

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological  
Institute.

February 3rd, 1904.

Sir HENRY H. HOWORTH, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., F.R.S., V.P.S.A.,  
*President*, in the Chair.

Mr. M. J. WALHOUSE exhibited specimens of Indian weapons, and gave some descriptive notes thereon.

The PRESIDENT and Mr. FLOWMAN took part in the discussion.

The Rev. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A., read a paper on the College of Fotheringhay.

Mr. R. GARRAWAY RICE and the PRESIDENT took part in the discussion.

Dr. Cox's paper will be printed in the *Journal*.

March 2nd, 1904.

Sir HENRY H. HOWORTH, *President*, in the Chair.

Mr. R. E. GOOLDEN, F.S.A., read a paper by Dr. Russell Forbes on some recent excavations in the Roman Forum, illustrated by plan and photographs.

The PRESIDENT and Mr. HENRY WILSON took part in the discussion.

Mr. T. CATO WORSFOLD read a paper on the Serpent Column of the Delphic Oracle, illustrated by photographs.

The PRESIDENT contributed some observations thereon.

April 6th, 1904.

Dr. TALFOURD ELY, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Mr. HERBERT JONES, F.S.A., read a report by Dr. T. GANN to the Governor of British Honduras, which had been transmitted to the Society for information by the Secretary of State for the Colonies of a visit to the ruins on the Colombia Branch of the Rio Grande. The report was illustrated by a plan and photographs.

The HON. TREASURER, Mr. PEERS, and the CHAIRMAN took part in the discussion.

The report has been printed in Vol. XX (second series) of the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*.

The HON. SECRETARY read a paper by Mr. H. P. MITCHELL upon a Mediaeval Chalice and Paten recently discovered in Iceland, illustrated by photographs. The paper is printed in the *Journal*.

Mr. PEERS, Mr. BLASHILL and the CHAIRMAN took part in the discussion.

May 4th, 1904.

Sir HENRY H. HOWORTH, *President*, in the Chair.

Three antient bayonets were exhibited and described by Viscount DILLON, F.S.A., and observations thereon were made by Colonel BAYLIS, the PRESIDENT and Mr. PLOWMAN.

Viscount DILLON read a paper on Ransom, tracing its history from early times, which is printed in the *Journal*.

The PRESIDENT and Mr. GARRAWAY RICE took part in the discussion.

Professor W. BOYD DAWKINS, F.R.S., read a paper on the Roman and pre-Roman Roads of Northern and Eastern Yorkshire.

The PRESIDENT contributed observations thereon.

June 1st, 1904.

Sir HENRY H. HOWORTH, *President*, in the Chair.

Mr. C. R. PEERS, F.S.A., read a paper on the White Monastery, near Sohag, Upper Egypt, illustrated by plans.

The PRESIDENT, Mr. SOMERS CLARKE and Mr. CRUM took part in the discussion. The paper is printed in the *Journal*.

Mr. PHILIP M. JOHNSTON read a paper, describing the wall paintings in Southampton Church, Oxfordshire, and exhibited coloured illustrations thereof.

Mr. PAINE, the Rev. BEDFORD PIM and the PRESIDENT took part in the discussion.

Mr. JOHNSTON's paper will be printed in the *Journal*.

July 6th, 1904.

Sir HENRY H. HOWORTH, *President*, in the Chair.

Mr. JAMES HILTON, F.S.A., exhibited a large engraving, with Chronograms on Joseph I. the boy King of Hungary, and an explanation thereof was read by the HON. SECRETARY.

The PRESIDENT contributed some observations thereon.

The Rev. R. ASHINGTON BULLEN read a paper on the archaeological results of the recent discoveries at Harlyn Bay, Cornwall, illustrated by numerous specimens and photographs.

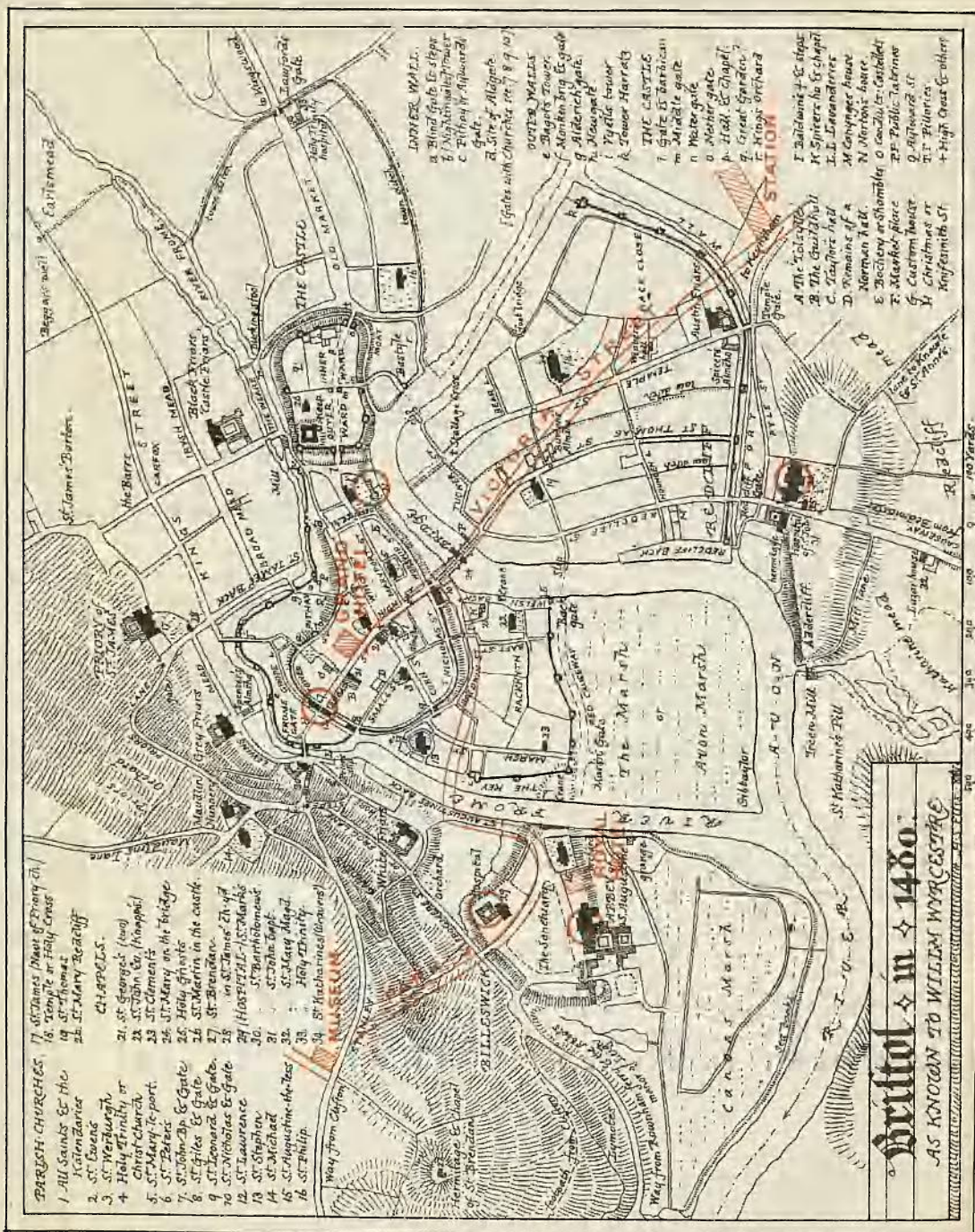
The PRESIDENT and Mr. BRABROOK took part in the discussion.

## ANNUAL MEETING AT BRISTOL.

19th July to 26th July, 1904.

Tuesday, 19th July.

The inaugural meeting was held at 12 noon, at the Council House, when the Lord Mayor of Bristol, Sir R. H. Symes, received the members of the Institute and opened the proceedings with a few words of welcome. Mr. Francis F. Fox, F.S.A., also welcomed the Institute as President of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society.



The red lines indicate modern streets, and the circles places to be visited.

The President of the Institute, Sir Henry H. Howorth, K.C.I.E., F.R.S., V.P.S.A., having thanked the Lord Mayor and Mr. Fox for their kind words, the chair was taken by the President of the meeting, the Lord Bishop of Bristol, D.D., F.S.A., who delivered the following address :

" My Lord Mayor,—In the name of this meeting of archaeologists in Bristol, numbering as it does so many friends of mine of whom I really scarcely know whether to say that they are very old friends or very young, of which I have the honour of being President, I beg leave to thank you heartily for giving to us the countenance of your high office. As one of your own citizens, I will venture to add that is a cause of active pleasure to me that it is you, Sir Robert, who occupy the civic throne and in that capacity receive us here. You have occupied that throne, I believe, for a longer period than any of your predecessors of whom we have record. Your fellow citizens feel that all whom you officially receive are safe in your hands, whether it be a Monsignor as yesterday, or a Bishop as to-day ; as last week a Royal Princess, or as this week a Royal Institute. Of the warmth of our welcome, let the fans and the thermometers speak.

" Every one here no doubt is familiar with the fact, to which you, my Lord Mayor, have called our attention, that the Royal Archaeological Institute met here in the year 1851. They met, as we meet, for eight days in July ; they were received, as we are received, at noon, by the Chief Magistrate, at that time Sir John Haberfield, whose striking personality is so well shown in the portrait in the parlour here. The occasion was a marked one in the history of the Institute, as the first sentence of the Report for that year will show. It runs thus : 'The first Annual Assembly of the Institute, held in the western counties of England, in compliance with the wishes of many members of the Society assembled at Oxford in 1850, commenced in Bristol, with the fullest encouragement on the part of the municipal authorities of that city.'

" The separate office of President of the meeting appears to have been created since that time. A famous President of the Institute, the second Marquis and 10th Earl of Northampton, President also of the Royal Society, had died six months before the visit of 1851, and Lord Talbot de Malahide came here as President in his stead. After a short speech, he gave place to the President-elect, Mr. John Scandrett Harford of Blaize Castle, a name highly esteemed among us, who then delivered an address, long, learned, able, and interesting. Those Presidents are well represented to-day by the President of the Institute, Sir Henry Hoyle Howorth, a man of mark in a bewildering number of divergent lines of research, from China to Peru. In his honour I should like to repeat a speech I once made when proposing his health as a guest at our Alpine Club dinner. He devotes to the successful study of archaeology the time which he can spare from endless competing interests, including the composition of letters of warm controversy in *The Times* newspaper. His private life is marked by an abundant flow of the milk of human kindness, which seems to be a little affected by the weather when exposed in the columns of *The Times*.

" Lord Talbot de Malahide set the example of a short address in 1851. I propose to follow that example, and at my own request twenty



minutes is the time allotted to me. I can clearly not cover in full detail quite the whole of our proceedings in that period of time, long as the twenty minutes will no doubt seem to you. I shall therefore only refer to one or two points of larger or more general interest. And, first, something must be said about the ancient city in which we are met.

"You will see the main outlines of the Saxon town preserved with unusual clearness; unusual, considering the vast growth which has supervened. I call it Saxon, but in my belief the outlines are British. If you place side by side the simple ground plan of the nucleus of Bristol, and the ground plan of the early British fortress of Malmesbury, one of the most unchanged ground plans in the kingdom, you will see that the resemblance is most striking. At Bristol, the river Frome and the Avon surrounded the site, except at one narrow neck where in later times the Norman Castle and the New Gate barred the approach. Below the town, the two rivers joined and flowed on together to the sea. At Malmesbury, the Newnton water and the same river Avon played exactly the same part. They enclosed the site, except at the narrow neck where in later times the Norman Castle and the West Gate barred the approach. Below the town, the two rivers joined and flowed on together to Lacock and Bath and Bristol. This looks as if the Britons on the Avon had a fixed principle in their methods of forming strongholds. When we go to Malmesbury next Thursday, you will see all these features with striking clearness; whereas in Bristol they are greatly obscured, especially by the fact that the turbulent and mischievous river Frome is now made to run in tunnels underground. The resemblance is of course not in any way spoiled by the fact that at Malmesbury the rivers run from west to east, from which it follows that the main gate, by the Castle, is the West Fort; at Bristol they run from east to west, and the Castle and the gate are at the east. In these two cases we have, as I believe, as clear examples as can be found in this island of British strongholds retaining their outlines to the present day, notwithstanding the super-position at Bristol of a Saxon town, a Norman town, a mediaeval town, and, since the Tudor time, when Bristol was fortunate enough to get a Bishop, an English city.

"It is open to the imagination to suggest that the early British camp here was afterwards put into order, and made into a place of permanent residence and defence, by the Romans. The two main thoroughfares run at right angles to one another, intersecting at the centre and forming a cross. The northern limb of the cross leans a little towards the west, but the orientation is otherwise rather curiously correct.

"We have the added interest of a church at three of the four angles of the cross, while in the centre of the meeting place of the highways there stood the High Cross of Bristol. To see the Cross, you must go to Stourton in Wilts. Of the churches you can see two still *in situ*, each in its own special way being worthy of inspection. The other church is represented by the Council House, in which we are now met.

"Further, at the points at which the two highways cut the encircling walls on the north, west, and south, again were churches, and of course gates. To the east was the only approach by land, on

the narrow neck between the two rivers. This, being the point most liable to hostile attack, was naturally the point which in the early times was least secure and safe for the site of a church; the point at which the changes have been greatest, as successive methods of defence have been rendered necessary by successive methods of attack. In this region, but south of the main thoroughfare, there is now a fine church, the original building probably coinciding with the erection of the great tower by Earl Robert, which effectually blocked the approach from the east and made St. Peter's safe from attack. The old town, like the modern city, recognised the force of the saying, *Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott*.

"Of the churches at the other gates two remain, St. Nicholas and St. John. No member of the Institute should leave Bristol without visiting both of these churches, and both storeys of each, church and crypt. St. John's Church is the width of the town wall, and St. John's Gate is the only one of the four gates which remains.

"The original circular contour of the ramparts of the British fortress remains unchanged on the north, west, and south. If you emerge from the original fortress or camp by St. John's Gate on the north, and turn to the left, you can walk or drive by a fairly regular semi-circle till you reach St. Nicholas's Church, where was the gate on the south. On your way you pass the site of the west gate, St. Leonards, but it and its church have disappeared.

"Lest anyone should suppose that I am speaking of considerable distances from extreme point to extreme point, commensurate with the idea of a modern city with a population of some 400,000, I may say that the walk or drive which I have suggested, round this semi-circle, is only about 515 yards; while the distances from the central crossing to the three gates are in two cases 190 yards and in the third case to the south gate, only 125 yards. My Lord Mayor rules gently and quietly over a larger domain than did those turbulent and haughty chieftains, to whom there once came an unbelievable rumour, that some foolish and impudent barbarians had tried to land on the southern shore of Britain, led by a person called Cæsar.

"Among the multitude of interesting places within the reach of Bristol, it has of course been a difficult matter to make a selection of places to visit. How rich our store of archaeological neighbours is, may be gathered from the fact that we do not even include Berkeley Castle. Indeed, we leave Gloucestershire entirely alone, crowded as it is with striking objects, some of them almost at our gates. This tends to ethnological simplicity, for it almost eliminates the Hwiccas from the peoples whose lands we invade. I say almost, not altogether, because I claim that Bath was Hwiccian from the time of the Battle of Deorham in 577 to quite late in the Anglo-Saxon times. For the rest your visits will be paid to lands permanently occupied by the West Saxons, and the lands almost or quite as permanently occupied by the Britons. To one whose diocese includes, as the diocese of the Bishops of Bristol now does, besides the city itself, a considerable part of Hwiccian Gloucestershire, 100,000 people in British Somerset, and 80 parishes of West Saxon and British North Wilts, the characteristics of those various peoples, physical and otherwise, stand out clearly marked to this day. Of the relative value of those characteristics, I prefer,

for bishops are said to be a timid folk, to speak in the several districts, and not before reporters. The two types of skull, the long and the round, are still located with curious accuracy. There is probably no place in the kingdom where this is more clearly the case than at Malmesbury, in but not of the West Saxon land. It was a great British fortress down to the year 656. Its isolation in the dense forests, and its established importance as a British and Scotie school of learning, preserved its individuality and kept its population British after the conquest by the West Saxons. King Athelstan riveted that stamp upon it, by presenting it with a large estate, to be held by commoners, who must reside within the walls of the town, and must be sons of commoners or men who have married commoners' daughters. Those strict provisions account for the accuracy with which the boundaries of the town have been preserved, and for the British roundness of the skulls. As the early Britons were a somewhat hasty folk, and there may be some of their descendants present who retain the hereditary temper, I desire to point out that the round skull, and the delicate cheek bones, and the well-shaped jaws, of the Britons, were and are features of beauty; and it is evident that if a skull is—say 24 inches in circumference, there is more room for brain if it is round than if it is long and narrow. Still, I would warn you that they are a little touchy on this point, those good ancient Britons whom you will see on Thursday. I was giving an address in the old council house of the commoners of Malmesbury some time ago, and I gave the facts about the roundness of the Malmesbury skulls, without the lubricating statements I have now made about the beauty of their faces and the great brain capacity of their heads. When I had finished the senior warden rose, and spoke with unmistakable meaning and emphasis, 'We know nothing about the shape of our skulls; but we reckon to have as much in 'em as other folk.'

"Mr. Hope and Mr. Brakspear, and this present President, trust that when you are at Malmesbury you will be pleased to approve the work we have done to arrest the threatened decay there. I personally regard it as among the most conservative works done in this generation.

"I will in conclusion only refer to one point of detail; but it is a detail of very high interest, affecting an event of the very highest importance. When you dive down into the Severn Tunnel on Friday and Tuesday next, you will be very few miles from the striking Severn Cliff at Aust. When you are at Malmesbury next Thursday, you will be only a few miles from Cricklade. At one or other of those two places, both in the diocese of Bristol, Augustine of Canterbury, come to found a new Church of the English, met the representatives of the ancient British Church. At which of the two places the meeting really took place, I do not like to say, dare not even hint, as being one of a timid class, last the champion of Aust, who is to give you some samples of his stores of accurate learning at Redcliffe Church this afternoon, should be within striking distance.

"On that occasion the Saxons and the Britons could not agree, and a good deal of unpleasantness was engendered, lasting for centuries. The Britons on the other side of the Severn would not pray in the same church with West Saxons, or sit at the same table. If a Saxon

left anything at a meal, the Briton threw it to dogs and swine. Before a Briton would condescend to use a dish which a Saxon had used, it must be scoured with sand or purified with fire. The Briton would not give the Saxon the kiss of peace ; a blessing, I suspect, in a rather thin disguise. If a Saxon crossed the Severn, the Britons would hold no communication with him till he had endured a penance of forty days. You will have an opportunity, on two of your days here, of observing whether these practices still exist on the other side of the Severn. But here in Bristol, however British we may have been in the times which to archaeologists are the times that occupy their thoughts, I can assure the members of this meeting, as being myself now a Bristol man, that this ancient city carefully keeps up its mediaeval and modern reputation for receiving and welcoming visitors as one that entertaineth angels, awares."

A vote of thanks to the Bishop for his address terminated the proceedings.

After luncheon a visit was paid to some of the more important ancient buildings in the city, beginning with the Cathedral church. Here the members, having been received by the Dean, Dr. Pigou, assembled at the twelfth-century chapter-house to hear a description of the building from Canon Barnett, who afterwards conducted the party round the church and pointed out the chief features of interest.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE remarked on the resemblance to Spanish work shown in the well-known recesses for tombs in the walls of the presbytery and elsewhere, as a result of the foreign influence to which Bristol as a great port was specially liable.

A move was next made to the church of St. Mark, till recently known as the Mayor's Chapel, the history and leading features of which were pointed out by Mr. W. R. BARKER. This formed the church of a priory of Black Canons, founded first as an eleemosynary establishment by one of the Gaunt family. The church was originally cruciform and aisleless, of excellent thirteenth century work, but in the fourteenth century a south aisle was added to the western half of the nave, and in the succeeding century the south transept was carried up as a tower. To the east of this, in the reign of Henry VIII., was added the richly decorated Poinz Chapel with a fan vault and a gorgeous floor of Spanish tiles. This floor has been somewhat disarranged, possibly for the digging of graves, and patched with mediaeval English tiles, but preserves in the main its original design. The great west window is a fine example of the beginning of the fourteenth century, and the eastern end owes its reconstruction late in the fifteenth century to the munificence of Miles Salley, Bishop of Llandaff (*ob.* 1516), whose tomb and effigy remain in the north wall. The church is rich in monumental remains of all dates, including several interesting effigies of cross-legged knights.

The rich fifteenth-century reredos and canopied niches flanking the altar, with much else in the church, have undergone a good deal of repair, but the building still contains very much of interest.

The windows contain some ancient glass, both French and English, which was bought at Beckford's sale, and comes from Fonthill Abbey. No record of its former location exists, which is unfortunate in view of the great interest of some parts of it. A good deal of it seems to be



English work of the time of Henry VIII., and some of this glass bears a strong resemblance in colour and style to that in the windows of King's College Chapel at Cambridge.

The flat panelled fifteenth-century wooden ceiling conceals the original thirteenth-century high-pitched roof.

Mr. HOPE pointed out that the quire of the thirteenth-century church extended more than half-way down the nave, as evidenced by the position in the south wall of a piscina belonging to one of the nave altars.

The fine and well-known church of St. Mary Redcliffe was next inspected, the Rev. C. S. TAYLOR giving a description of the building, showing the development from a thirteenth-century cross church. The whole church was remodelled in the fourteenth century, and finally brought to its present form in the fifteenth. On the south face of the north-west tower a thirteenth-century corbel and the profile of two arches give the height and spacing of the original nave vault. The transepts possess the unusual feature in a church of this kind of east and west aisles, and are entirely of the fourteenth century, including their vaults and clerestories. Whether like vaults and clerestories existed in the nave and chancel at this time is not clear, but it is difficult to see how they should have failed to do so, and the rebuilding in their present form in the fifteenth century is puzzling. The intention of the splendid octagonal north porch, built in the fourteenth century in front of the thirteenth century porch, was much discussed. A famous image of our Lady once stood in it, and its arrangements suggest that it was also meant for the keeping and periodical display of some relic or relics. The small building attached to the gatehouse of Worksop Priory, Notts., is perhaps a parallel to it. A quantity of ancient stained glass, of various dates, has been collected into the windows of the lowest stage of the tower, and there are several wrought-iron screens of early eighteenth-century work of excellent and in parts unusual design.

Returning into the more ancient part of the town, the party reached St. Peter's Hospital, a half-timber house, now used as the offices of the Bristol Board of Guardians. The visitors were here received by Mr. EVANS, the chairman, and Mr. HISCOCK, the vice-chairman of the Board, and then assembled in the old Court-room, when Mr. J. J. SIMPSON read the following notes on the history of the building:

"This building is an interesting example of the picturesque domestic architecture of olden times, perhaps the completest specimen remaining in the city, some portions dating from the fourteenth century and other portions dating from the commencement of the seventeenth century. The earliest ascertained owner of the house, or an earlier one on the same site, was John Corne, who in 1401 disposed of it to Thomas Norton, who had come into a great fortune through Elias Spelly, Mayor of Bristol in 1390-1. Thomas Norton was himself Mayor of Bristol in 1413. In 1435 the mansion passed into the hands of Norton's two sons, Thomas and Walter, who divided it into two dwellings, Thomas residing in the eastern and Walter in the western portion of the building. The whole came into the possession and occupancy of Walter Norton in 1458. Walter had two sons, both named Thomas, and two daughters, married to wealthy

Bristolians, Robert Strange (thrice Mayor) and John Shipward, jun. (Mayor 1477-8). One of these sons was notorious in 1479 for his hostility to the Mayor, William Spencer, against whom he alleged high treason to the King (Edward IV.), a very long and interesting account of which appears as a 'Remembrance,' compiled by John Twynho, then Recorder, in the Great Red Book of the City. The mansion remained in the occupation of successive generations of the Norton family until 1580, when Sir George Norton, the then owner, and also owner of the mansion at Leigh, sold it to Henry Newton, afterwards Sir Henry Newton, of Barr's Court. The next known owner was Robert Chambers (1602), who sold it in 1607 to Robert Aldworth, a wealthy merchant, whose initials are to be seen on the river front, with the date 1612. At the latter date this gentleman made considerable alterations and additions, practically rebuilding the house in the style of the period, for in a later deed it is described as having been 'by the said Robert Aldworth erected and new built.' In September, 1612, the Corporation granted him, at a fee farm rent of £3, the fee of another house in the same parish of St. Peter, and it is possible that this acquisition forms the earlier portion of the building, which the alderman left unaltered. At any rate, this eastern frontage in the churchyard is of much earlier date, and there is little doubt that it formed part of the original edifice of the Nortons. The open timbered Gothic roof over the Jacobean plaster ceiling in the court-room is also of this earlier date, and was probably the canopy of the great hall of the mansion before the reconstruction of 1612, and extended from the back to the front of the building. The street frontage, with its bold spurs and brackets, which sustain the successive stories, the carved fillets between the stages, the grotesque woodwork, panels, bay windows, and gables form part of the reconstruction effected in 1612 by Aldworth. So is the court-room, the chief apartment of the house, a beautiful Jacobean sitting-room of Aldworth's time, with its panelling of oak and its sumptuously executed plaster-work ceiling, constructed in square, diamond, and quatrefoil compartments in bold relief, with floral ornaments, emblematical devices and winged figures, fringed with a deep cornice. The window some time ago replaced a former one which had bold stone mullions. The adjoining apartment is similar in character, but there are some quaint sculptured figures in the porch of the river front, near the monogram and date (1612) before referred to. Practically all other portions of the building are of modern reconstruction. Briefly pursuing the history of the building from Aldworth's time (and, by the way, there is a fine tomb in the adjoining church to the memory of Aldworth, who died in 1634), we find it in the possession of Aldworth's relative, Eldridge, and successively inhabited by various families, until it became appropriated to trade purposes about the middle of the seventeenth century. It was first used as a sugar house, and it is supposed that this was the place in Bristol visited by Evelyn, who in 1654 wrote: 'Here I first saw the method of refining sugar and casting it into loaves.' Then, in 1696, on the Government determining to supplement the coinage at the Tower by the establishment of branch mints in some leading provincial towns, the civic authorities pressed the claims of Bristol, and, being informed that provision of a suitable house must first be made at the cost of the

citizens, it is recorded that the City Corporation appointed a committee 'to make a bargain with Sir Thomas Day for the Sugar House, and the House will find the way of paying the rent.' The Sugar House referred to was this building, and it was occupied as a mint from 1696 to 1698. In the British Museum is a unique placard, issued by the Mayor and aldermen, in August, 1696, giving notice that the Government had sent down, for the benefit of the city, one thousand-weight of silver, valued at upwards of £3,000, to be coined at the new Mint, and requesting the inhabitants to further the operations by furnishing old plate, for which a reward of 6*l.* per ounce would be paid in addition to the standard value of 5*s.* 2*d.* Holders of old hammered money were also promised a premium on the amount they sent in. How largely the invitation was responded to is attested by the fact that within about sixteen months the Bristol Mint dealt with nearly 2,000,000 oz. of silver, which were converted into £473,728 in coin. Finally, in 1698, the old house passed into the hands of its present owners, then known as the Corporation of the Poor. This body was established, under special Act of Parliament, in 1696, and was the first Board of Guardians formed in England. The Corporation of the Poor, finding in 1697 their workhouse inadequate, appointed a committee to select some other building, and this body reported in December that they found 'none so fit or convenient for the purpose as the Mint.' Negotiations were opened, and in 1698 it was purchased for £800 from Edward Colston and others, and thereupon converted into a workhouse for the poor. The beautiful Jacobean sitting-room erected by Aldworth was fitted up by the guardians as a chamber or court-room for their meetings, and has been used continuously since October, 1698, for this purpose. The entire premises are now occupied for administrative purposes only by the guardians, who on quitting the court-room in 1901 for the new board-room in the south-western portion of the building, preserved the historic apartment intact."

The adjoining church of St. Peter, an interesting building of the fourteenth century, with several good late monuments and a fine eighteenth century altar-piece, was also visited, under the guidance of Mr. C. E. BOUCHER.

The last place visited was St. John's Church, built on the line of the city walls at the west gate in 1388, and noticeable for its vaulted under-church of the same date. The upper church is an aisleless parallelogram of six bays with a short chancel, and contains a handsome Jacobean communion-table, c. 1635, with a figure of Faith holding the sacrament in a chalice, and an interesting post-Restoration font of peculiar form decorated with cherubs' heads in relief and retaining its old wooden cover. There is a good tomb and effigy of a civilian on the north side of the chancel. The tower was used in common with the destroyed Church of St. Lawrence, which adjoined it on the west. The under church is not now used for service, but contains an interesting early sixteenth century alabaster tomb with effigies of a civilian and his wife, as well as other ancient memorials. The chief features of the church were pointed out by Mr. H. C. M. HIRST.

At the evening meeting, which was held in the Royal Hotel, Dr. MONRO read a paper summarising the latest researches on Lake Dwellings, a subject which he has made especially his own

Dr. MONRO described lake dwellings as unique phases of bygone civilisation, narrated the circumstances which led to researches being made, and gave details of lake dwellings in different parts of the world. Speaking of the Glastonbury lake dwellings, the lecturer said they were discovered in the spring of 1892 by Mr. Arthur Bulleid, and had since been largely excavated under his care. The site of this remarkable settlement occupied some three or four acres of a flat meadow within the boundaries of what was supposed to have been formerly a marshy lake. Before excavations were begun all the eye could discern were sixty or seventy low mounds huddled in the corner of a field. These mounds were the *débris* and sites of dwelling huts, and the foundations on which they stood consisted of layers of brushwood and stems of small trees bonded together, in some places at least, with transverse morticed beams precisely similar to the Scottish and Irish crannogs. The huts were circular or oval, and varied in size from 20 to 35 feet in diameter. Each hut contained a central hearth, sometimes neatly made by flat stones imbedded in the clay flooring, which existed in all of them. But as subsidence, due to the compression and decay of the understructure progressed, the occupants superadded new clay flooring. The relics illustrated with rare and singular completeness the life history of the community which inhabited them. Many of them exhibited the special characteristics of late Celtic art, which gave the collection an exceptional importance among lake dwellings remains hitherto discovered within the British Isles. The paper was illustrated by excellent limelight slides, showing remains of typical lake dwellings and the relics discovered within them.

Wednesday, 20th July.

On Wednesday a special train conveyed the party, which numbered about ninety, to Shepton Mallet, where carriages were in readiness for a visit to Crocombe. Here the parish church, an interesting aisled structure, chiefly of the fourteenth century, with western tower and spire, was inspected under the direction of Mr. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, who called special attention to the magnificent Jacobean screen, parclose, and pulpit with sounding-board, set up in 1616, as interesting testimony to the efforts made by the Caroline divines to revive the decent arrangements of our church, which had been done away with under Puritan influences. The screen was moved eastwards to its present position some seventy years ago, and is fitted with reading pews on its western side, an unusual but apparently original arrangement. At the west end of the south aisle is a two-storied treasury with strongly grated windows, first mentioned in the parish accounts in 1520, and probably built about that time. To the north of the chancel is the shell of a two-storied vestry, with a ribbed stone vault to the upper chamber.

The aisle windows and clerestory are of the thirteenth century, and the outer archway to the south porch is also of thirteenth century work re-used. The nave roof is a fine and early fifteenth century example of a type which became common at a later date, with finely carved bosses at the intersection of the timbers. The chancel roof is of the same date as the screen, and is elaborately ornamented, and the

pulpit, with its tester, is also part of the same work, forming with the pews, which are of various dates of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, a collection of woodwork difficult to match in any church. Mr. MICKLETHWAITE quoted several entries from the churchwardens' accounts, bearing on the history of the building, the most interesting being a record of the making of a "George" for the large sum of £27 11s. 8d. between 1507 and 1512, by John Carter, "Jorge maker," freemason of Exeter. The sum may have included the building of a chapel, by tradition part of the north transept, for the reception of the image.

From Croscombe the drive was continued to Wells, and thence by train to Glastonbury, where after lunch at the George Inn, an almost unaltered hostelry *temp.* Edward IV., with an elaborately decorated front, a visit was paid to the Hospital of St. Mary, the history of which was explained by Canon Grant. This consisted originally of a thirteenth century hall, which served as the living and sleeping room of the inmates, with a chapel at the east end. Through later alterations and changed conditions the hall has been unroofed, and the cubicles that lined the outer walls have given place to two rows of small houses, which have so encroached upon the hall as to reduce it to a narrow passage. Extensive repairs occurred in the early eighteenth century.

The line of the boundary wall of the abbey was followed till the fine early fourteenth-century tithe-barn was reached, remarkable rather for the excellence of its details, notably the panels containing the Evangelistic symbols in its four gables, than for its size, which is far less than that of such specimens as St. Leonard's Grange at Beaulieu, Abbotsbury, etc. The barn was described by Mr. HAROLD BRAKSPPEAR, who demurred to a suggestion by Mr. Micklethwaite that the small side doors of exit were to furnish a draught of air during winnowing.

St. John's Church was next visited, where Mr. C. R. PEERS, with the help of a plan, furnished a history of the development of the building. Originally a cross church of the thirteenth century, it was gradually rebuilt, and assumed its present form by the end of the fifteenth century. The nave was first rebuilt, with the addition of a fine and stately west tower, in the early part of the fifteenth century. A very interesting though incomplete series of building accounts is preserved, from which the gradual process of rebuilding can be traced. A mention of the "new church" in 1428 shows that much rebuilding had by that time been done, and in 1450 a general reconstruction of the eastern part of the church took place, the transepts and part of the chancel of the older work being, however, left standing as they exist to-day. The remains of the central tower, now superseded by that at the west, were at this time removed, and the rood-loft, which had been against the west wall of the central tower, was now moved eastward to the line of the new chancel arch, on the line of the east wall of the destroyed tower. A new rood-loft stair was thus made necessary, and both it and the older stair remain to witness to the change. In 1465 a fall of pinnacles from the west tower damaged the roof, and the present parapet of the tower dates from the repairs consequent on this. A parvise over the south porch was built in 1484, and the church reseated in 1500, the seats being made in Bristol. On the



north of the nave a "treasury," like that at St. Cuthbert's in Wells, of two stories, formerly existed.

The ruins of the great Benedictine Abbey of Glastonbury were then visited, and described at length by Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE. Starting with an introduction dealing with the legendary history of the site, Mr. Hope sketched the development of the monastery down to the year 1184, when the buildings were so much damaged by fire that a complete rebuilding became necessary, and no remains of the church of Turstin, begun in 1082, are now to be found. At this time the abbey was in the hands of King Henry II., who did not shirk the responsibility which fell on him, as representing the abbot, of rebuilding the church and other monastic buildings, and till his death in 1189 the work went on regularly. Funds failed after this time, and the monks were obliged to raise money by travelling through the country with some of their most famous relics, and the slow process of building is clearly to be seen by the gradual development of the details of the nave as the work progressed towards the west. Henry of Blois, Bishop of Winchester, held the abbacy of Glastonbury for no fewer than forty-five years, till his death in 1171, and built a detached bell-tower, and new claustral buildings, the abbot's house, and a gateway. The Lady Chapel, at the west of the church, was built just after the great fire of 1184, on the site of the ancient wicker church, which dated from the earliest times of the monastery. Mr. Hope pointed out that its popular name of Joseph of Arimathea's Chapel is altogether modern, first occurring on a drawing by Hollar of 1650. The connection of the Glastonbury thorn with Joseph's staff seems to be of even later origin. The curious copying, in the two eastern bays of the presbytery, added by Abbot Mornington about 1375, of the details of the twelfth-century work Mr. Hope attributed to a re-use of the old material. The subjects of the carving on the voussours of the north and south doorways of the Lady Chapel, some time since identified by Mr. Hope, were explained by him as referring, on the north, to the New Law, with scenes from the life of Christ, and on the south to the Old Law, beginning with the creation of Adam and Eve, but left unfinished by the carver.

After a visit to the chapel of the almshouses founded by Abbot Bere, north-west of the Abbey Church, with the original stone altar still in position, the round of the site was completed by the inspection of the noble early fourteenth century kitchen of the abbot's hall, where Sir HENRY HOWORTH proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Stanley Austin, the owner of the site, for his permission to inspect the abbey ruins.

The fine collection of objects of the Late-Celtic period from the Glastonbury lake village, now in the Glastonbury Museum, was also inspected, and commented on by Dr. MONRO and Canon GRANT. The excellence of its arrangement and the care taken in its preservation, have added greatly to the interest of this fine and valuable collection, which deserves to be more widely known than it is at present.

The party subsequently returned by special train to Bristol.

At the evening meeting a paper was read by Mr. F. HAVERFIELD on "Roman Somerset." Mr. Haverfield described Roman Somerset as an interesting subject which had not been properly worked out. Its

principal features were (1) an important spa at Bath ; (2) a village at Camerton, explored by Mr. Skinner about 1815, and another at Ilchester ; (3) lead mines on Mendip, of which our record was shamefully scanty ; and (4) various villas, all apparently of normal types, distributed in groups (as near Somerton, or in the Wrington Vale) or near the Fosse. Survivals of Late-Celtic art could also be traced, as on Ham Hill.

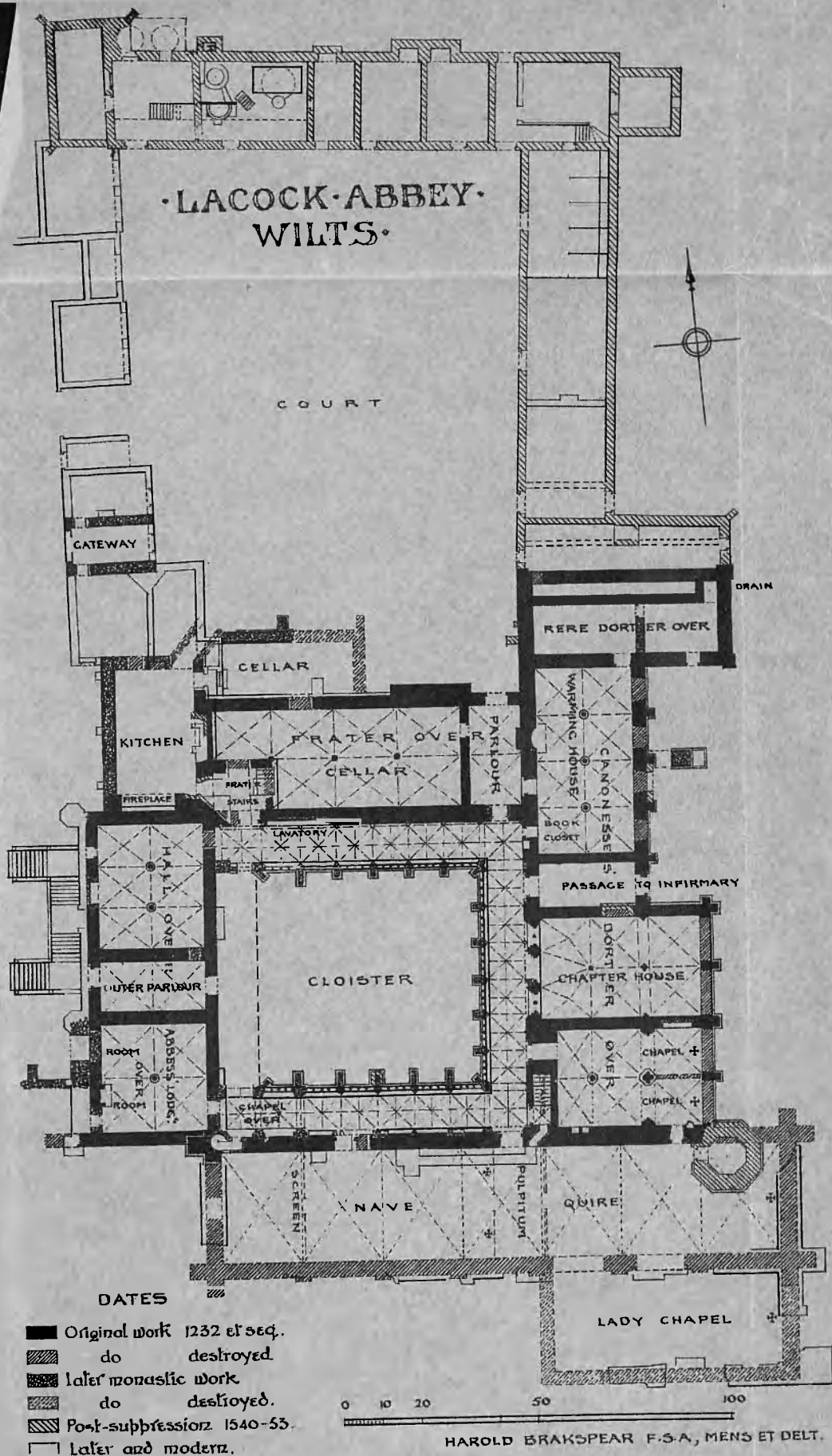
Of these features the most important was unquestionably the Spa at Bath, which was early used by the Romans. Its two great buildings were the Temple of Sulis Minerva and the baths. The temple was a tetrastyle edifice with fine Corinthian columns and a pediment singularly well preserved containing a wonderfully vigorous head of Medusa. This head, fixed on a circular shield, was no doubt connected with Minerva, like the owl which also appears in the same pediment. Its astonishing and barbaric vigour made it unique among the products of provincial art in the Western Empire. It was also remarkable for the beard and moustache on the Medusa's face, an almost unique detail, but perhaps explicable as a "contamination" of similar heads. Another feature of the temple, or of its vicinity, was a pilastered façade, decorated (*inter alia*) with small bas-reliefs of the Four Seasons, poorer in style than the pediment. The baths were noticeable for the plan, which deviated widely from that of ordinary city baths, like those lately unearthed at Silchester. They consisted of large basins, the largest quite 80 feet by 40 feet, with hypocaust rooms at the eastern and western ends of the suite. They resembled the baths of Badenweiler or of *Aquae Flavianae* (in Numidia), and seemed to exemplify the plan of thermal baths as distinct from city baths. The visitors to Roman Bath consisted of invalided soldiers or veterans, and of civilians from various parts of Britain, and actually from the north-west of the Continent, for example, from what are now Chartres and Metz and Trier, and must have formed a discreet society of a simple, provincial kind.

Thursday, 21st July.

On Thursday, a special train conveyed the party to Corsham, where the picturesque group of free school and almshouses founded and built by the Lady Margaret Hungerford in 1663 was first inspected under the guidance of Mr. HAROLD BRAKSPEAR. The buildings comprise an L-shaped block, of which one wing contains the hall, with its carved wooden gallery, and which served also as the chapel and schoolroom. At the angle is the master's house, and the other wing contains the two-storied chambers of the inmates. In rear of these is an interesting covered ambulatory or pentice, forming a gallery of communication with the hall, etc., and opening on to a row of little gardens divided by low stone walls.

The journey was next continued to Lacock, where the Rev. W. G. CLARK-MAXWELL gave an account of the parish church, of which the chief attraction is the north-east Lady chapel, known as the Bonham chapel, with a rich fan vault of two bays with pendants encircled by carved garlands of flowers ; it can be approximately dated through its bearing the arms of Richard Neville, Bishop of Sarum

# • LACOCK ABBEY • WILTS.



CHAPTER HOUSE

CLOISTER

DATES

- Original work, 1140 et seq.
- do. destroyed.
- Later mosaic work, 1370 et seq.
- do. destroyed.
- Post-suppression work



LADY CHAPEL

CHAPEL

CHAPEL

PRESBYTERY

QUIRE

PULPITUM

REARO  
QUIRE

NAVE

WEST  
TOWER

SOUTH  
TRANSEPT

NORTH  
TRANSEPT

CHAPEL

CHAPEL

PORCH

N.B. The Eastern part of the Church and size of the cloister are taken from William of Worcester's dimensions.

Site of St Michael's  
Saxon Church.



# MALMESBURY ABBEY CHURCH.

HAROLD GRANTHAM, F.S.A. MEAS. BY DELT.

1427-37. The rest of the church is of several dates in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The chancel was rebuilt in 1778 and remodelled a few years ago. The church plate includes a parcel-gilt standing covered cup of the fifteenth century, of secular origin, now used as a chalice, and an engraved wine taster of the sixteenth century. Against the north wall of the Bonham chapel is the elaborate monument of Sir William Sharington (*ob.* 1553), the grantee of Lacock Abbey.

Through the courtesy of Mr. C. H. TALBOT, who also received the party, an inspection was next made of Lacock Abbey itself.

This was founded for a convent of Austin Canonesses by Ela, Countess of Salisbury, in 1232, and at its suppression in 1539 was converted into a dwelling-house by Sir William Sharington, who pulled down the church as superfluous, but added a picturesque courtyard of offices on the north. The cloister, with its fifteenth century groined ambulatories, is still perfect, and is surrounded by the two-storied ranges of the original monastic buildings, which are based upon the usual plan. The chapter-house is of considerable architectural interest, as is a large vaulted vestry on the north of the site of the quire, which served also as a quasi-transept. The moulded chimneys, the picturesque gables, and other features of Sir William Sharington's work are quite equal in interest to the remains of the mediaeval period. The house also contains many important pictures and examples of old furniture, and in the muniment room and the prospect tower above it are two remarkable tables with marble tops and richly-sculptured stone supports with figures of satyrs, etc. After an examination of the buildings under the guidance of the Rev. W. G. CLARK-MAXWELL, the journey was resumed to Chippenham. From here the party went after luncheon by train to Malmesbury, and on arrival climbed the hill above the station to inspect the abbey church. This was described by Mr. HAROLD BRAKESPEAR as consisting of six bays of the nave only of a vast church, the eastern half of which has entirely disappeared, but the size of it can be recovered from the dimensions recorded by William Botener *alias* of Worcester, who was at Malmesbury about 1453. He also showed that the ascription of the building of the church to Bishop Roger was erroneous, the style of the work according more nearly to about 1150-60, by which time the property of the Abbey had reverted to the monks through the bishop's death in 1139. The existing remains consist of six bays with pointed arcades and triforium of transitional Norman work, with a fine fourteenth century clerestory and ribbed vault, a rich porch, also of Norman date, and some remains of the west front and central tower. The porch has been cased in the fourteenth century, apparently with the object of carrying it up as a tower, but this was abandoned, and the steeple actually built over the last two bays of the nave. This seems to have collapsed during the latter half of the sixteenth century, ruining in its fall the western end of the nave, which has since remained walled off from the rest. The traces of the internal arrangements show that the *pulpitum* occupied the first bay of the nave, and the retro-quire the next two bays, the roodscreen being on the line of the third pair of pillars. In the fourth bay of the north aisle a large fourteenth century window has been inserted to light the north chapel and nave altar. From the triforium on the



south side, west of the line of the roodscreen a small square chamber or gallery projects into the nave. Its use is unknown, but it has been suggested by Mr. Hope that it may have held a small pair of organs for the nave services. The south triforium seems to have served as the monks' library.

After inspecting the market cross, a very complete example of a date about 1500, the party returned by special train to Bristol. The evening meeting, by invitation of the Lord Mayor of Bristol, was held at the Mansion House, when the Rev. Canon CHURCH read a paper on some incidents of history at Wells, in 1464, 1470, and 1497, which is printed in the *Journal*.

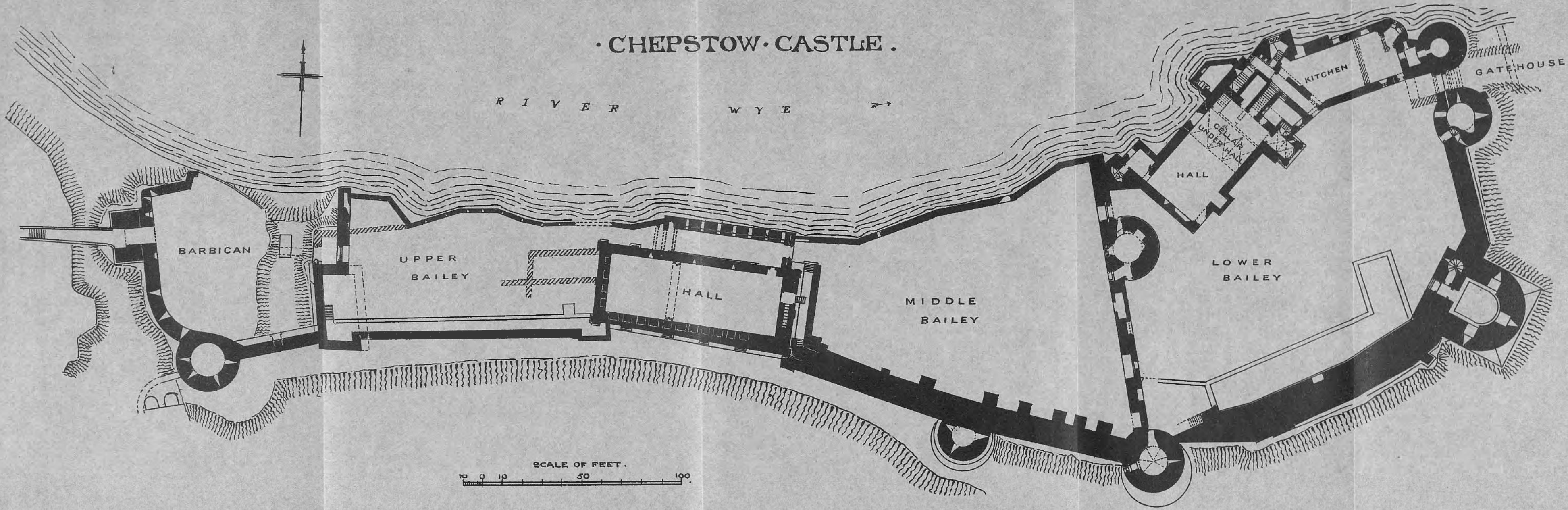
Friday, 22nd July.

This day was devoted to a visit to Chepstow and Tintern. Leaving Bristol at 9.45 a.m., the party on arrival at Chepstow proceeded on foot to the parish church, which was described by the vicar, the Rev. E. J. HENSLAY, and Mr. HAROLD BRAKSPEAR. It consists of the nave only, now despoiled of its aisles, of the early cross church of the alien priory of Striguil, which was founded as a cell of the Norman Abbey of Cormeilles soon after the Conquest. The nave, which is six bays long, has arcades of plain and simple character of a date *circa* 1100, with a low triforium of two coupled arches and a clerestory. Both the aisles and the main span seem to have been intended to have been vaulted. The central tower fell in 1701, and only the base of its north-west pier is left. With its materials an effective new tower was built in the westernmost bay. The present north transept and chancel are modern. There are good tombs with effigies to Henry Herbert, second Earl of Worcester (*ob.* 1549), and his countess, and to Thomas and Margaret Shipman, 1620. The font is an interesting one of the fifteenth century, with pierced pinnaced buttresses round the stem.

At the castle, which was next visited, Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE acted as guide. It is built on the edge of the cliffs above the river Wye, it is on a narrow ridge of rock which rises quickly from west to east, and is protected on the land side by a deep ditch cut in the rock. Mr. Hope pointed out the identity of the castle with the "Castellum de Estrighoiel" or Striguil, mentioned in the Domesday Survey as the work of William (FitzOsbern) Earl of Hereford, and suggested that Earl William's castle did not include the lower or outer bailey, which seems to have been added in the thirteenth century. The plan and configuration of the ground also seemed to point to the former existence of a rocky mount on the platform now called the barbican. Mr. Hope also showed that the so-called keep was really the great hall, and he saw no reason against its being actually the work of Earl William, and, therefore, prior to 1072, when the Earl was killed in Normandy. It stands between the upper and middle baileys, and was entered from the east through a round-headed doorway, and in its west and south walls a line of arched recesses, still to be seen, has a very early look. Externally there are flat buttresses, and at the level of the hall floor is a band of three courses of red brick, presumably Roman material re-used. Below the hall was a cellar, with a central row of wooden posts, to carry the beams of the hall floor.

• CHEPSTOW • CASTLE •

R I V E R      W Y E



SCALE OF FEET .  
10 0 10 50 100





In the thirteenth century, and again in the fourteenth, the walls were heightened, and various windows, etc., inserted. The fine thirteenth-century work is attributed to William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke: at this time an arch was thrown across the hall, springing from corbels, somewhat west of the middle, which, in Mr. Mickelthwaite's opinion, may have served to carry a stone fumerel, or exit for smoke. The highest part of the Castle site is occupied by the barbican, and the towers in this part may be of the thirteenth century, built on to an earlier curtain. The lower bailey, of thirteenth and fourteenth century dates, has on its north side a hall and kitchen, with a fine vaulted cellar under the hall, opening on the face of the cliff above the river. The entrance gateway, flanked by drum towers, is at the north-east angle of this bailey; and at the south-east angle is a large tower, in the upper part of which is a small oratory, with remains of most beautiful late thirteenth-century carved ornament. Chepstow having been a royal castle for only a short period, nothing can be gathered as to the dates of its various parts from the Pipe Rolls or other State documents.

M. le COMTE DE LASTEYRIE, while agreeing that the so-called keep was the hall, was unable to accept the early date claimed for it. He also dissented from Mr. Hope's view that the barbican was ever the site of a motte or shell keep, it being completely commanded by high ground on the west.

After luncheon, brakes being in readiness, the journey was continued to the well-known ruins of Tintern Abbey, when Mr. HAROLD BRAKSPEAR, with the help of a plan embodying the latest discoveries, gave a history of the building, showing how the present church was built round the original aisleless cross church of the time of the first foundation in 1133. Of this first church parts of the west and north walls of the north transept are still standing, and twelfth-century work exists in the dormer, kitchen, and cellarer's buildings. All the rest of the buildings belong to various dates in the thirteenth century, with unimportant exceptions. Mr. Brakspear was of opinion that there was never a masonry tower over the crossing of the present church, but that the bell-tower mentioned by William of Worcester was of wood, his reason being that all four gables of the church are still standing, nothing but the wooden roofs and vaulting below having been destroyed, and the walls over the arches of the crossing remain to the level of the plate of the roofs, and show no traces of having been carried any higher. The *pulpitum* was in the nave, one bay west of the crossing, and its base was exposed for the inspection of the members, as was a length of the foundation of the south wall of the nave of the first church, lying in the north aisle of the present church. Mr. PHILIP BAYLIS, in whose charge, as Crown property, the abbey is, contributed an account of the repairs undertaken for the safety and preservation of the ruins, including the destruction of a great deal of the ivy which was formerly allowed to run wild over the walls.

The party subsequently returned by special train to Bristol.

In the evening a *conversazione* was held in the Bristol Museum by invitation of Mr. FRANCIS FOX, President of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society. By kind permission of the Lord Mayor the splendid series of swords, maces, and other civic insignia, as well as the valuable plate, was exhibited, and briefly described by Mr.

HOPE, who called special attention to the three earliest swords as being genuine productions of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. An interesting collection of documents and books, including the Chatterton MSS., was also on view.

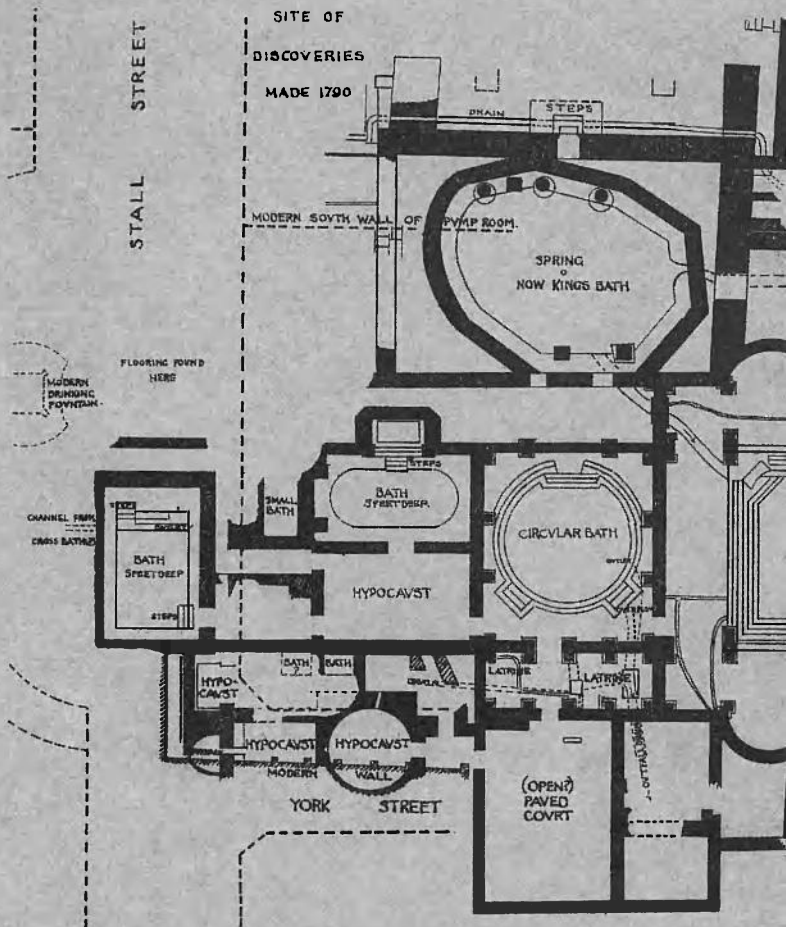
Saturday, 23rd July.

Leaving Bristol by the 9.35 a.m. train the party went to Bath, where a visit was paid first to the Roman baths. Here, owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. F. Haverfield, the arrangements were described by Mr. HOPE, who pointed out the chief differences between this very perfect example of thermal baths and those of the ordinary type, based on a similar system to the modern Turkish bath, found at Wroxeter, Silchester, and elsewhere. The great bath seems to have been originally built with an open colonnade, but was afterwards covered in by an arched vault, composed for the most part of hollow flue tiles, for lightness. Some large fragments of the vault are still to be seen, of sufficient size to show the curve of the arch. Cold water was supplied to the large hot bath, for drinking purposes, by a pipe half-way down on the north side, and at the north-east corner was an outlet with a sluice, in which the original bronze sluice-gate was found, and removed to the Museum, though it might well have been left in place. The lead lining of the large bath is still in position, made of plates measuring 10 feet by 5 feet, and weighing no less than 30 lb. to the square foot. The chief group of springs supplying the Roman baths rises in the King's Bath, which owes its irregular shape to the fact that it was arranged to include as many as possible within its limits. The wonderful collection of carved and moulded architectural remains, which are now being admirably arranged by the authorities in the practically vacant space north of the great bath, excited considerable attention.

The abbey church was next visited, and described by Mr. C. R. PEERS, who stated the evidence in favour of the existence of a monastic foundation in Bath at an early date. The present building stands on the site of the nave of the church begun in 1088 by John of Tours, and finished by Robert about the middle of the twelfth century. Considerable remains of the church exist six feet below the present pavement, and by the aid of a plan Mr. Peers showed its general arrangement, suggesting that the remains at the west end were to be interpreted as forming part of a west front with a great central recessed arch, as at Tewkesbury. The only remains of this church above ground are to be seen at the east end of the present church, and mark the site of the transepts and central tower. The present church, begun by Bishop Oliver King about 1495, was the last great monastic church built in England. It was designed for fan-vaulting throughout, but this was never finished, and at the Dissolution only the quire with its aisles, and the north transept, were so covered. Being stripped of its roofs, iron, and glass, the church soon fell into a ruinous state, and was not finally repaired and refitted till well into the seventeenth century, Mr. Thomas Bellot and Bishop Montagu being the most prominent helpers in the work. Montagu's interesting stone and plaster vault over the nave has given way to fan-vaulting, built by Sir



# ROMAN BATHS, BATH.



TRACES OF MASONRY  
OF UNCERTAIN CHARACTER

OUTFALL DRAIN      OUTFALL DRAIN

OUTFALL DRAIN      OUTFALL DRAIN

A diagram of a bath with steps and a door. The word "BATH" is written inside the bath area, and "STEPS" is written below the steps. A door is shown on the right side of the bath.

A diagram of a bath with steps and a door. The word "BATH" is written inside the bath area, and "STEPS" is written below the steps. A door is shown on the right side of the bath.

SUNK MOSAIC FLOOR  
REPLACE AND FIVE

**SUNK  
MOSAIC  
FLOOR**

LEAD PIPE

COLD WATER

DRAINAGE

Floor plan of the second floor. The layout includes a large central bath area labeled "LARGE BATH". To the left of the bath is a kitchen area, and to the right is a living area. The plan also shows a staircase and various closets. Dimensions are provided for several areas: 12' 0" for the bath, 10' 0" for the kitchen, and 12' 0" for the living area. A note indicates "KITCHEN" and "LIVING AREA".

LARGE BATH  
EXCAVATED  
1755

HYPOCAUST  
WITH CONCRETE FLOOR  
EXCAVATED 1750

HYPOCAUST  
WITH CONCRETE FLOOR  
EXCAVATED 1755

HYPOCAUST  
WITH CONCRETE FLOOR  
EXCAVATED 1755

A diagram of a bathtub with the word "BATH." written inside.



Gilbert Scott in imitation of that in the quire, and all the seventeenth-century fittings have disappeared except the font, which is not now in use.

The well-known carvings on the west front, representing the dream of Bishop Oliver King, are only in part of his time, and seem to have been chiefly executed by his successor, Cardinal Adrian de Castello, whose arms, now decayed away, were formerly to be seen on the front. The motto, "De sursum est," said to have been placed on this front by Bishop King, is not to be seen, but occurs on the stone heads of the rain-water pipes elsewhere on the church. The statues of SS. Peter and Paul, on either side of the west doorway, are apparently of the seventeenth century, and the upper niche, over the doorway, now filled with a modern statue of Henry VII., may have been intended for an image of our Saviour, the third patron of the church.

After luncheon, carriages were in readiness to convey the party to Hinton, where Mr. HOPE pointed out the chief features of the remains of the Charterhouse, one of the nine English houses of this Order. This was originally founded by William Longespée, Earl of Sarum, in 1222, at Hethrop, co. Gloucester, but moved to Hinton in 1227 by his widow, the Countess Ela. The buildings are said to have been completed in 1232, but only two isolated and half-ruined blocks now remain. The one contains the chapter-house, which, as usual, had an altar, with the sacristy and treasury above, now converted into a pigeon-house. The other is a vaulted undercroft, consisting of two chambers, a larger, and a smaller with a fireplace, which perhaps served as the frater and kitchen respectively. The church, which was vaulted, adjoined the chapter-house on the north, and the great cloister, with its circuit of the cells and gardens of the monks, lay to the south. Mr. Hope pointed out that the existing remains belonged to the *domus superior*, or upper house of the monastery, which also possessed, like Witham, a *domus inferior*, or lower house, known as the frary, about half a mile off, on the banks of the Frome, for the accommodation of the lay brothers, who there lived under the superintendence of the *procurator*. Of this nothing is now left. Some remains of the gate-house of the upper house are incorporated into the modern mansion up on the site.

The drive was continued through Norton St. Philip, that a passing view might be had of the fine fifteenth-century inn, and so to Farleigh Hungerford, where a short halt was made to see the chapel of the ruined castle and the fine Hungerford tombs it contains, which were briefly described by Mr. HAROLD BRAKSPEAR. From this point the journey was resumed to Bradford-on-Avon, which, from its having been visited by the Institute so recently as 1887 from Salisbury, had not been formally included in the programme. So many members, however, expressed a desire to again inspect the place that a halt was made to allow of visits to the Hall, the parish and Saxon churches, and the Barton farm and barn.

The party subsequently returned to Bristol by the 6.41 p.m. train.

At the evening meeting Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE read a paper on the architectural history of the cathedral church of Wells, with special reference to the site of the earlier church, and the building of the present structure. From the evidence of the topography of the city, Mr. Hope showed that the earlier building probably crossed in an oblique

direction the site of the present cloister, and continued to be represented until late in the fifteenth century by the "Lady Chapel in the cloister." This perhaps included a portion of the older structure, since it retained its obliquity of axis as compared with the present church. This latter, Mr. Hope contended, could be shown by the recent researches of Canon Church among the Chapter muniments to have been begun on a new site by Bishop Reginald (1174-91), and slowly carried on during the ensuing episcopate of Bishop Savaric, who may have completed its Lady Chapel. Under Bishop Joscelin, who succeeded in 1206, the building practically stood still on account of his long exile, the interdict, and other causes, and was not continued until 1220, when a huge grant of oak trees by the King "for the making of the limekiln," points to the beginning of some new work on a great scale. This, Mr. Hope believed to be the west front, which was probably completed as high as the roofs at the bishop's death in 1242, as well as most of its magnificent and unrivalled series of statues and sculptures. By the aid of a large plan with movable pieces Mr. Hope also explained the later alterations and additions to the church, as a preliminary to the forthcoming visit of the Institute to the building itself.

Monday, 25th July.

This day was given up to a visit to Wells. Leaving Bristol by special train, the party on arrival made its way on foot to the fine parish church of St. Cuthbert. This consists of a fourteenth century chancel of four bays, with somewhat later aisles of three bays, north and south transepts of the thirteenth century, a nave and aisles of seven bays with south porch, and an exchequer or treasure-house opposite on the north, north and south chapels west of the transepts, and a western tower; there is also a small vestry north of the chancel. The architectural history was explained by Mr. C. R. PEERS, who pointed out the curious manner in which the original thirteenth-century arcades had been taken down and rebuilt stone by stone, in the fifteenth century, when the pillars were lengthened by some 7 feet. The church had also undergone a considerable remodelling at the same time, and the stately western tower was then built to take the place of the older one at the crossing. Mr. Peers also called attention to the mutilated reredoses of the Trinity altar in the north transept, and of the Lady Chapel in the south transept. The latter was made by contract by John Stowell, freemason, of Wells, in 1470, and contained an elaborate representation of the Tree of Jesse and Genealogy of Our Lord. Many interesting painted and gilded fragments of the statues, discovered during a restoration of the church in 1848, and now stacked away in the aisles, are worthy of careful study.

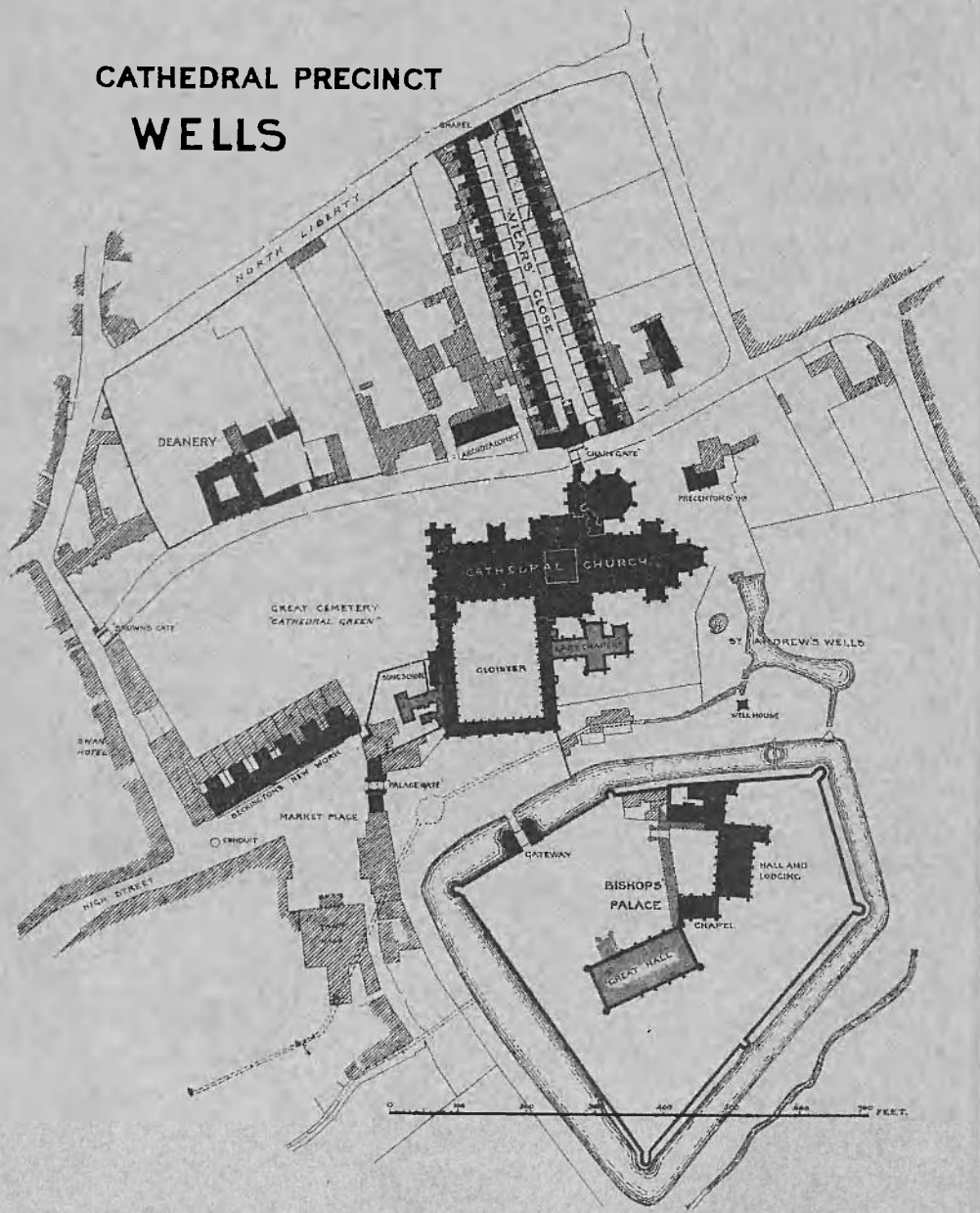
The Cathedral Church was next visited, under the guidance of Mr. HOPE. In opposition to Prof. Willis's view, he maintained that all the earliest parts of the church, including the three bays east of the crossing, the transepts, and the nave down to the west end, but only including the lowest courses of the west front, were to be assigned to Bishop Reginald, 1174-91, and the west front to Bishop Joscelin, 1206-42, basing his opinion partly on the style of the work and partly on documentary evidence. He then traced the development of the



From a play by Mr Rowland PAUL based upon  
one by John Carter and from other sources.



CATHEDRAL PRECINCT  
WELLS



eastern parts of the church in regular sequence through the fourteenth century to the building of the central tower, and the failure and underbuilding of the crossing arches in consequence. In the chapter-house floor the curious lines incised in the pavement were pointed out, apparently setting-out lines for the masons. The position of the original *pulpitum* in the eastern bay of the nave was indicated; and the fourteenth-century gallery in the south clerestory of the nave opposite the north door was considered by Mr. Hope to be connected with the Palm Sunday services. In describing the eastern part Mr. Hope suggested that the space between the presbytery and Lady Chapel was designed to hold the shrine of Bishop William de Marchia, whose canonisation never actually occurred. His tomb in the south transept was built when the efforts to get him canonised had failed, and the fine canopy immediately to the east of the tomb, and now labelled as the monument of Lady de Lisle, was probably intended for an altar canopy to stand at the head of the tomb.

In describing other monuments Mr. Hope said that the effigies of early bishops in the east aisles of the presbytery were probably early works of the sculptors who were employed on the west front, and that the tomb in the chapel of St. Calixtus attributed to Dean Hussey, 1305, was probably that of Thomas Boleyn, precentor, 1471.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE commented on the vestments worn by Bishop Creighton, 1672. His effigy is clothed in an amice, a girded albe, and a curious short cope, which, from the back, must have had very much the look of a chasuble. He has crozier and mitre. In the cloister the various dates were pointed out by Mr. Hope, and the extent of Joscelin's work on the south and west. The cloister alleys not being needed for work, as in a monastic house, were chiefly a passage for the Sunday procession, and only the east walk, as leading to the bishop's palace, had its windows glazed. The remains of Bishop Stillington's chapel were shown in the east walk of the cloister, and the site of the older church, perhaps that of the first church of the tenth century. The angle at which it is set corresponds curiously with the general direction of the streets of the town, and goes to show that the present church was built on an entirely new site, with no reference to its predecessor. The evidences of an alteration of design as regards the three central windows of the west front were shown, Mr. Hope suggesting that at first there were meant to be two tiers of windows instead of one.

M. LE COMTE DE LASTEYRIE dissented from Mr. Hope's views as to the date of the church, it seeming to him impossible that the work assigned to Reginald could be earlier than Glastonbury, which was begun in 1185. Also the documentary evidence seemed to point to Joscelin as the builder of the greater part of the church. He also thought that the sculptures of the west front could not be so early as they were generally held to be.

Mr. HOPE, in reply, pointed out the use throughout the transepts and nave of the square abacus, and the general resemblance of the work to that at Glastonbury, which could be dated to 1184-1189.

After luncheon a visit was paid to the Deanery, a fifteenth century house, built round a courtyard now covered in, which was inspected under the guidance of the Dean, Dr. JEX-BLAKE. The fine thirteenth

century hall of the Archdeacon's house, altered and re-roofed in the fifteenth century, now the Theological College Library, and the picturesque street of houses forming the Vicars' Close, with its ancient chapel, hall, etc., were next examined, and, after viewing the exterior of the cathedral church and the sculptures of the west front, a halt was made at the thirteenth century Bishop's Palace, where the Bishop most kindly received and entertained the members, and afterwards conducted them over the house and chapel, the weather being, unfortunately, too bad to allow of any inspection of the exterior. This ended the day's programme.

The concluding meeting was held, by invitation of the Bishop of Bristol, at the Palace, where the Bishop received the members and presided at the customary voting of thanks to all concerned in the arrangements and management of the meeting. He also gave an interesting sketch of the foundation of the bishopric, with accounts of several of the bishops.

Tuesday, 26th July.

This, the concluding day of the meeting, was devoted to a visit to St. Pierre, Moynes Court, and Mathern, and to Caerwent and Caldicot. At St. Pierre the manor was first examined, by the kindness of Major and Mrs. STACEY. The buildings are arranged round a courtyard, entered by a good but plain Tudor gateway, but have been much modernised. The adjoining parish church is of early Norman date, with some interesting coffin slabs, and contains a fifteenth-century screen and a stone altar, which is partly ancient. A walk across a couple of fields, past the site of a large moated homestead, brought the party to Moynes Court, a picturesque gabled house, built by Francis Godwin, Bishop of Llandaff, in 1639. In front of the house is a pretty enclosed garden, entered by a simple gate-house of the fourteenth century. The walk was continued across the fields to Mathern Church, a small building, mainly of the thirteenth century, with fifteenth-century west tower, interesting from its dedication to St. Thewdrick or Theodoric, "King of Morganuck or Glamorgan," who was here buried in A.D. 600, having died from wounds received in a battle against the pagan Saxons at Tintern.

Close to the church is a former palace of the Bishops of Llandaff, built by Bishop Zouch after the destruction of his house by Glendower in 1407, the history and chief features of which were described by Mr. Tepping, the owner. The gateway, now destroyed, is said to have borne the date 1419, and the house, which has an interesting and unusual plan, contains some work of the date, but in the main seems to be considerably later. After luncheon at Chepstow, the drive was continued to Caerwent, where Messrs. MARTIN, ASHBY, and HUDD conducted the visitors over the excavations and museum. The latest part uncovered consists of the remains of the south gate of the city, the springing of the inner arch being still in position. An important building is also in process of being uncovered within the walls near this point, having a porch with inner and outer doorways leading into a quadrangle.

The final item on the programme was Caldicot Castle, over which Mr. G. W. COBB, the owner, conducted the visitors. The buildings form a

rectangle with a moated mount at the north-west corner. The great tower on this "motte" dates from *circa* 1200, and the next tower to the south is of the same date, but the curtain wall joining them is later. The rest of the enclosure, with the gate-house, is mainly of the fourteenth century. The great tower as well as the other contemporary towers, are specially interesting from the clear evidence they afford of the arrangement of the wooden "hourds" or galleries projecting from the upper part of the walls. There are considerable remains of the fourteenth-century hall and kitchen to the east of the entrance gateway, which has been fitted with a wooden drawbridge, working on a central pivot, in imitation of the ancient arrangement. The connexion of the castle with the family of De Bohun was described by Mr. Cobb, who also pointed out the stones inscribed "thomas" and "alianora," referring to Thomas of Woodstock and Eleanor de Bohun, one of the two heiresses in whom the line of De Bohun ended. After this the members took train to Bristol, and the proceedings of a pleasant and successful meeting came to an end.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological  
Institute.

November 2nd, 1904.

Sir HENRY H. HOWORTH, *President*, in the Chair.

Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE read some "Notes on the Abbey Church of Glastonbury." Mr. Hope's paper has been printed in the *Journal*, pages 185-196.

December 7th, 1904.

Sir HENRY H. HOWORTH, *President*, in the Chair.

A paper on the "Pfahlgraben and Saalburg," in Germany, by Mr. JAMES HILTON, F.S.A., was read, and illustrations exhibited.

The PRESIDENT and Mr. STEPHENSON took part in the discussion. Mr. HILTON's paper is printed in the *Journal*.

Mr. P. M. JOHNSTON read a paper upon recently uncovered wall-paintings in a number of churches, including St. Kevin, Cornwall (a figure of St. Christopher, enclosed in a border composed of scenes in the saint's life); Thornham Parva, Suffolk (a thirteenth century representation of the story of St. Edmund, King and Martyr); West Chiltington, Sussex (an elaborate series of twelfth and thirteenth century paintings, chiefly scenes connected with the Nativity and Passion of our Lord); and a very remarkable composition occupying the entire West wall of Trotton Church, Sussex. In this our Lord is shown as the Divine Judge, seated upon the rainbow, with the circle of the earth under His feet. Around Him is a cloud canopy, and beneath Moses, horned, holding the tables of the Law. On the right is a guardian angel, presenting the soul of a righteous man, and on the left another angel driving away the soul of a wicked man, the souls being depicted as small nude figures. Below on the left (south side) is the Wicked Man, as in life, nude, and surrounded by emblematical representations of the Seven Deadly Sins, while beneath is the yawning mouth of Hell, with demons waiting to draw in the sinner and his sins. Opposite, on the northern half of the wall, are painted the Seven Acts of Mercy, in medallions, surrounding the large figure of the Good Man, who is clothed in a Friar's gown and cowl, his hands joined as in prayer. Both the "Sins" and the Acts of Mercy are labelled, and in addition the sentence addressed to the soul of the righteous, "Venite benedicti," and the virtues residing in him while in life, such as "Fides," "Spes," "Caritas," "Castitas," etc. In many of its details the painting is unique. Its date is about 1390, and it was, no doubt,



executed with money left by Margaret de Camoys in her will dated 1386, "for the reparation of the Church of Trotton." Remains of paintings of St. Hubert and St. George and several consecration crosses were also found, and all have been carefully preserved, the necessary work in uncovering being personally carried out by the Squire of the parish, Mr. E. A. Nevill, assisted by a number of ladies, under Mr. Johnston's supervision. The noble roof, of the same date as the paintings, has been carefully restored and the building generally repaired.

Mr. WALLER, Mr. R. GARRAWAY RICE, Mr. E. W. BRABROOK, and the PRESIDENT took part in the discussion.

The Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER, 1903.

Cr.

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Cash Balance as per last Account				...	...		172	19	1
" Subscriptions—									
259 Annual Subscriptions at £1 ls.				...	...	271	19	0	
2 " " at 10s. 6d.				...	...	1	1	0	
261 Together received during year				...	...	273	0	0	
5 Subscriptions paid in advance in the year 1902									
3 " " in arrears at 31st December, 1903									
269 Total annual subscriptions at 31st December, 1903.									
Arrears as under paid in 1903—									
For the year 1902, 5 at £1 ls.				...	...	5	5	0	
" Subscriptions paid in advance—									
" For the year 1904, 9 Subscriptions at £1 ls.						9	9	0	
" " 1905, 1 Subscription at £1 ls.						1	1	0	
							288	15	0
" Life Composition				...	...		15	15	0
" 12 Entrance Fees				...	...		12	12	0
" Sale of Publications ...				...	...		32	12	8
" Profit on York Meeting				...	...		29	5	9
" Donation, General				...	...		1	1	0
Donation for Illustrating:—									
A. C. Fryer, Ph.D., M.A., F.S.A....				...	...		8	2	0
" Dividends on £1,200 Metropolitan 2½ per cent. Stock				...	...		28	10	2
							£589	12	8

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Publishing Account—		
Illustrations and Engravings for Journal	47 8 0	
Harrison and Sons, Printing (including Vol. LX, Part 240) and notices	188 18 6	
Postage and Delivery of Journal	<u>18 18 9</u>	
" Bindings ...		255 5 3
" House Account—		2 19 5
Rent of Offices	40 0 0	
Lighting and firing	5 0 0	
Sundries	<u>4 8 0</u>	
" Petty Cash—		49 8 0
Postage ...	1 5 8	
Stationery	0 3 0	
Insurance	0 3 0	
Congress of Archaeological Societies	1 0 0	
Lantern Hire	1 19 0	
Illustrating and Sundries	<u>4 17 6</u>	
" Cash Balance—		9 8 2
At Bankers	271 2 10	
In hand ...	<u>1 9 0</u>	
		272 11 10

We hereby certify that we have prepared the above Cash Account for the year ended 31st December, 1903, and that the same agrees with the Cash and Bankers' Pass Books of the Institute. Further, we have examined the payments made during the period with the Vouchers produced, and find the same in order.

H. MILLS BRANFORD & Co.,

3, Broad Street Buildings,  
London, E.C., 9th June, 1904.

Examined and found correct.

H. HORNCastle, }  
LELAND L. DUNCAN, } *Hon. Auditors.*