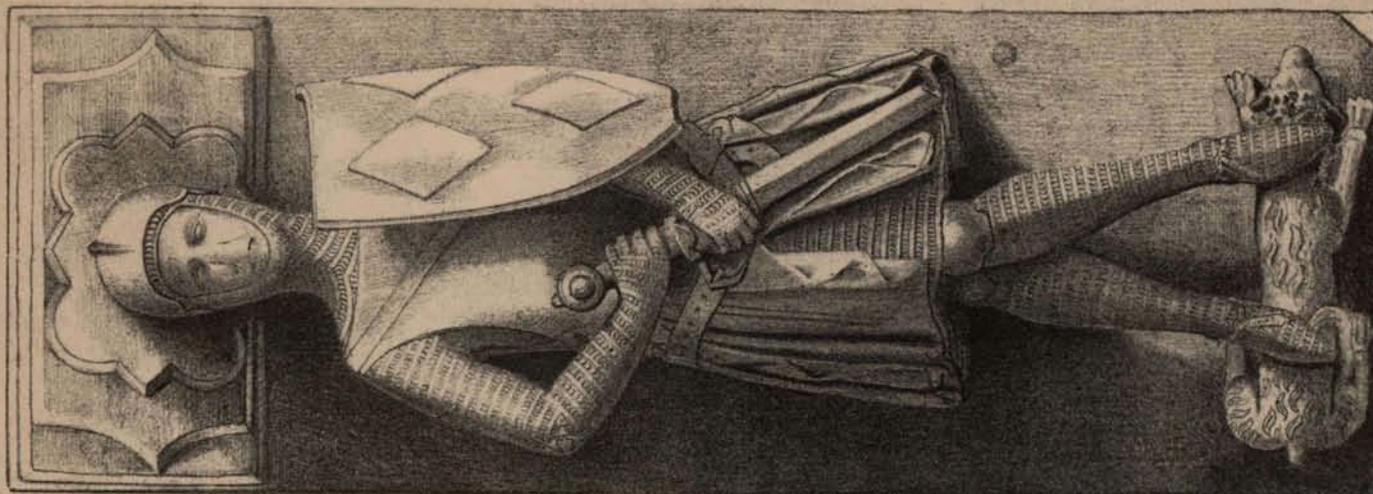
NOBIS ORARE

INSCRIPTION ON ONE OF THE OLD BELLS IN TOLLARD CHURCH.
($\frac{1}{4}$ FULL SIZE.)



Candelabrum formed upon the ring containing the inscription which was saved when the bell was recast.

FIG. 1



SCALE OF FEET TO FIGS. 1, 2 AND 3.

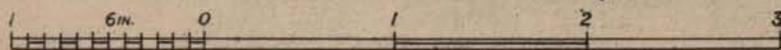


FIG. 2

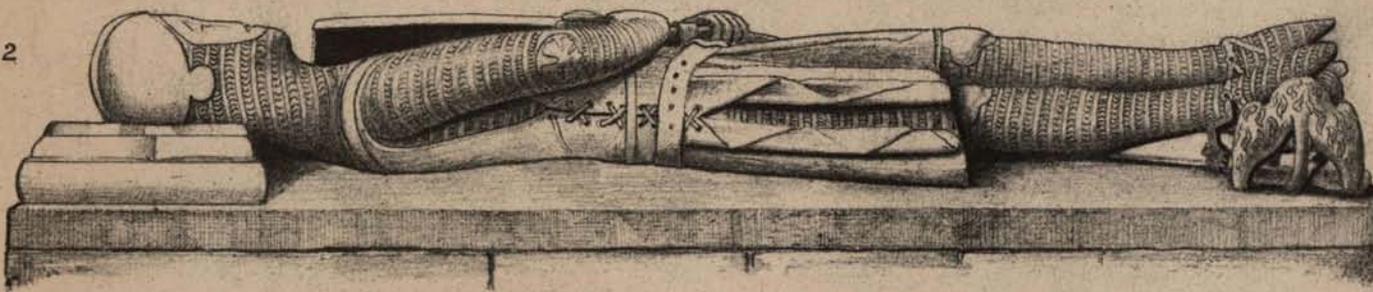


FIG. 3

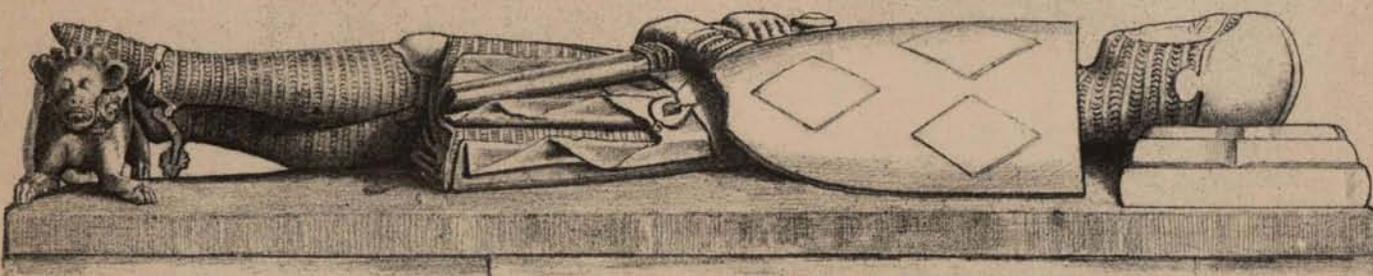


FIG. 4

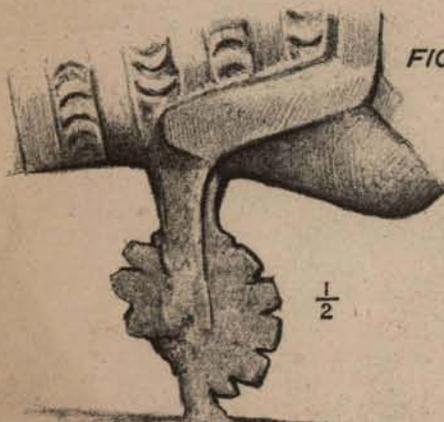
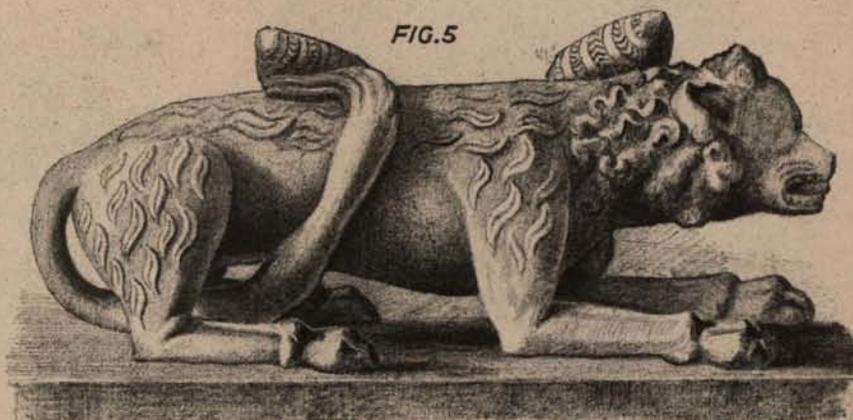


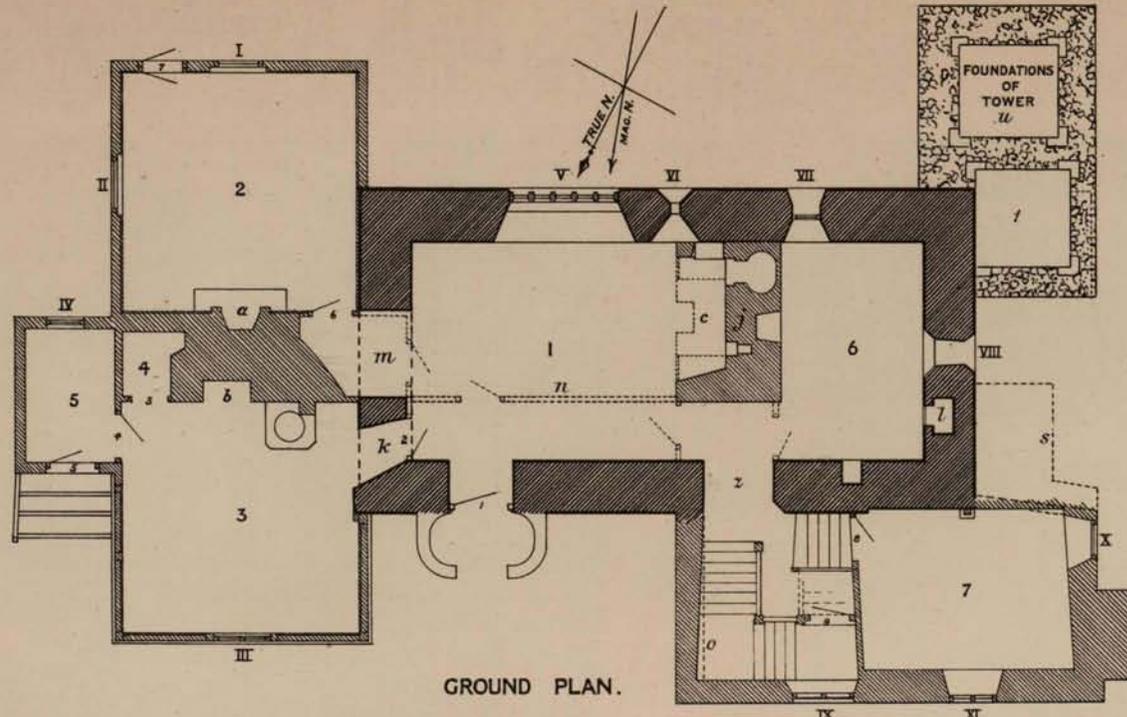
FIG. 5



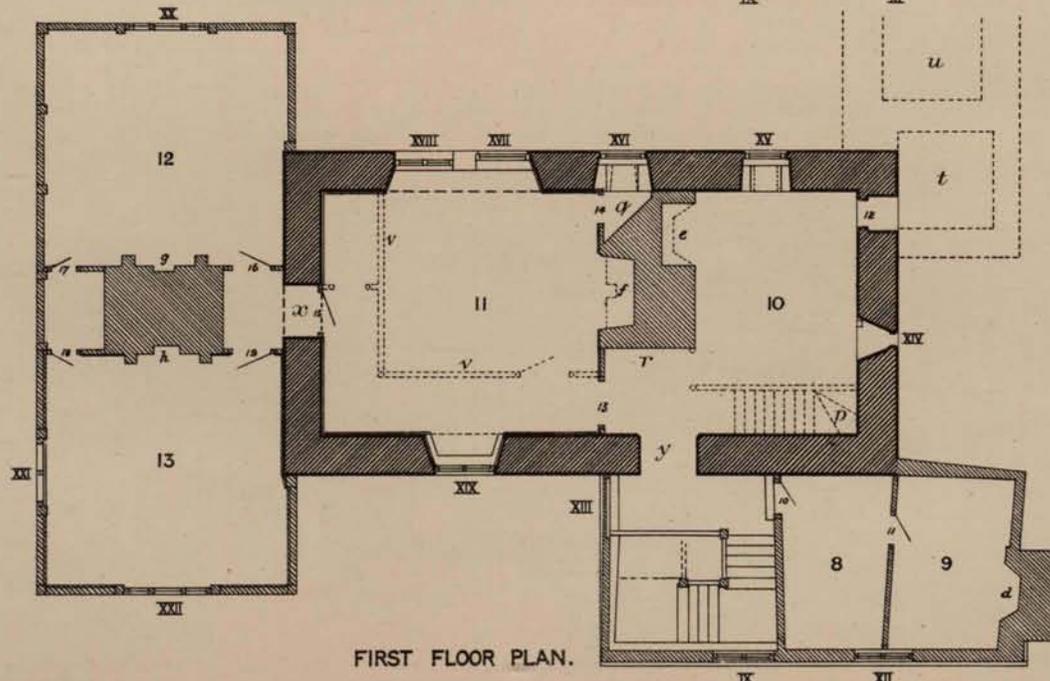
INK-PHOTO, SPRAGUE & CO LONDON.

EFFIGY OF SIR WILLIAM PAYNE IN THE CHURCH, TOLLARD ROYAL, WILTS.

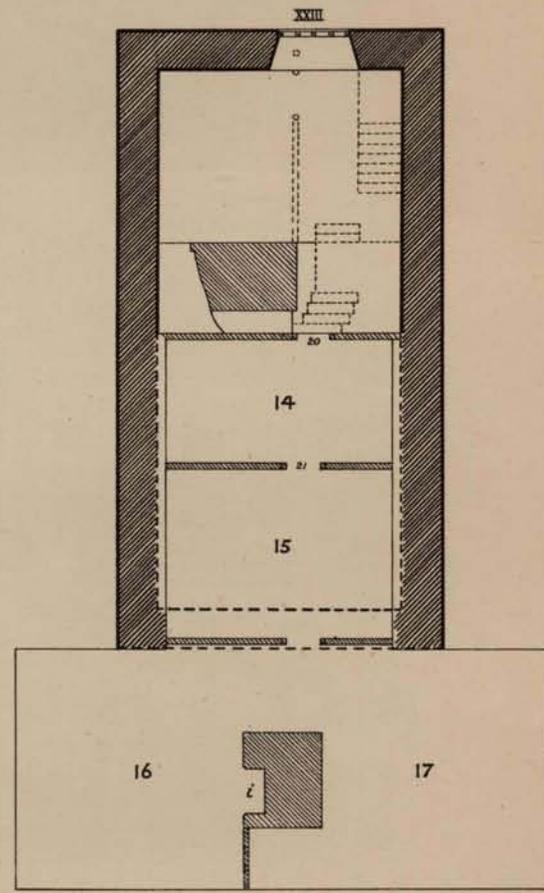
KING JOHN'S HOUSE, TOLLARD ROYAL, WILTSHIRE.



GROUND PLAN.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



ATTIC PLAN

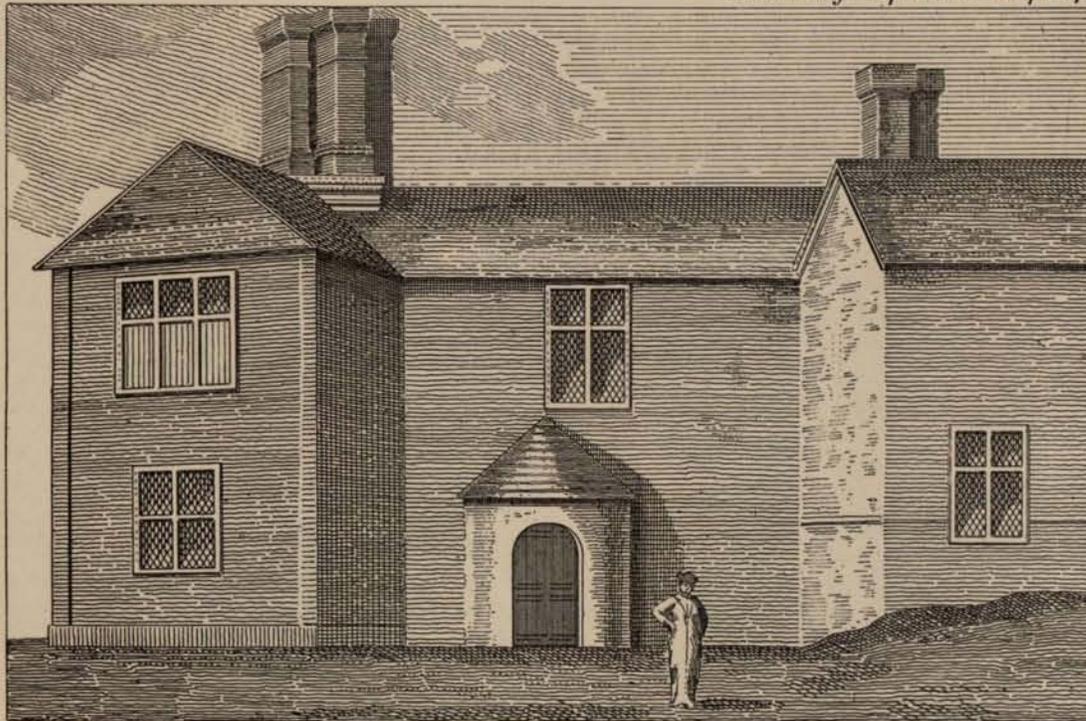
 13TH CENTURY WORK.
 TUDOR OR JACOBAN WORK.

SCALE OF FEET.



PLATE IV.

Gent. Mag. Sep. 1811. Pl. II. p. 217.



KING JOHN'S HUNTING SEAT near TOLLARD ROYAL, WILTS.

Fig. 3.

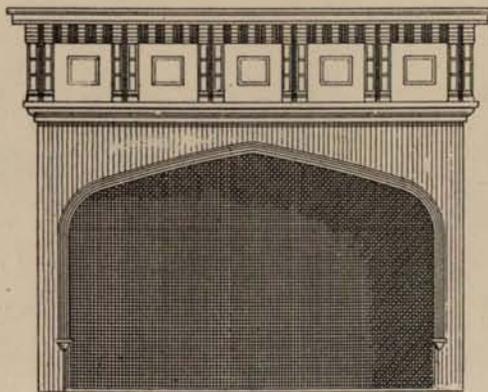


Fig. 2.





1884-PHOTO, SPRAGUE & OF LONDON.

VIEW OF KING JOHN'S HOUSE.

TAKEN FROM THE HILL TO THE SOUTH WEST, AFTER RESTORATION, SHOWING THE DOOR & WINDOWS FOUND IN THE WALLS.

KING JOHN'S HOUSE, TOLLARD ROYAL, WILTS.

FIG.1 ELEVATION OF SOUTH SIDE SHEWING
THE WINDOWS AS FOUND IN THE WALL.

FIG.2 ELEVATION OF WEST END SHEWING
THE DOOR, WINDOWS, AND LOOPHOLE
AS FOUND IN THE WALL.

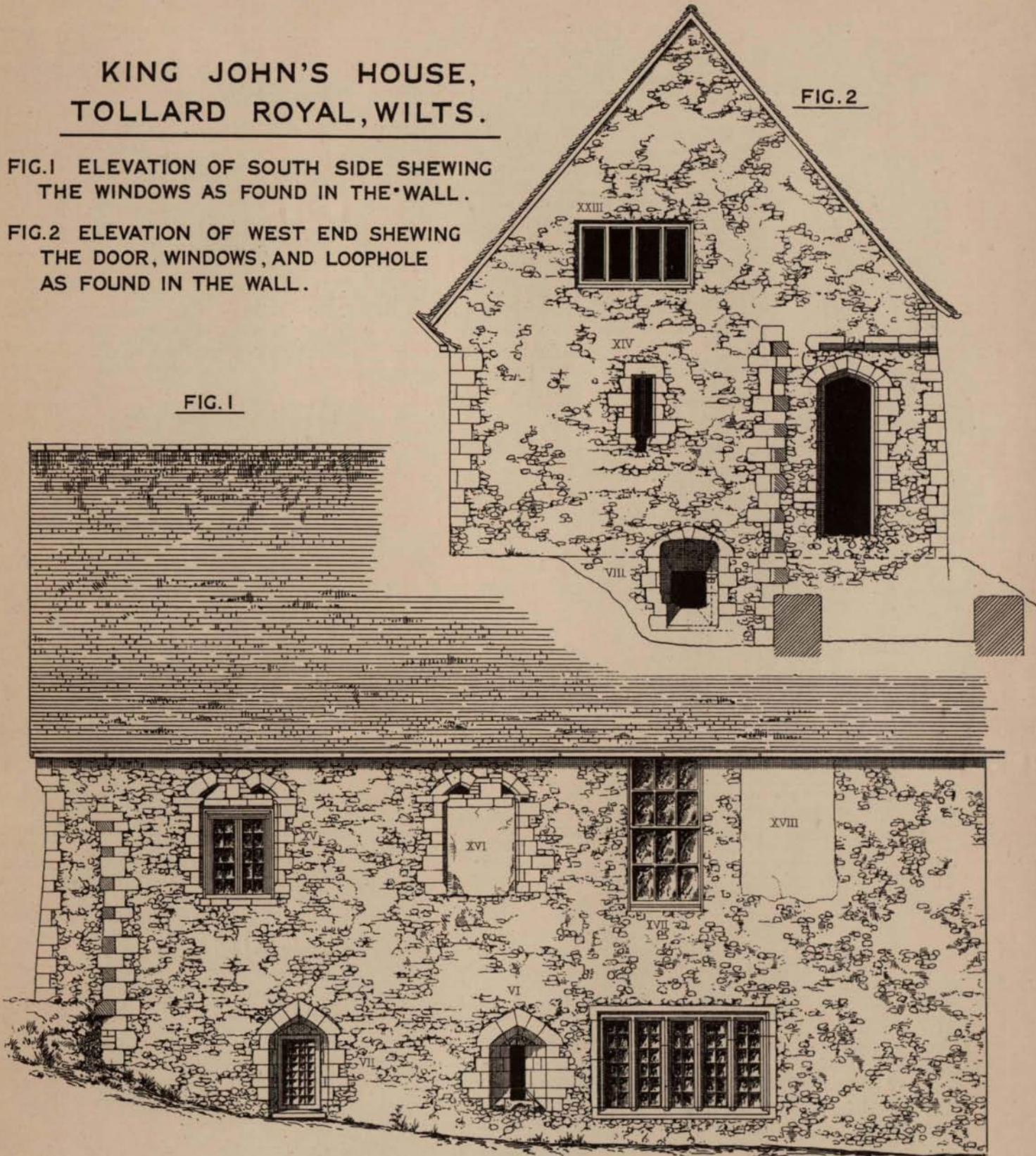
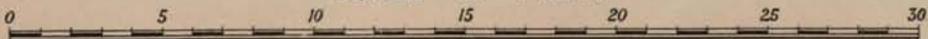


FIG. 1

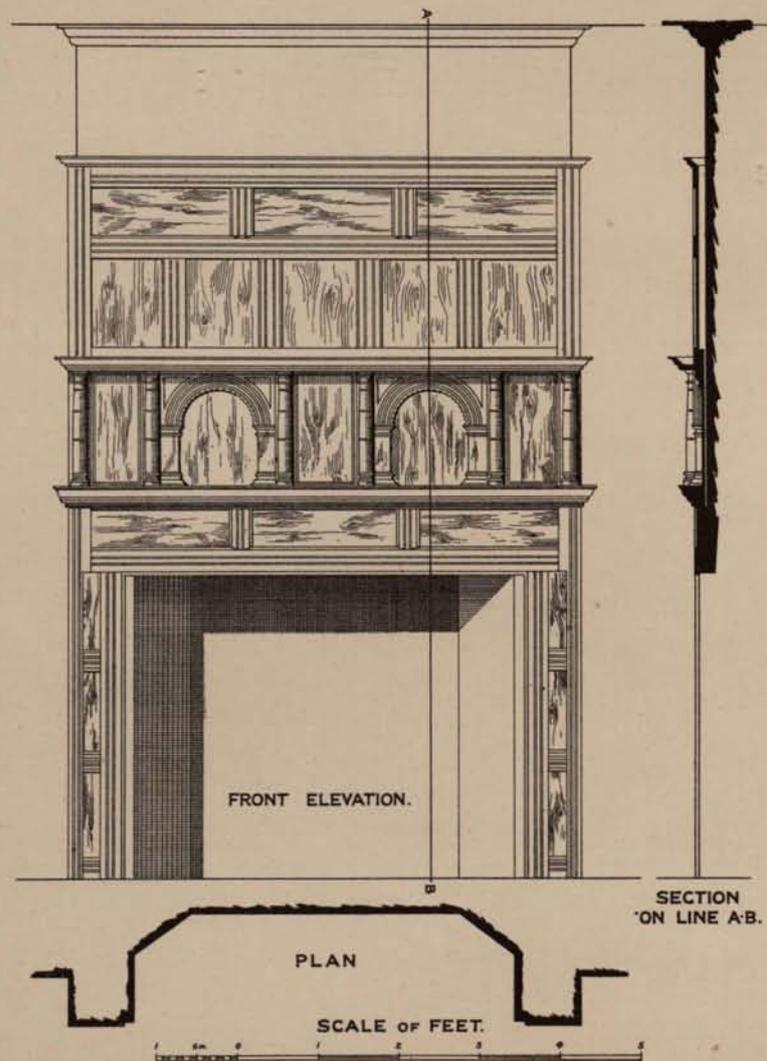
FIG. 2

SCALE OF FEET.

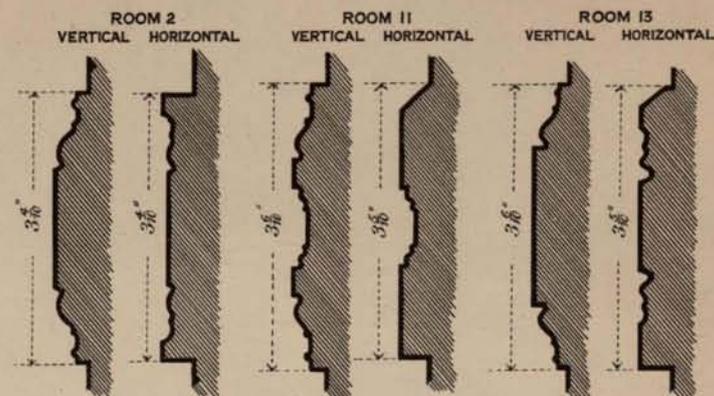


KING JOHN'S HOUSE, TOLLARD ROYAL, WILTSHIRE.

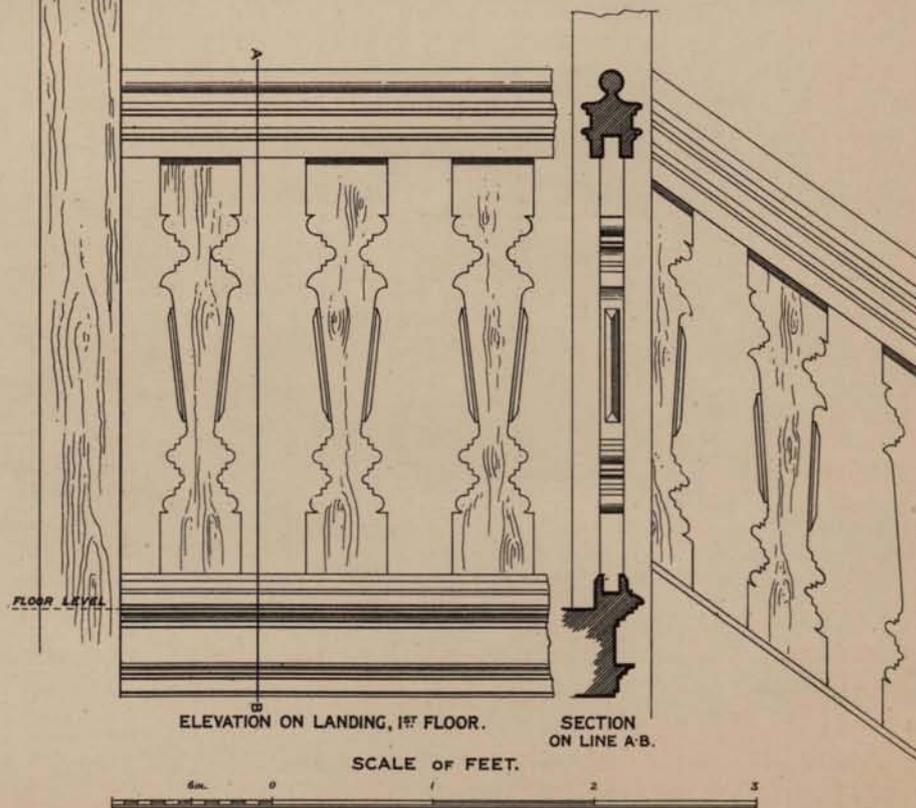
CHIMNEY-PIECE IN ROOM 12.

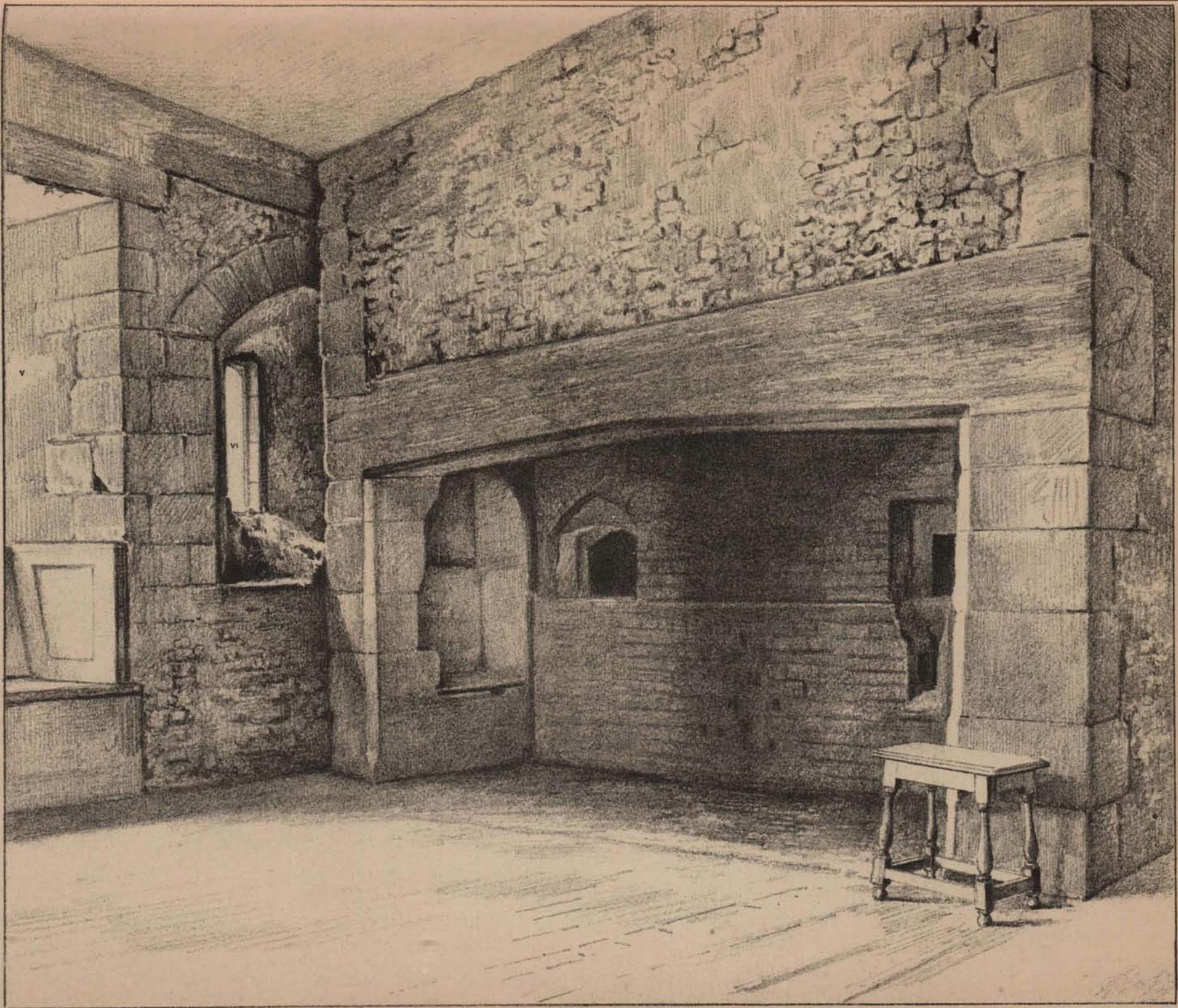


SECTIONS OF MOULDINGS OF PANELLING IN ROOMS 2, 11, AND 13.



DETAILS OF BALUSTRADING ON STAIRCASE.

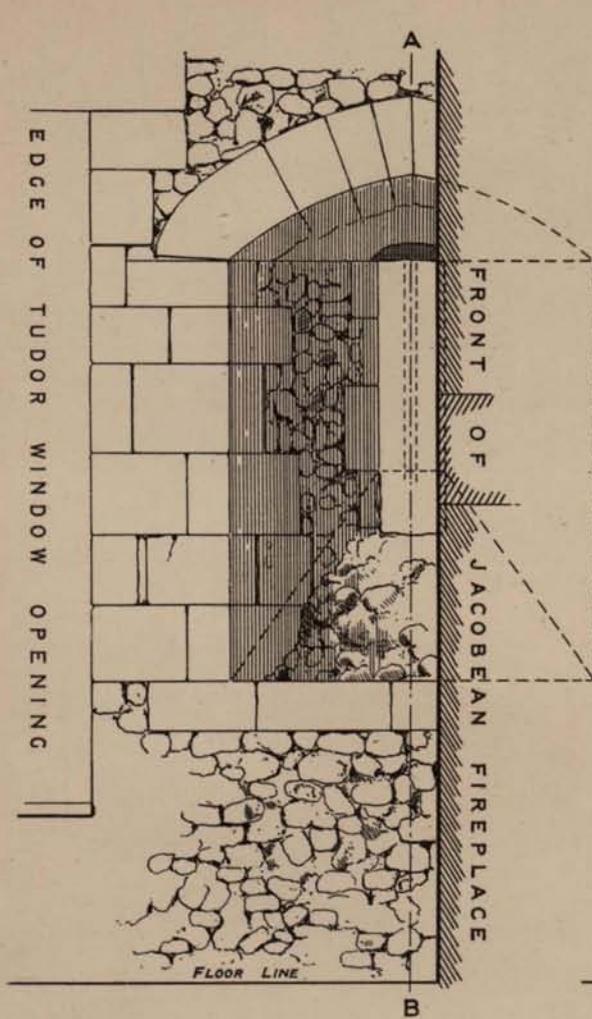




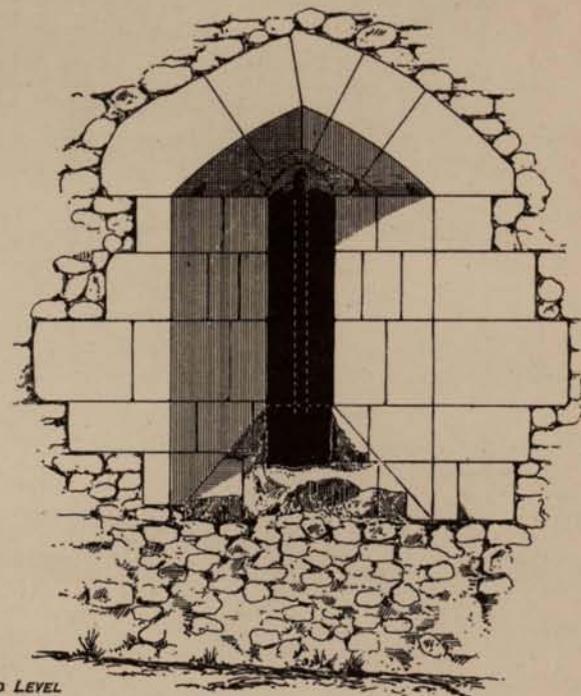
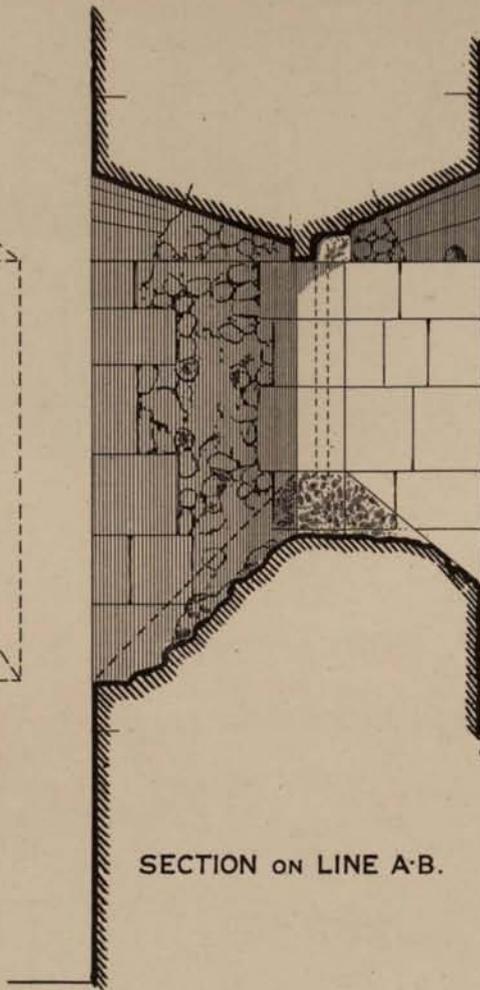
FIREPLACE IN ROOM I, KING JOHN'S HOUSE,
SHOWING THE LOOPHOLE (VI) DISCOVERED IN THE WALL NEAR THE FIREPLACE.

THE PHOTO, SPRAGUE & CO. LONDON.

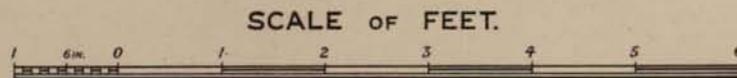
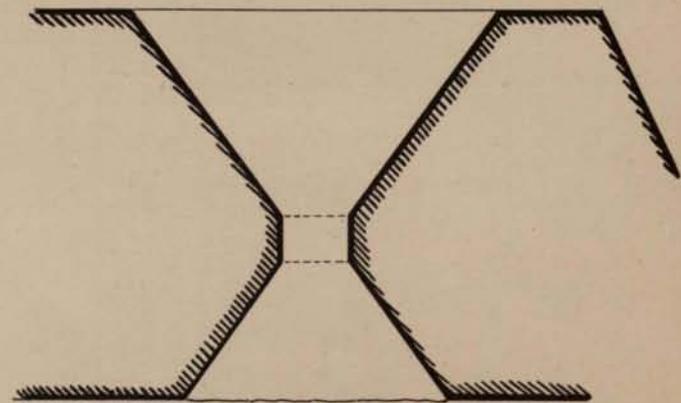
WINDOW N^o VI, ON GROUND FLOOR OF KING JOHN'S HOUSE.



INTERIOR ELEVATION



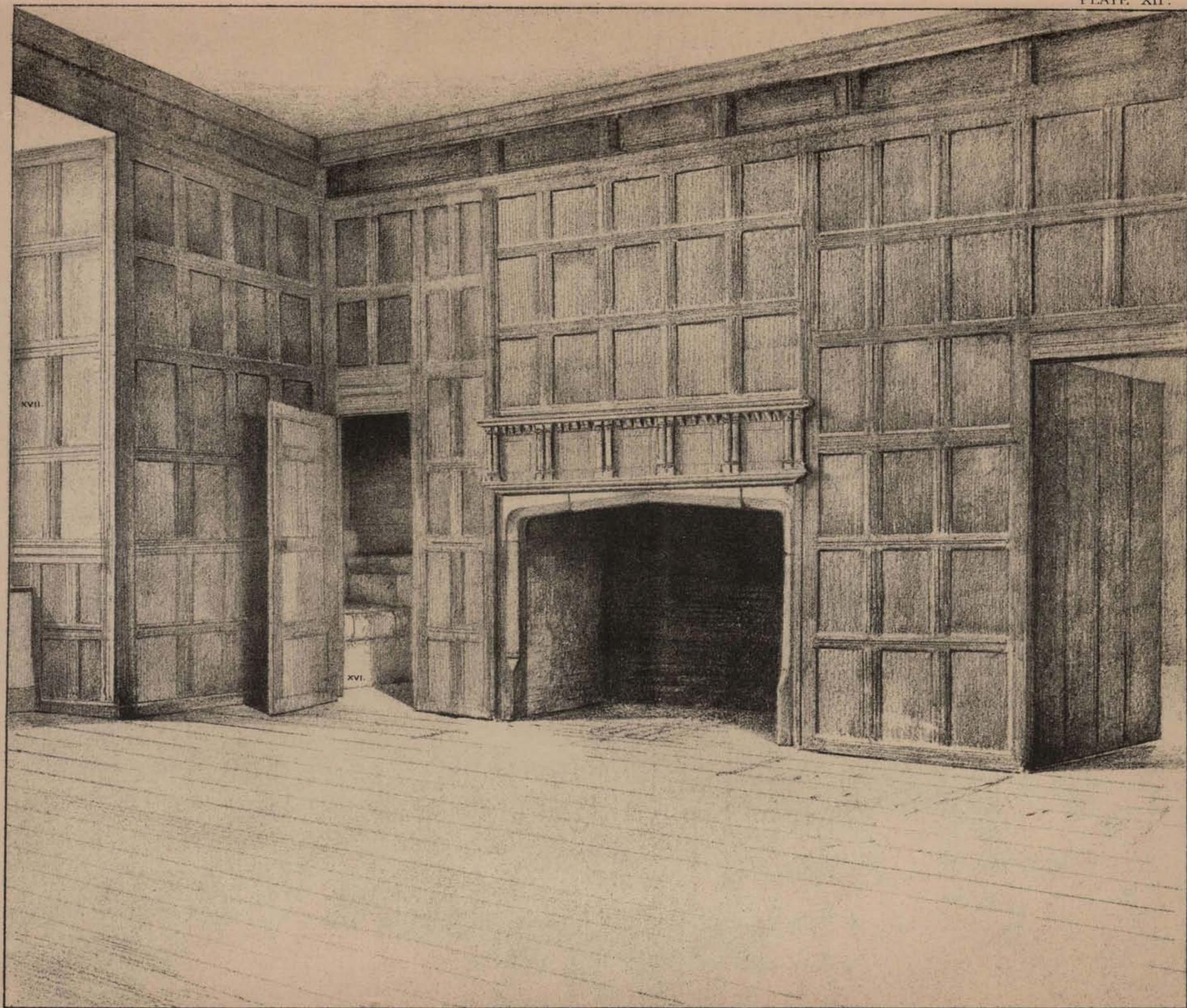
EXTERIOR ELEVATION.





INK-PHOTO, SPRAGUE & CO LONDON.

STAIRCASE, KING JOHN'S HOUSE.



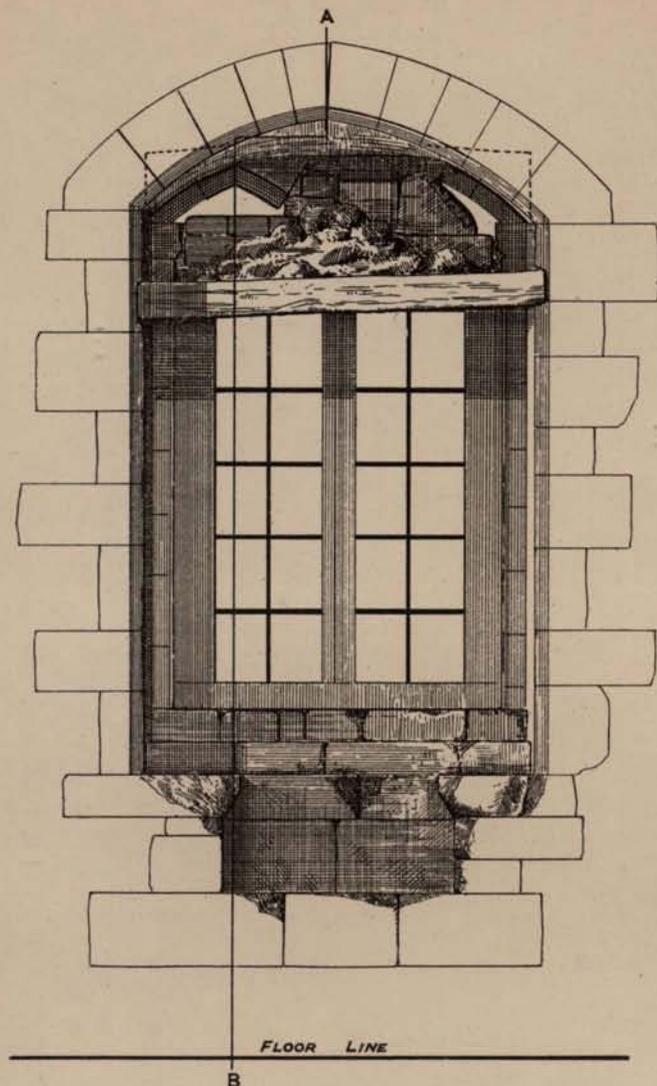
WEST END OF ROOM 11 ON FIRST FLOOR, KING JOHN'S HOUSE.



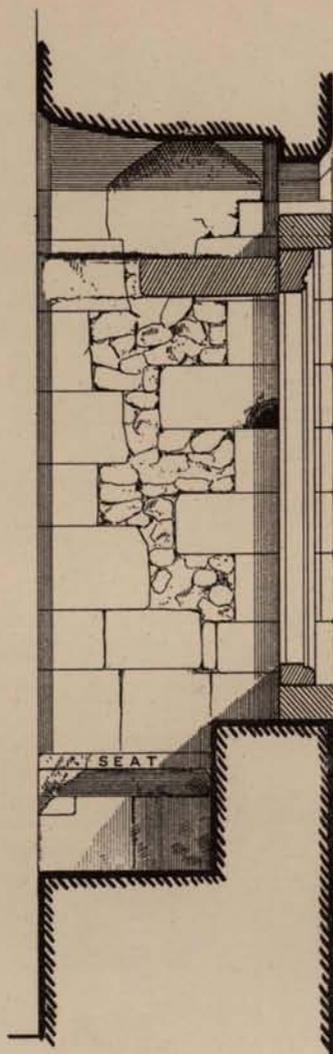
ROOM 10 ON FIRST FLOOR, KING JOHN'S HOUSE,
SHOWING THE WINDOW, LOOPHOLE AND DOORWAY DISCOVERED IN THE WALL.

INK-PHOTO, SWADLOW & CO. LONDON.

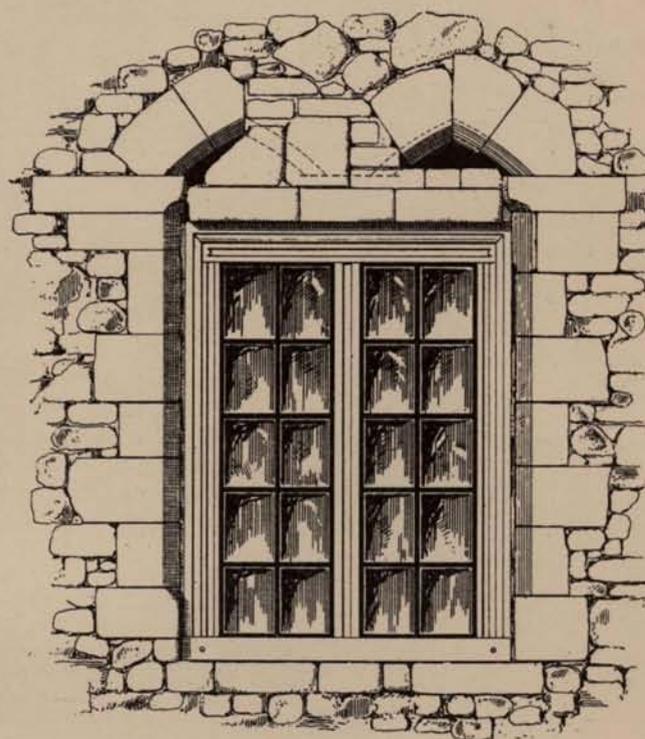
WINDOW N^o XV, ON FIRST FLOOR OF KING JOHN'S HOUSE.



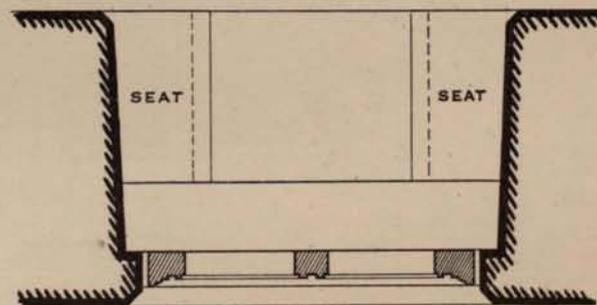
INTERIOR ELEVATION.



SECTION ON LINE A·B.

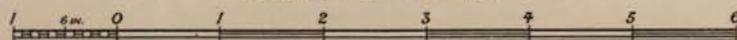


EXTERIOR ELEVATION.

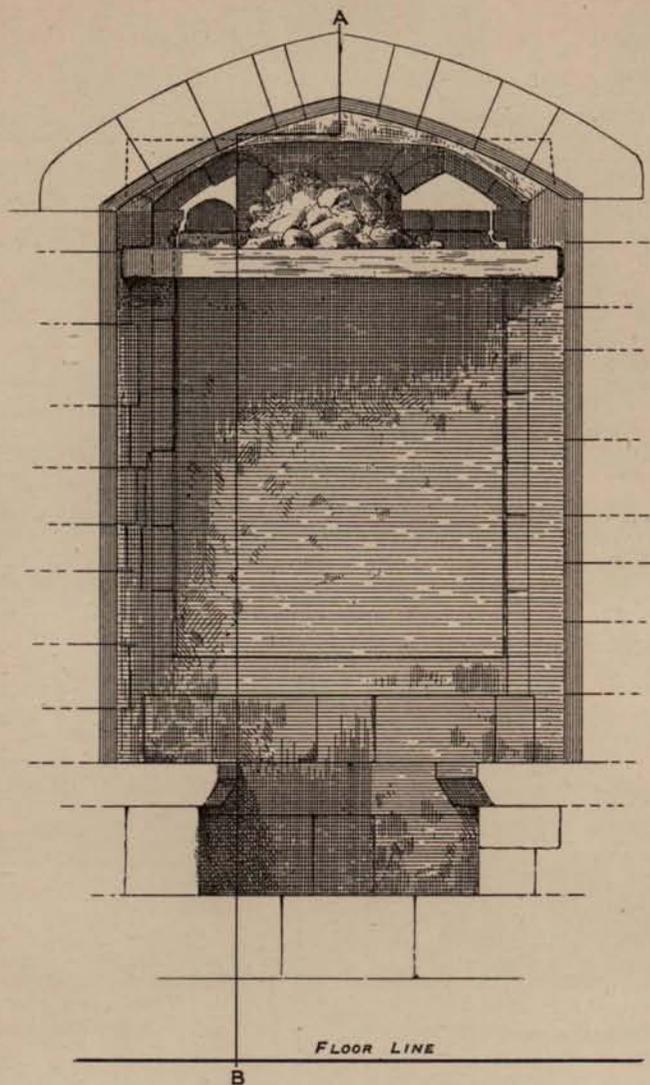


PLAN.

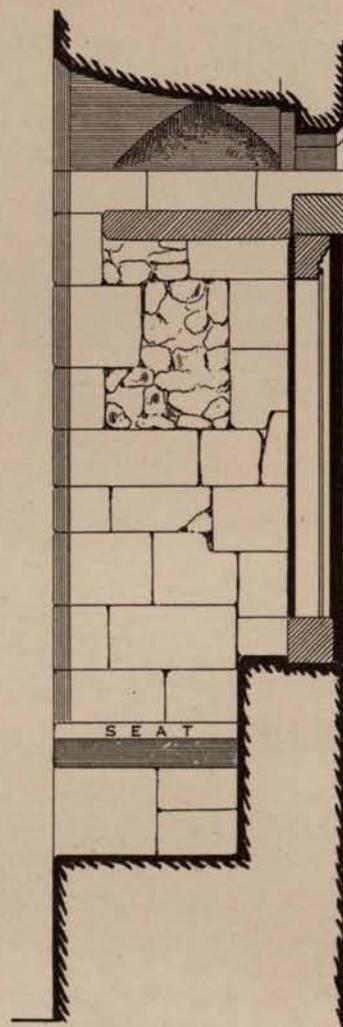
SCALE OF FEET.



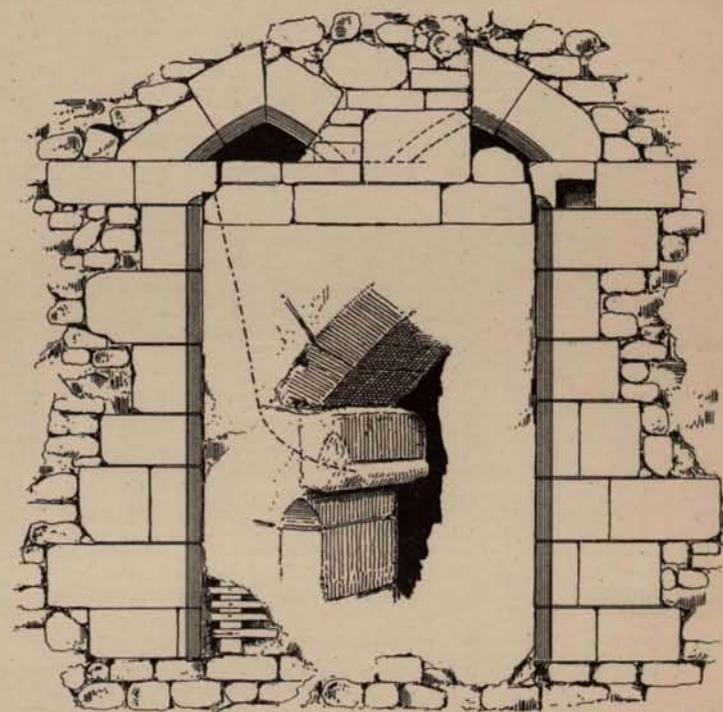
WINDOW N^o XVI, ON FIRST FLOOR OF KING JOHN'S HOUSE.



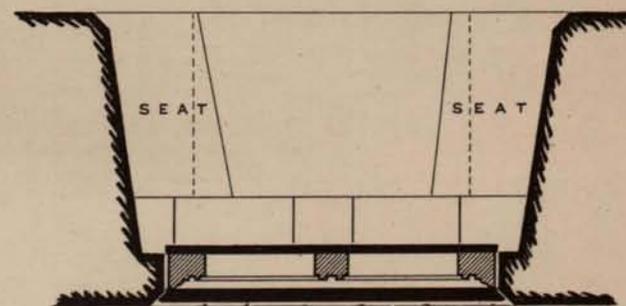
INTERIOR ELEVATION.



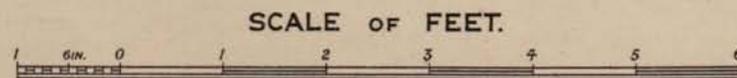
SECTION ON LINE A-B



EXTERIOR ELEVATION.



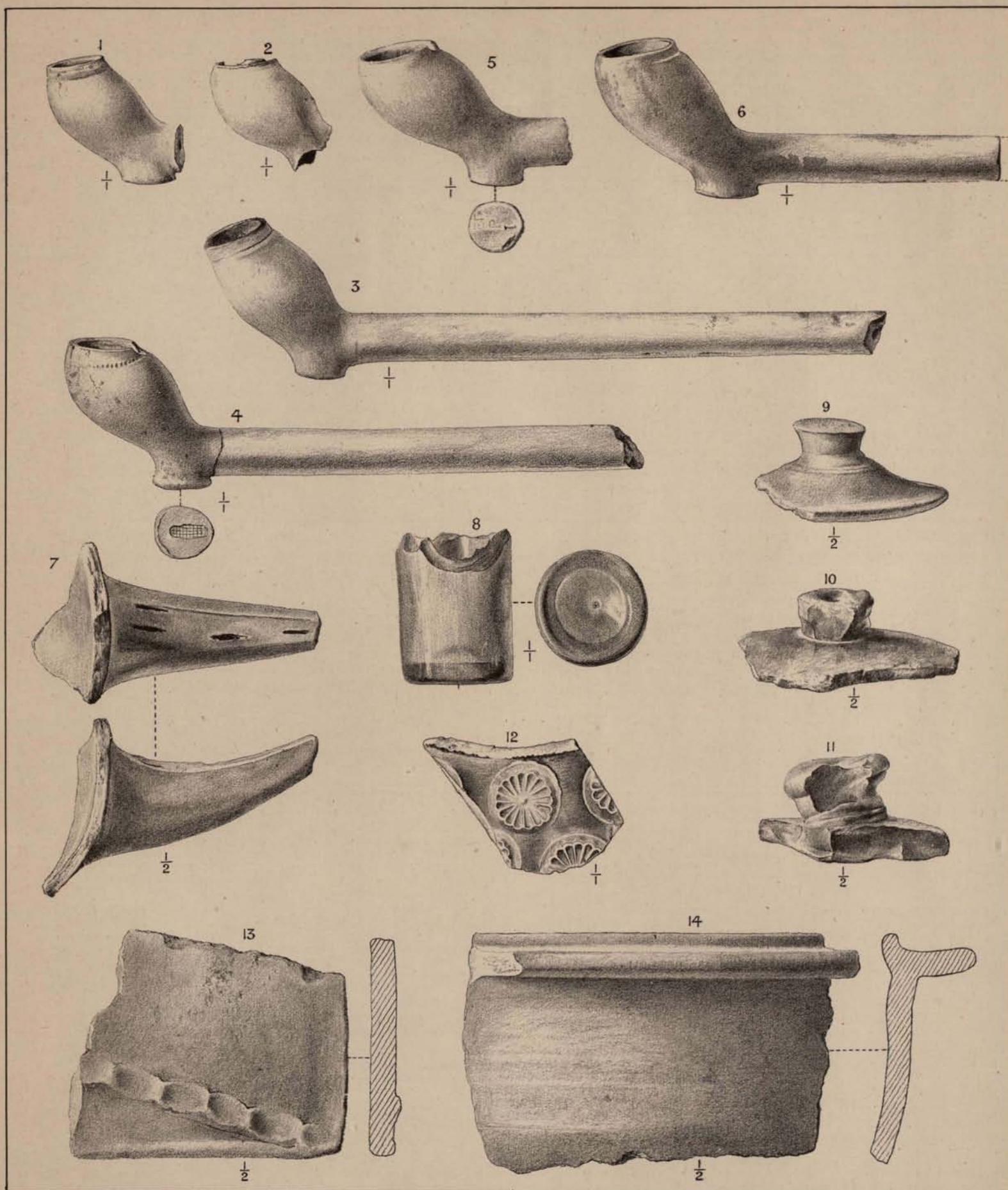
PLAN.





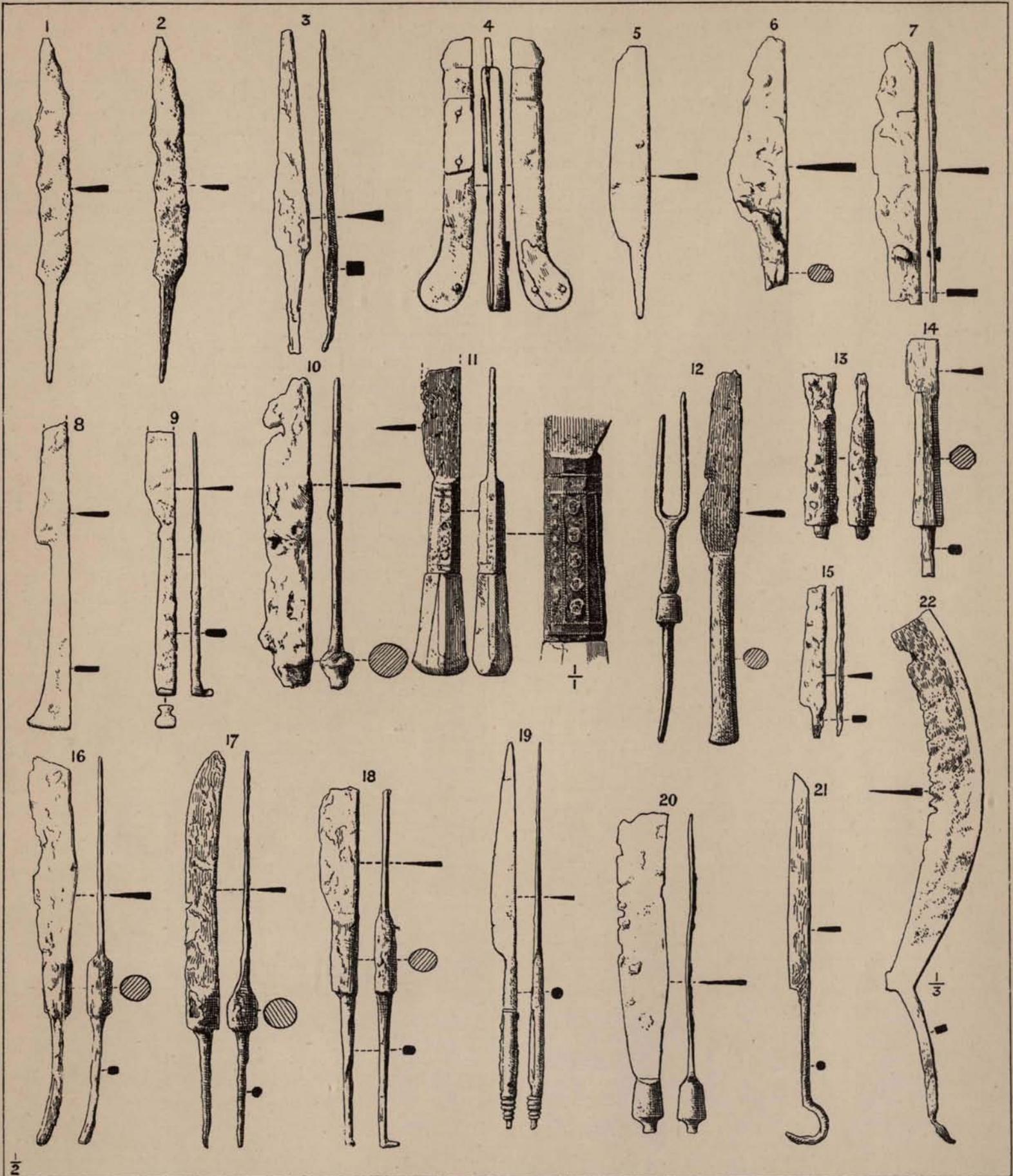
Hussard Publishing Union, Photo Litho. London, W.C.

FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY FOUND IN AND ABOUT KING JOHN'S HOUSE.



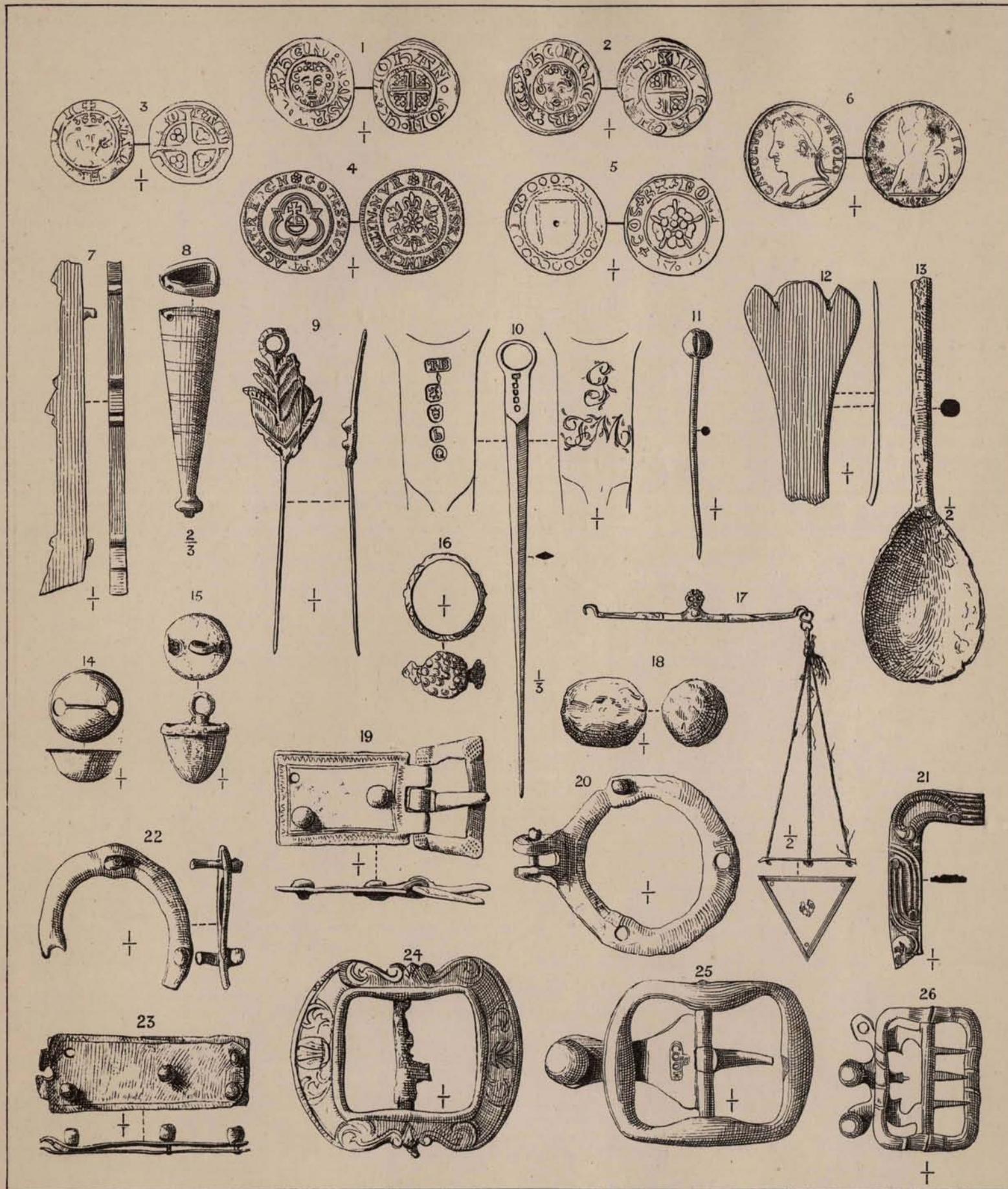
Henshaw Publishing Union, Photo Litho. London. W.C.

CLAY PIPES AND FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY AND GLASS FOUND IN AND ABOUT KING JOHN'S HOUSE.



Hanserd Publishing Union, Photo Litho. London. W.C.

IRON KNIVES, FORK, ETC., FOUND IN AND ABOUT KING JOHN'S HOUSE.



Hensard Publishing Union, Photo Litho. London, W.C.

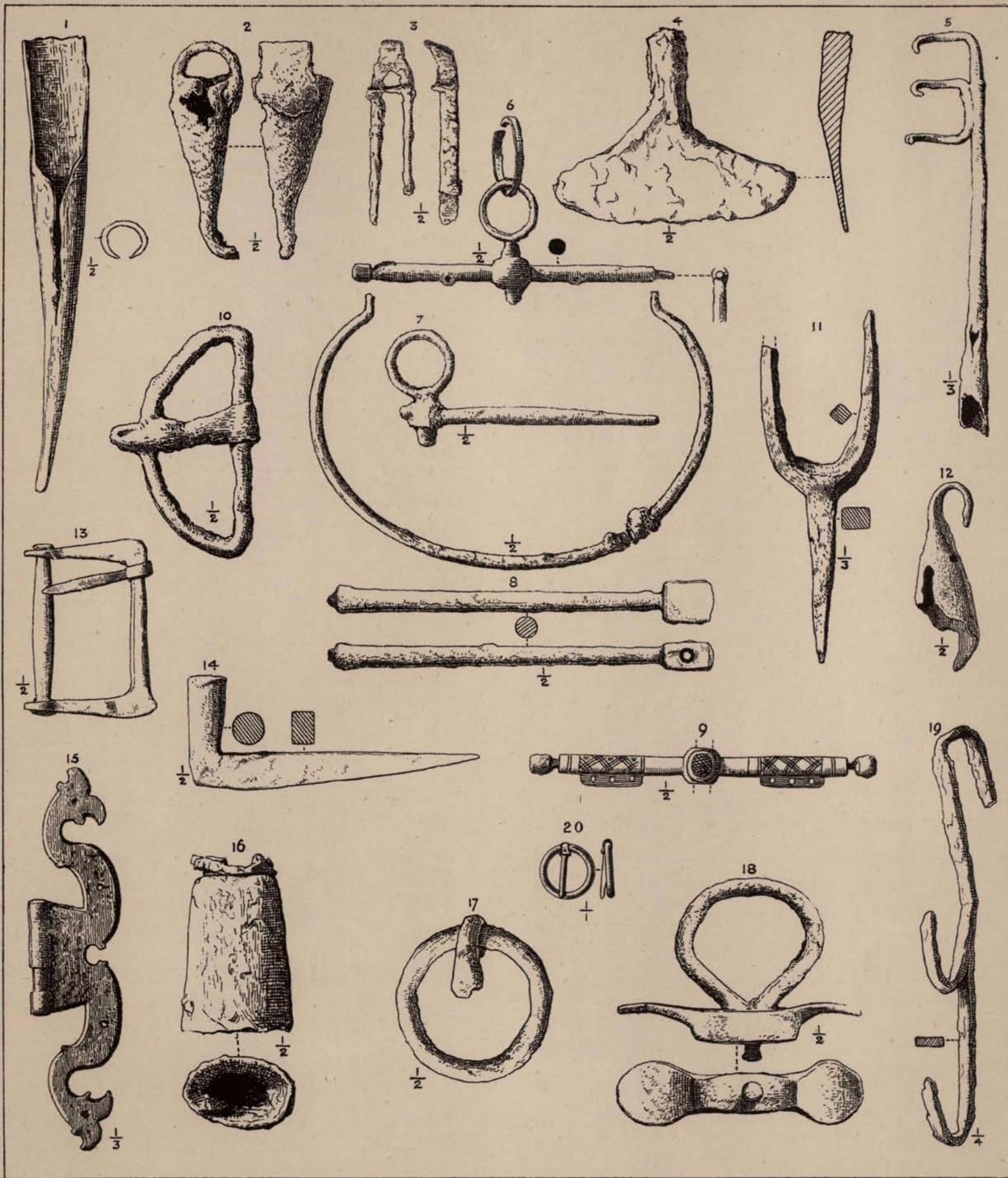
COINS, JETTONS, BUCKLES, SPOONS AND METAL OBJECTS FOUND IN AND ABOUT KING JOHN'S HOUSE.



1/2

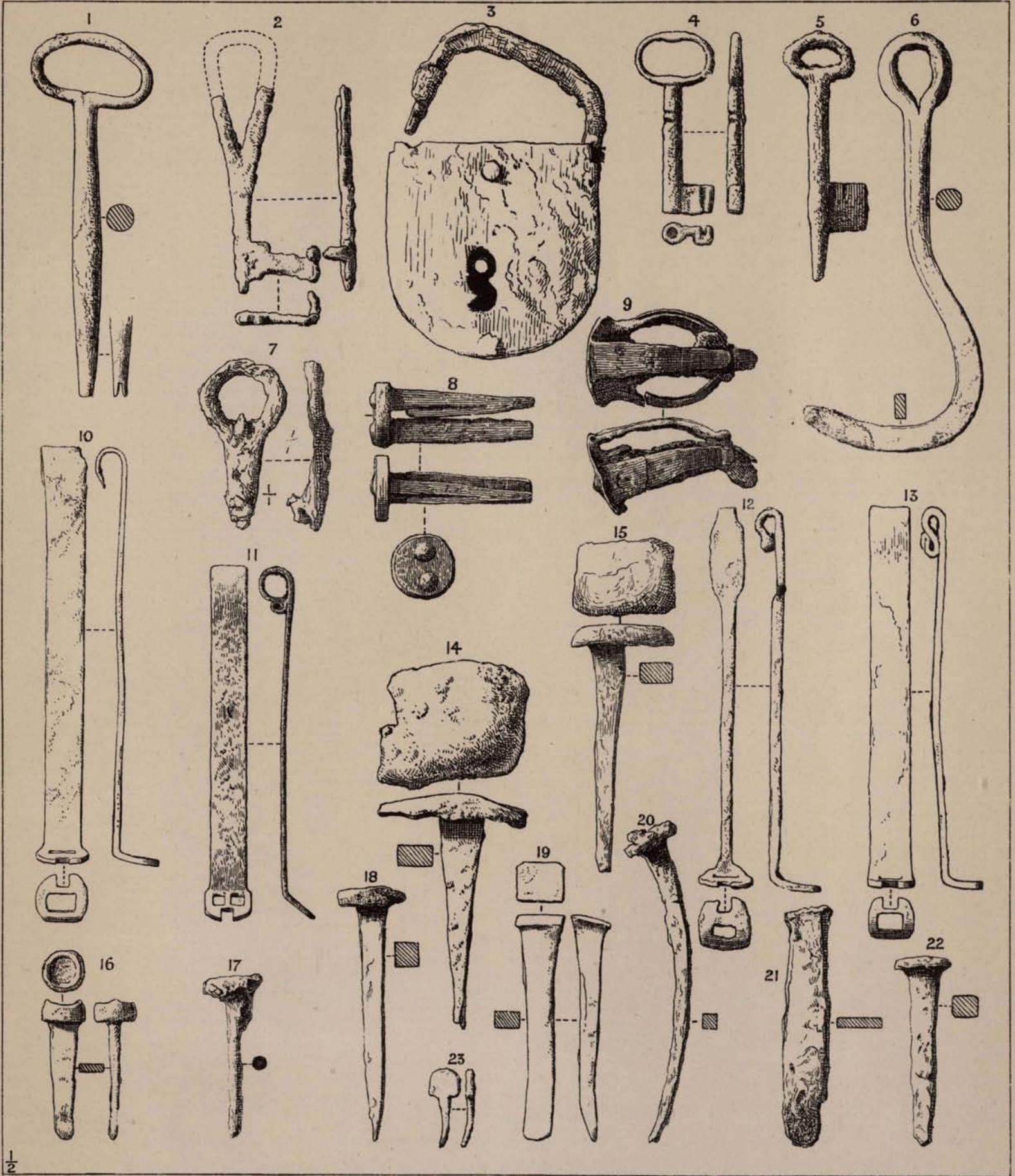
Hensard Publishing Union, Photo Litho. London. W.C.

IRON ARROW-HEADS, BRIDLE-BITS, SPURS AND OX-SHOES FOUND IN AND ABOUT KING JOHN'S HOUSE.



Hansard Publishing Union, Photo Litho, London, W.C.

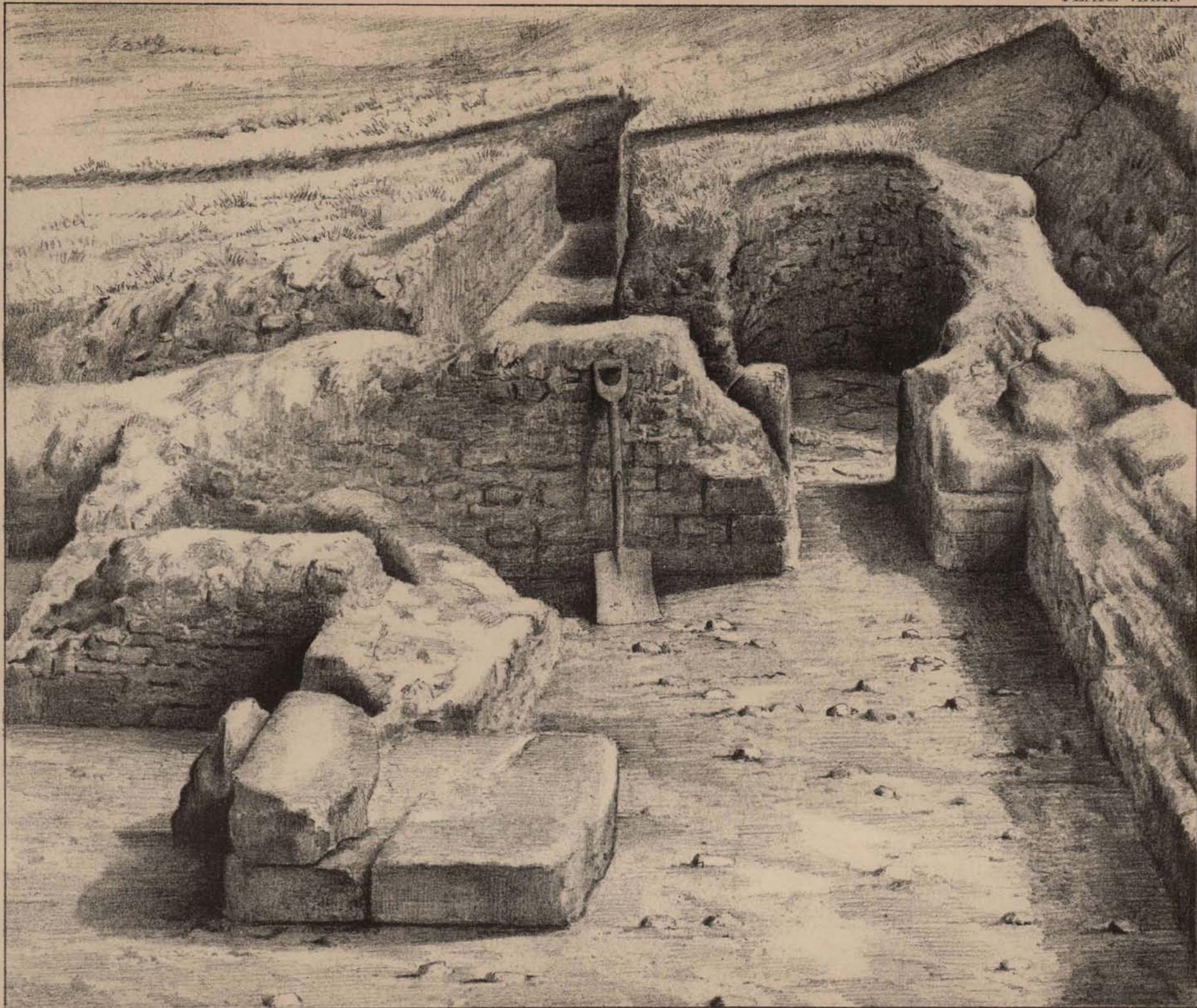
PURSE FRAMES, RING BROOCH AND OTHER METAL OBJECTS FOUND IN AND ABOUT KING JOHN'S HOUSE.



1/2

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PADLOCKS AND KEYS, IRON NAILS, ETC., FOUND IN AND ABOUT KING JOHN'S HOUSE.

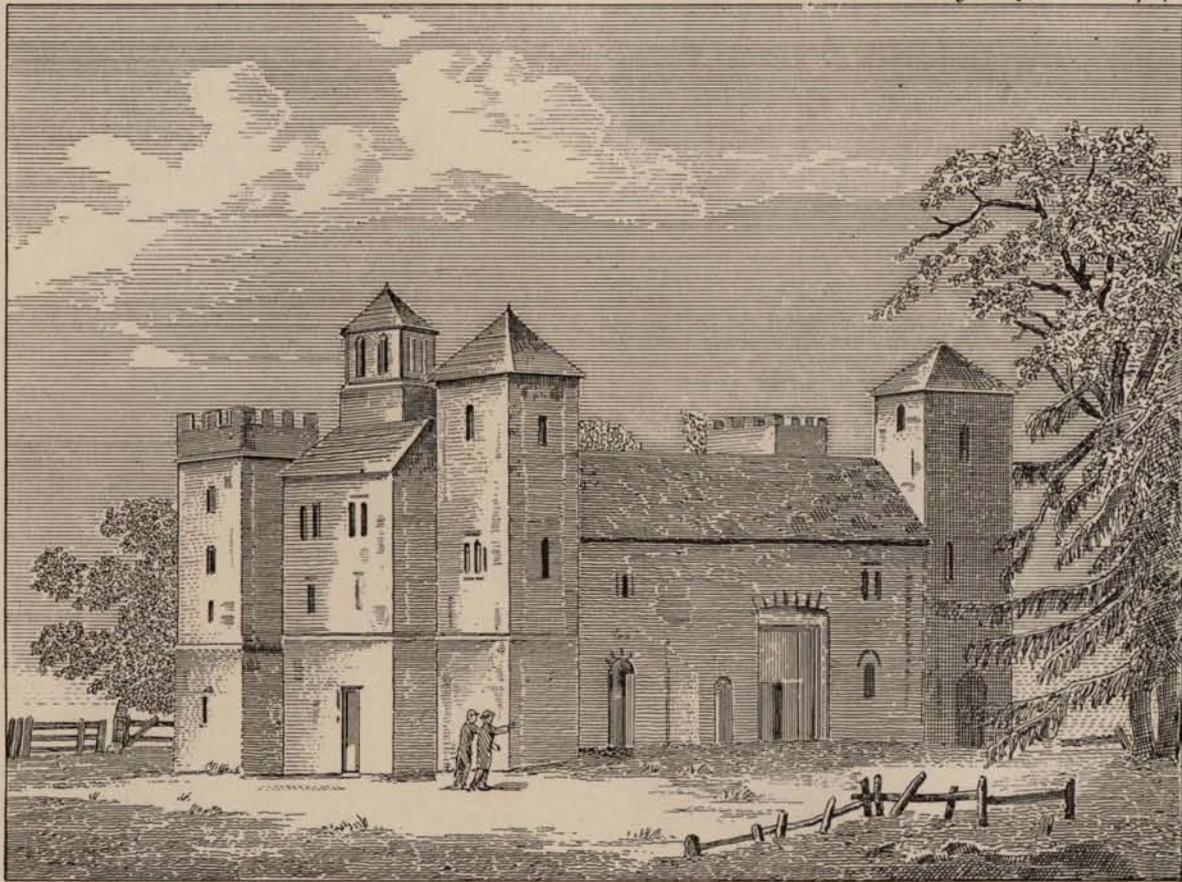


INK-PHOTO, SPRAGUE & O'LENDON.

FOUNDATIONS IN FIELD ADJOINING KING JOHN'S HOUSE.
LOOKING SOUTH.

PLATE XXV.

Gent. Mag. July 1811. Pl. II. p. 17.



Acton Burnell Castle,——Shropshire.

GB L 6

Sig.: G.B. L. 6

Tit.: King John's House, Tollard Roy:

Aut.: Pitt-Rivers, Augustus Henry La

Cód.: 1008084



