

Pen Pil

PR Box 2 / PZ

Number of

separate enclosures.

SUBJECT.

28 AUG 1884

(To be  
returned)

Ancient Monuments  
-  
Psn pits

This margin may not  
be written on.

MEMORANDA.

The Secretary

The enclosed letter has been  
left here by Mr. Sotheby, Bookseller,  
of no. 36, Piccadilly.

W.J.J.

28 Aug. '84.

General Pitt Rivers  
for my observations

W.J.J.

28 Aug. '84

A. M. P. A

Report on Pen Plô

Office of Works <sup>copy</sup>

A 8977

7. Nov. 1883.

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Ancient Monuments Protection

General Pitt Rivers

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Duties of the Inspector of Ancient Monuments.

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Memoranda.

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First Comment

I am certainly of opinion that the Excavation of such pits and other similar work is distinctly such as would come under the head of the official Duties of the Inspector of ancient Monuments.

There is a point raised by General Pitt Rivers which may be of some importance in the future viz: the defraying of the expense of such examinations by the Inspector himself.

General Pitt Rivers's successor may be a poor man and unable to do such work at his own expense. I think therefore that in future such examinations as are made should be paid for out of public money. But in that case the

Inspector would have to seek the authority of the Board before commencing operations, as to the cost of which he would have to furnish an estimate.

a.B.m

Nov/83.

Commr:

But if the work should be such as the Board could not authorize, it will still be open to General Pte Rivers to conduct the investigations at his own cost, in which case although the investigations would be private as far as cost is concerned the time so employed would be distinctly reckoned as devoted to official work.

G.S.L. Nov. 30. 83.

General Pte Rivers

to see

A.B.m.

Nov. 30. 83

Seen and returned to the Secretary

Dec 11. 1883.

a. Pte Rivers

Copy.

Ancient Monument Department  
Office of Works.  
6. Nov. 1883.  
PL Box 2 1P2

Secretary,

During the last fortnight I have been engaged in making excavations in the collection of pits commonly known as Pen pits near Stourton on the borders of Wiltshire, Dorset, and Somerset.

These pits ever since the time of Camden who mentions them in his Britannia<sup>1</sup> have formed a subject of warm dispute amongst Antiquaries up to the present time, some affirming that they were ~~merely~~ merely quarries for obtaining stone for millstones (querns), others believing them to be the remains of habitations. Learned papers have been written in favour of the latter hypothesis. and it has been suggested that a portion of the world be placed under its protection of government As the collection of pits has been estimated at 20,000, implying a population of something like 100,000 people, the ~~collect~~ existence of a prehistoric town of such a size would ~~materially alter~~ revolutionise our ideas as to the social condition of the Britons previous to the time of the Romans. The pits are being rapidly destroyed for obtaining stones for roadmaking and before all trace of

them is obliterated, it appeared to me desirable that an attempt should be made to ascertain by means of excavations which of these hypotheses is the correct one.

A Committee of the Somersetshire Archaeological Society, with which I was connected made some excavations a few years ago which resulted in their reporting that the evidence was in favour of quarries, but several of the Committee appended riders to the Report expressing their dissent from this view, and it was not favourably generally accepted in the locality.

Under these circumstances I decided to make a complete section through the hill laying bare the undisturbed rock and cutting through the pits to ascertain whether any sufficiently reliable evidence could be obtained to set at rest<sup>the</sup> the question which has so long been regarded as the crux of Antiquaries.

The result has been to confirm fully the report of the Committee of the Somerset Archaeological Society, and

made to obtain stone for querns, six of which, unfinished and cast aside as useless were found in one of the pits.

Not a fragment of pottery or any signs of human habitation have been found in any of the excavations made by me.

I am therefore of opinion that there is no evidence which would justify me in recommending that any portion of these pits should be placed under the protection of the Ancient Monuments Act.

My object in now bringing the subject to your notice is to request a decision from the First Commissioner of Works as to whether I may consider my time officially employed whilst making these investigations.

As regards the expense of the excavations I consider my salary with any addition from my private purse that I may think it desirable to make is amply sufficient to cover the cost of such excavations.

But as my time is in a great measure

I would ask to be informed whether an inquiry of this nature bearing on the ~~nature~~<sup>selection</sup> of the monuments to be recommended for the protection of Government, is to be considered part of my ~~duty~~ duties.

I would observe that my reason for postponing reference to you until after the investigation had been completed, was in order that I might be able to state whether or not the inquiry had been conclusive. Excavations of this kind are often inconclusive, and I did not think it advisable to refer a question relating to my duties as the Inspector of Ancient Monuments until practical results had been obtained.

I have the honor to be  
Sir

Your obedient servant

A. P. B. Rivers  
Lieut General  
Inspector of Ancient Monuments

P.O. Box 2182

Penpils

Nov 5<sup>th</sup>

Secretary

During the last fortnight there  
have been engaged in making excavation in  
the ~~the~~ collection of Pots <sup>commonly</sup> known as  
Pen pits near Stowton, on the borders of  
Wiltshire Dorset & Somerset.

These pits were since the time of Caenobitus  
his invasions then in his Britain have  
been a subject of much dispute amongst  
Archaeologists up to the present time. Some  
affirm that they <sup>were</sup> merely quarries for  
obtaining stone for wall stones (pavers) others  
believe them to be the remains of habitation,  
and limited buried objects have been written in  
favour of the latter by following

as the collection of pits <sup>hence</sup> has been estimated  
at 20,000 implying a population of something  
like 100,000 people. The question is  
whether such a small town could  
possibly subsist on so ~~large~~ <sup>small</sup> an area of land  
as the collection of the British pavers of the  
time of Roman. The pits are being rapidly  
discharged for obtaining stone for road making  
market and before <sup>all trace of them</sup> ~~they are~~ sold  
it is <sup>desirable</sup> to make an attempt  
should be made to ascertain by means of  
excavations made <sup>before</sup> ~~after~~ the removal of the  
the objects.

A committee of the Southern Archaeological Society  
with their President General Sir George  
Pawles as Vice President in their report  
that the evidence in favour of pavers was  
so far from the weight of opinion held with

to the report expressing their dissent from the view  
and it was not finally accepted "at Locality".

Under other circumstances I decided with  
a complete section through the later layers here  
the undisturbed rock & earth throats the  
pits to ascertain whether any ~~earlier~~ <sup>earlier</sup> could be found,  
reliable evidence could be obtained to set all at rest.  
The partner had him to say he regarded as  
the track of Autogamus.

The result has been to complete fully the report  
of the Committee of the British Archaeological Assoc.  
& thus that the pits were undoubtedly  
used to obtain some form <sup>possibly</sup> bone & shell of their  
inhabitants & lastly another wider one was found  
in an open pit at a height of fifteen or so feet  
of human habitation has been found in <sup>any</sup> of  
the excavations made <sup>thus far</sup>.

I am therefore of opinion that there is  
no evidence there would justify me in  
recommendation that any further <sup>excavation</sup> work  
should be placed under the direction of the  
Ancient Monuments Sec.

My object now is bring this subject to your  
attention to repeat a desire from the ~~last~~ first  
<sup>communication</sup> of work to be done ~~so~~ by my  
considering how I may <sup>safely</sup> explore & still  
make the investigation

as regards the expense of the excavation. I consider  
my salary with any addition for expenses  
such that my <sup>allowance</sup> which is double to make <sup>an ample</sup>  
allowance to cover the ~~expenses~~ <sup>cost</sup> of such excavations.  
But as you know <sup>it is</sup> a great measure under  
the control of the government. I would <sup>ask to</sup> be informed whether an expense of this nature

bearing on the nature of the documents to be recommended for publication the protection of persons is to be considered last of all.

I would observe that by reason of the postponement referred to herein ~~in the matter~~ while after the investigation had been completed was in order that I might be able to make such a result as at the <sup>inquiry</sup> ~~investigation~~ had been concluded. <sup>Kings</sup> - are ~~of this~~ <sup>advisable</sup> often inconclusive and I did not think it ~~desirable~~ to refer a final report relative to my duties in the speech of absent persons until it had been ascertained whether the inquiry had or ~~had not~~ <sup>had very</sup> practical results could be obtained.

Very truly yours to the  
Sir.

John C. Davis  
Postmaster General