

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

### ANNUAL MEETING AT WORCESTER, 1906.

#### PROCEEDINGS.

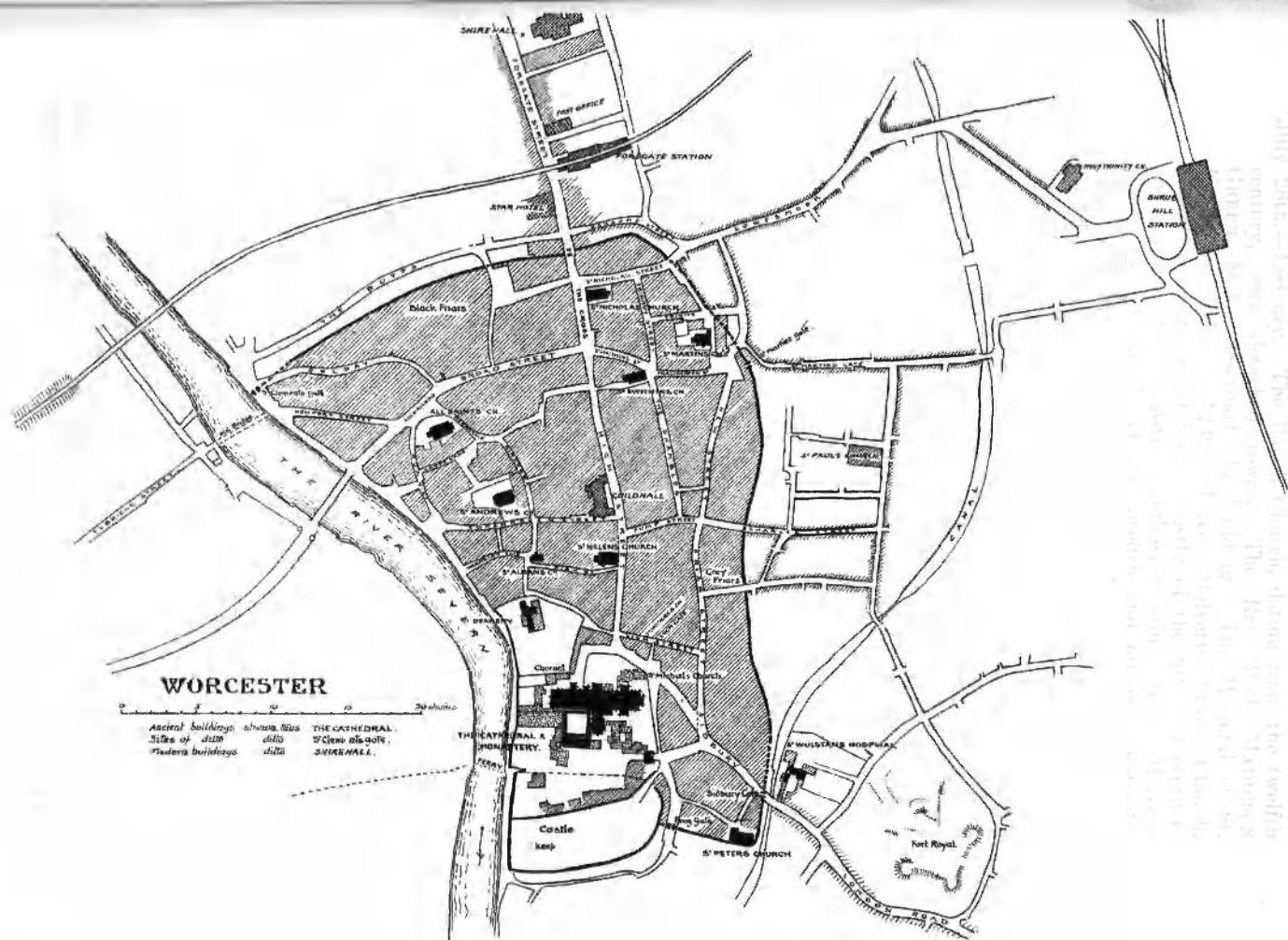
The Excursions were under the conduct of Mr. HAROLD BRAKSPEAR.

July 24th.—Inaugural meeting at the Guildhall. Reception by the Mayor of Worcester. Westwood House, an Elizabethan Mansion, but not completed till after the Civil War. Described by Mr. J. A. GOTCH, F.S.A. Conversazione at the Guildhall by invitation of the MAYOR.

July 25th.—Dudley Castle. Described by Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A. Halesowen. The Abbey of White Canons, founded 1214. Described by Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE. The Parish Church, mostly of the twelfth and fourteenth centuries. Described by the Rector, the Rev. J. Hill, M.A. Evening meeting at the Star Hotel. The Rev. Canon PORTER, M.A., F.S.A., on "The Mediaeval Tiles of Worcestershire."

July 26th.—Buckland Church and Rectory. Described by the Rector, the Rev. E. T. HULL. Broadway Old Church, twelfth century. Chipping Campden, by way of Willersey and Weston-sub-Edge. The church, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Described by the Rev. S. E. BARTLEET, M.A., F.S.A. Campden Old House, built c. 1610; but mostly destroyed 1645; three quaint garden houses and the entrance gateway. Evening meeting at the Star Hotel. Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A., on "The Architectural History of the Cathedral Church of Worcester," illustrated by lantern slides.

July 27th.—St. Wulstan's Hospital ("the Commandary"), a fifteenth century timber-built house. Described by Mr. LITTLEBURY. The Cathedral Church, begun 1084, the transepts and crypt of this date remain; the Lady Chapel, minor transepts and quire date from c. 1230; the nave, north side, 1320, and south side, 1360; the two western bays are after the fall of the west tower in 1175. Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A., acted as guide. The Priory Buildings, the guest-house, cloister, chapter-house, frater and site of dormitory. Mr. HOPE again acted as guide. The Deanery, formerly the Bishop's Palace, containing work of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, shown by the Very Rev. the DEAN. Evening meeting at the Star Hotel. Mr. J. W. WILLIS-BUND, M.A., LL.B., F.S.A., on "The Evolution of Worcester."



July 28th.—Ledbury. The Parish Church, dating from the twelfth century, with detached tower. The Rev. Preb. MADDISON GREEN, M.A., described the building. The Hospital of St. Katharine, founded 1232. Little Malvern Priory Church. Presbytery and central tower, mostly of the fifteenth century, and some of the monastic buildings remain. Great Malvern Priory Church, mostly of the twelfth and fifteenth centuries. The Vicar, the Rev. Canon PELLY, M.A., described the building.

July 30th.—Evesham. The Benedictine Abbey, begun c. 1077. Mr. C. R. PEERS, M.A., F.S.A., described the remains. The parish churches of St. Lawrence and All Saints, within the Abbey precinct. Pershore. The Abbey Church, begun c. 1100. The nave and claustral buildings have been destroyed. Mr. C. R. PEERS described the building. Conversazione at the Shirehall by invitation of J. W. WILLIS-BUND, Esq., M.A., LL.B., F.S.A., Chairman of the Worcestershire County Council.

July 31st.—Sudeley Castle, a fortified house built on site of an earlier castle by Lord Sudeley, *temp.* Henry VI., ruins of the great hall and other fragments remain, enlarged *temp.* Edward VI. The Cistercian Abbey of Hayles, founded 1245. Described by Mr. HAROLD BRAKSPEAR, F.S.A. Stanway Manor House, a small Elizabethan house with forecourt and gatehouse. The parish church.

#### THE ANNUAL MEETING.

After an absence of over forty years the Royal Archaeological Institute again made choice of Worcester as the centre for its sixty-fourth annual meeting. The proceedings opened at noon on Tuesday, July 24th, when the members and their friends, having assembled in the Guildhall, were cordially welcomed, in the name of the citizens, by the Mayor of Worcester (Mr. W. J. LEICESTER).

The President of the meeting (the Earl of Coventry) was, unfortunately, unable through eye trouble to be present, but the President of the Institute (Sir HENRY H. HOWORTH) responded to the kind welcome of the Mayor in a few well-chosen words. The Institute, he said, had come to a most interesting part of England. In the thirteenth century, Robert of Gloucester said :

“To the County of Canterbury most fish,  
And most chase of wild beasts about Salisbury I wiss,  
At London ships most, and wine at Winchester,  
At Hereford sheep and oxen, and fruit at Worcester.”

William of Malmesbury said of Worcestershire, “A land rich in corn, producing fruit in some parts by the sole favour of nature, in others by the art of cultivation, enticing even the lazy to industry by the prospect of a hundred-fold return. You may see the highway clothed with trees that produce apples, not by the grafter's hand, but by the nature of the ground itself, for the earth of its own account rears them up to fruit, and that excellent in flavour and appearance, many of which within not under a year, nor before the next crop is produced and ripened.” It was very odd that the county should have

remained a garden for six centuries. And a garden and rural part of England it must have been from very early times. It was singular that although the tragedy of the great British chief Caractacus took place around the Malvern Hills, the Romans did not seem to have had many settlements here. They had only one Roman road leading through the county. Ellis, in his "Distribution of the English dialects," showed that the population of Herefordshire, Worcestershire, and North Gloucestershire did not originally belong to the great middle English. The population of the Anglo-Saxons made its way up the Severn and came from Wessex, and the folk were really a colony of the western part of Wessex. The race was essentially like that of Wessex, extremely English. They would remember that William the Conqueror, when he deposed the Bishops of Sees in England, retained the Anglo-Saxon sees of Worcester, and it was the only one where Anglo-Saxon literature continued to thrive and grow. It was in this county that we got the first traces of the change from Anglo-Saxon primitive to English. The speaker dwelt on other points in the county's history, saying that the Norman Kings found it pleasanter to spend their Christmas at Worcester than in other parts of England. He congratulated Mr. Brakspear, hon. secretary for the meeting, and the local committee, on the variety of the programme arranged, and said they were honoured by the presence of the President of the great French Archaeological Institute and other distinguished archaeologists, to whom he extended a cordial welcome.

After an adjournment for luncheon, brakes were in readiness to convey the party, about eighty in number, to Westwood House near Droitwich. Mr. J. A. GOTCH, who had kindly undertaken to describe the building, was unable to attend, but his account of the house was read on his behalf by Mr. HOPE. After calling attention to its unusual plan, consisting as it does of a central block with four limbs placed diagonally, Mr. Gotch pointed out that at first sight a student acquainted with the eccentricities of Elizabethan house-designers might suppose that here was an actual example in brick of those quaint designs which John Thorpe was so fond of drawing upon paper. But only the central portion of Westwood House dates from the time of Elizabeth, the four limbs having been added about the middle of the seventeenth century.

The original house was built by Sir John Pakington, "the lusty," in the last quarter of the sixteenth century, as a banqueting house, on a site evidently chosen for the fine prospect, his own family seat being at Hampton Lovet, a few miles away. During the Civil War this old house was destroyed, and the Pakington of the time, instead of rebuilding it, enlarged his secondary residence at Westwood by the addition of the four wings: its curious plan is the result.

The original building was of three stories, rectangular with projecting bays, having a large hall on the ground floor, and a saloon of the same size above, and no other rooms of importance, the staircase being in the middle of the house, and dividing the front rooms from those at the back. The additions made after the Civil Wars consist of four wings set diagonally at the angles of the original house, the details of which are copied. The whole building is of red brick with sandstone dressings, the most striking feature being the heraldic



treatment of the parapet, in which the garbs and mullets of the Pakingtons replace the most usual balusters. The entrance-porch is of striking design, and rather larger and more important than porches usually were. The remains of the plan of the garden are interesting, but the house has suffered much by the loss of its original laying-out, the walls that once divided up the gardens having disappeared; but the fine gatehouse remains. This opened into a large hexagonal enclosure, with the house in the middle, the stables at the opposite extremity to the gatehouse, and at the four other angles small towers, still existing, from each of which a wall extended up to the house.

Within the house little original work remains; continual occupation has naturally led to periodical renovation, and nearly all the old features have gone. The old staircase is not of a very satisfactory type, being rather long drawn out. The saloon has a fine chimney-piece and elaborate frieze, with a richly-decorated plaster cornice and ceiling of somewhat later date than the wings, but beyond these there is little of architectural or archaeological interest. Some good tapestries adorn the walls. By the kind courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Ward every opportunity was afforded of examining the house and gardens, the view from the latter over the surrounding country being particularly fine, for Westwood House, unlike so many old mansions, is not built in a secluded valley, but set upon a hill. The great charm, indeed, of the building is its picturesque and stately appearance from without.

The party subsequently drove back to Worcester.

In the evening the members attended a *conversazione* by invitation of the Mayor of Worcester at the ancient Guildhall, where a fine display of the city charters, the civic insignia, and water-colour drawings of old Worcester was set out.

The MAYOR welcomed the Institute in a short speech, after which some of the more important documents, as well as the State sword *temp.* William III., and the rest of the insignia, were described by Mr. Hope.

Mr. HOPE said the charters in the possession of the Corporation were an extremely fine set. Worcestershire was most fortunate in possessing one of Richard I. and two of Henry III., both of which were very beautiful specimens of the time. Permission was granted to the Mayor and citizens to have the maces borne in the Cathedral church. This concession was granted by the Prior in return for being allowed to share at the Priory the new city water supply. At the present time the sole right by which the Mayor had the maces carried before him into the Cathedral rested upon that charter. The city had a greater privilege conferred by a charter of James I., being empowered to appoint a sword bearer. When the King came to Worcester, the Mayor carried the sword, and four Aldermen the maces, and when another member of the Royal Family came, the sword bearer carried it, the Mayor one mace, and three Aldermen the others. Mr. ST. JOHN HOPE then referred to the three black pears on the coat of arms, and observed that there was no grant to confirm the tradition that they had any connection with the visit of Queen Elizabeth to the city; he added that these pears were also claimed by the county.

Sir HENRY HOWORTH then thanked the Mayor for his kind hospitality, and the proceedings then terminated.

On Wednesday, July 25th, an excursion was made to Dudley and Halesowen. At Dudley Castle the members were courteously received by Mr. TAYLOR, Lord Dudley's agent, and Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE described the remains of the castle. It was, he said, one of the fifty or sixty castles mentioned in the Domesday Survey, where Dudley is described as part of the estate of William FitzAnsculf, "*et ibi est castellum ejus.*" This castle consisted of a lofty mount, crowned with a wooden tower, with appendent bailey or baileys, protected by palisaded defences. Portions of an early Norman hall and other structures remain incorporated with the buildings within the bailey, but the earliest of the masonry defences are of late thirteenth-century work, and include the very fine gatehouse through which the castle is entered. The chapel, which stands above part of an extensive range of vaulted cellars, is of the same date. The great tower on the mount was partly "slighted" during the Civil War, but was an oblong structure with round towers at the corners, all of excellent work, apparently *temp.* Edward II. The rest of the buildings, the hall and its surroundings, with the kitchen and private lodgings, were entirely rebuilt about 1550, and replaced by a fine range of Renaissance character, the work of John Dudley, Earl of Northumberland.

The date is fixed by an extant letter of Sir W. Sharington, dated 1553, and mentioning that Chapman (one of the masons working for him at Lacock) had gone to Dudley to set up a chimneypiece there. No trace of the chimneypiece is now to be identified, but certain details, as the brackets in the heads of the windows, show a decided connection with the work at Lacock.

The Renaissance work was unhappily destroyed by fire in 1750, and there now remains only the greatly-dilapidated shell of the great hall, the kitchen, and the State apartments. The handsome portico and terrace, which formed the chief entrance, have almost entirely disappeared.

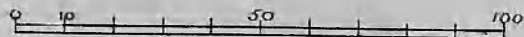
After luncheon Halesowen was visited, and here, with the help of a plan prepared by Mr. BRAKSPEAR, Mr. HOPE described the scanty remains of the abbey of Premonstratensian or White Canons, founded in 1214 by Peter des Roches, Bishop of Winchester. Of the church, parts of the north side of the presbytery, of the south and west walls of the south transept, and of the south wall of the nave remain; and of the claustral buildings, part of the south and west walls of the frater. The whole church was vaulted, the detail being very good, and, to judge from the remains, it seems that all the buildings were set out and finished in the first half of the thirteenth century.

The site of the cloisters is now occupied by farm buildings. The monastic buildings have disappeared, but part of the south wall of the frater remains with traces of its vaulted undercroft and several of its upper windows.

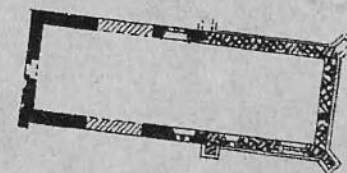
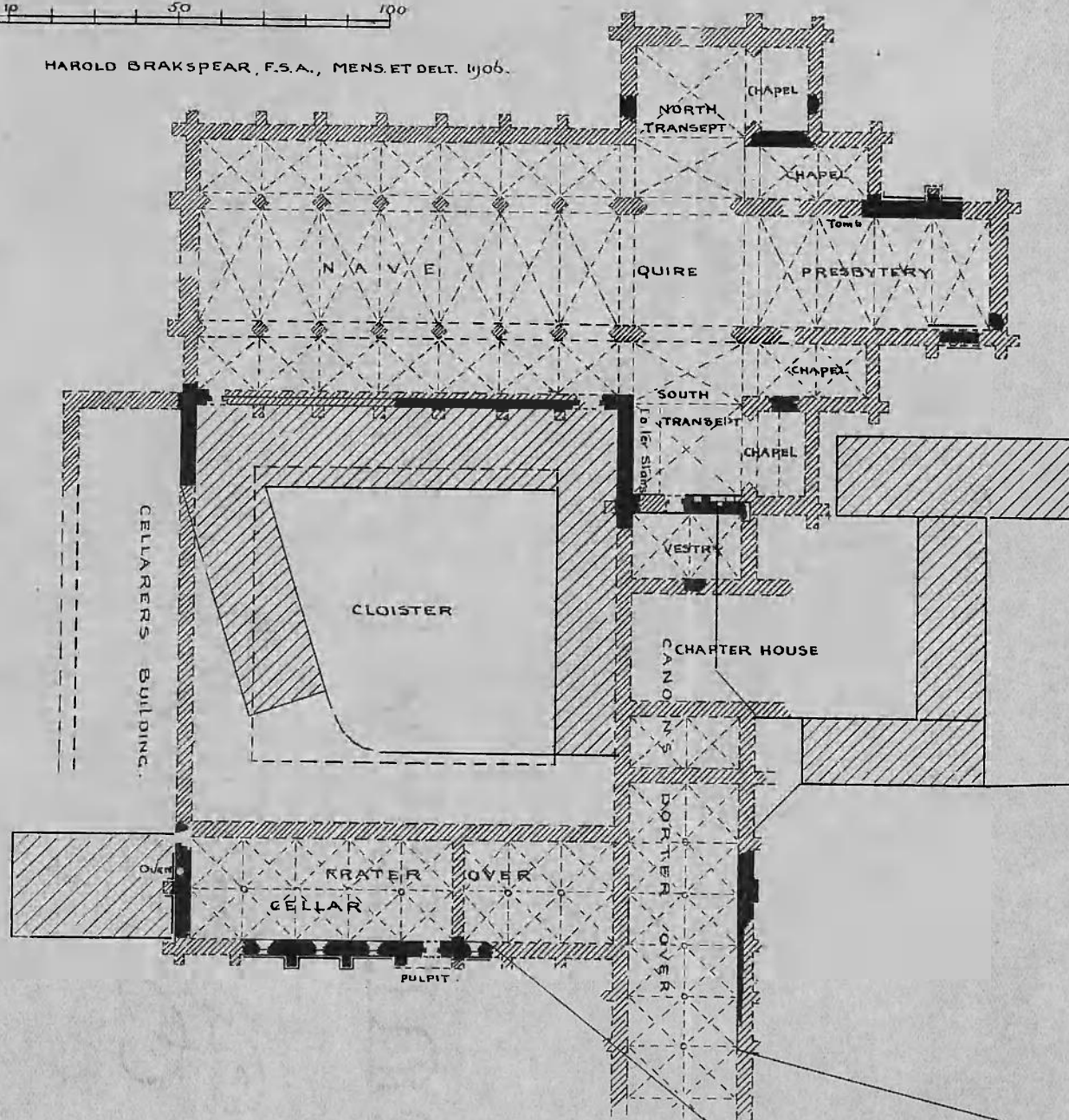
The infirmary probably stood to the east of the dormer range, on a site where tile pavements are known to exist, and to the east of this still stands a rectangular building of uncertain use, which is the best preserved piece of mediaeval work on the site, although now degraded to a cart shed. It is a two-story *camera* or lodging of late thirteenth-



# HALESOWEN ABBEY.



HAROLD BRAKSPER, F.S.A., MENS. ET DELT. 1906.





century date, its upper story having two-light windows with transoms, and its original roof of trussed rafters, with cambered tiebeams and moulded kingposts, is still in a fair state of repair. Several interesting pieces of carving are built into the walls of the *camera* noted above, especially a very small figure of a knight (doubtless marking, in its former position, a heart-burial) and a fine thirteenth-century coffin slab, with a Crucifixion at the head, and below it a figure kneeling under a trefoiled canopy. A small plate, probably of metal, had been fastened to the stone in front of the face of the kneeling figure.

The whole site is surrounded by a moat, and the entrance was from the south-west, the position of the gatehouse being still discernible.

A move was next made by means of carriages to Halesowen village, where the interesting parish church was described by the Rector (the Rev. J. HILL). It was originally a large Norman church, with aisles to the nave and a tower over the crossing, but, owing to the fall of the tower in the fifteenth century, the cruciform plan has been obliterated and a new tower with spire erected about the middle of the length of the nave, with two bays of the older building west of it. The aisles have also been widened. The chancel once had a barrel vault. The most remarkable object in the church is the font, which has a bowl of the eleventh century, with interesting strap work of Scandinavian character on the sides and curious figures on the angles.

At the evening meeting Canon PORTER read a paper on "The Mediaeval Tiles of Worcestershire," in the course of which he said that the majority of fifteenth and sixteenth century tiles, in the county, came from Droitwich and Malvern; but as in the case of the tiles at Hailes Abbey there must have been a good number of smaller factories. After the process of manufacture had been described, a number of examples of tile patterns were shown and explained.

On Thursday, the 26th, a special rail-motor conveyed the party, to the number of about a hundred, to Broadway, whence the journey was continued in carriages to Buckland. Here the old church was first inspected and described by the Rector (the Rev. E. T. HULL). The building is a typical example of a small Worcestershire country church. The church has developed from an aisleless nave and chancel of the twelfth century, the four angles of the nave of this date being preserved.

Aisles were added in the thirteenth century, and a west tower in the fifteenth; while the chancel was rebuilt in the fifteenth century and its east end renewed in 1585, a stone bearing this date being set over the square-headed east window. There is a good deal of excellent wood-work of the fifteenth century and later. On the wall by the font is fixed some panelling with the quaint inscription, "THOMS: IZARD AND JAMES SOVTHORN OF THAYR OWN CHARG HAVE GEVEN THIS WAINSCOT AND BENCHIN TO CHVRCH IN THE YERE OF OVR LORD 1615." The church also possesses a little old glass of great interest. In the east window of the chancel are three panels of late fifteenth-century date, forming part of a series representing the seven Sacraments, the subjects of two being Confirmation and Matrimony, while the third is a patchwork made up from two panels, Extreme Unction and Holy Orders. The north aisle is paved with the mediaeval tiles common in the district.

The old rectory-house, which was next examined, is a singularly perfect instance of a small fifteenth-century house with almost an untouched hall of *c.* 1450, complete to its fine open-timbered roof, and even to its shuttered windows, one of which still retains its original quarry-glazing with figures of birds. In one light is the name William Grafton, of the rector who built the house, together with his rebus, a *graft* issuing from a *tun*. At one end of the hall is the solar block and at the other the usual kitchen, etc., approached by doorways from the screens.

The parish possesses part of a fifteenth-century cope with embroidered orphreys, and a curious standing wooden cup resembling a mazer and made in 1609, with a silver-mounted lip of that date. Within the bowl is a fifteenth-century "print" of St. Margaret, taken from a mediaeval mazer, while the silver mount of the foot may also be mediaeval.

Broadway old church was next visited and described by Mr. C. R. PEERS. It is an example of a reversal of the normal course of development, a fifteenth-century central tower and transepts having been added to the late twelfth-century nave, destroying the eastern bay of the nave arcades. There is nothing to suggest that the church had a masonry tower before this date, but the fall of the ground makes the ground unsuitable for a western tower, and probably for this reason, the expedient of a central tower was adopted, the transepts, which are small, being added mainly to give abutment. The pulpit is a carved and painted one of the fifteenth century, and over the tower-arch is a rare example of the Royal arms of King Charles I., with the date 1642.

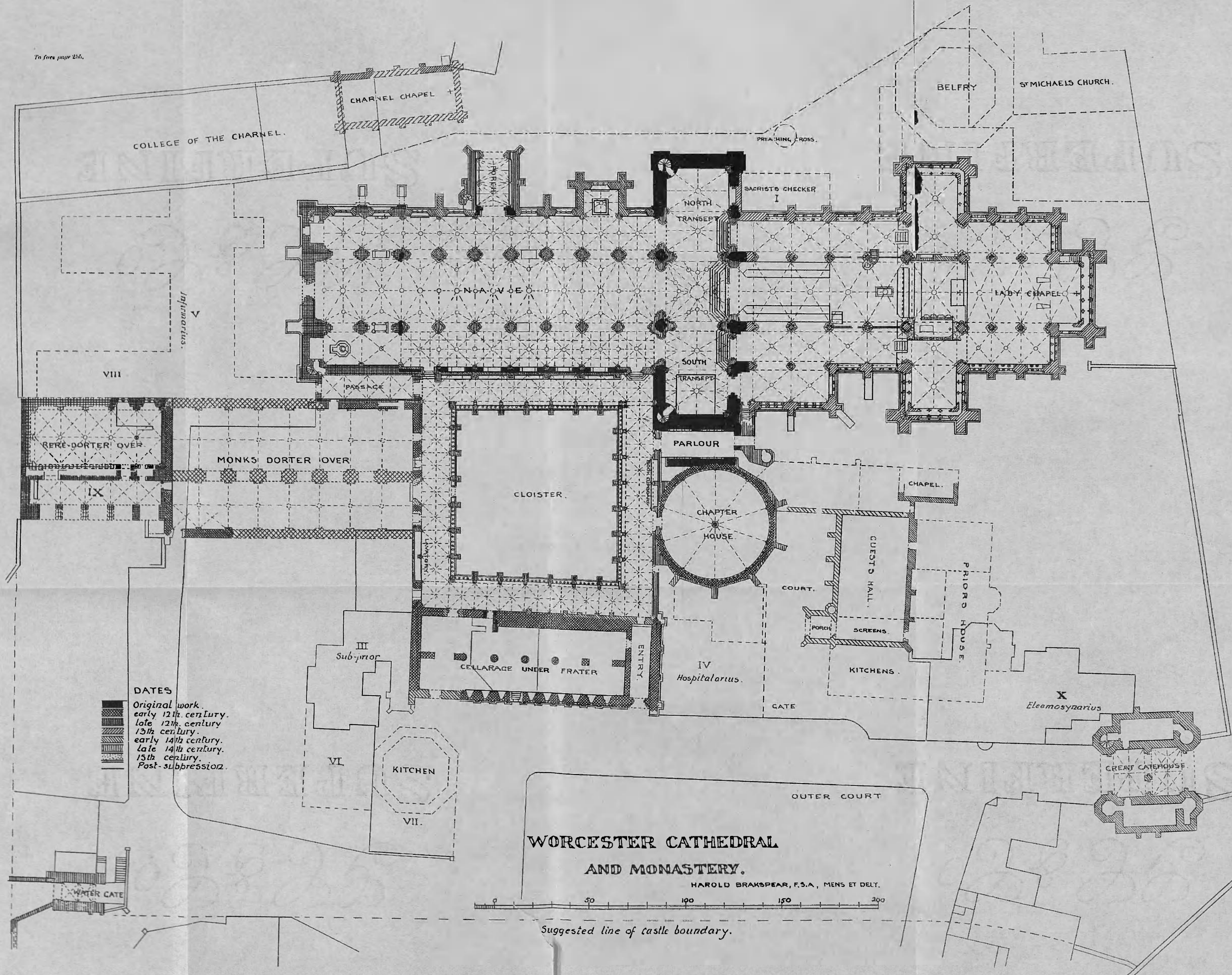
Passing on to the village of Broadway, the party examined the charming fourteenth-century manor-house of the abbots of Pershore. The house is situated at the western end of Broadway village and is now used as an artist's studio. Mr. HAROLD BRAKSPEAR gave a short account of the building which includes the hall, with the chapel, solar, and bedroom above a series of cellars at one end. The kitchen block is unfortunately destroyed, but the usual doors into it remain at the lower end of the hall.

After luncheon the party drove by way of the picturesque villages of Willersey and Weston-sub-Edge to Chipping Campden, where the Rev. S. E. BARTLEET described the parish church, built in the prosperous days of the wool trade, and containing the fine brass of William Greville, 1401, "the flower of the wool merchants of all England," and the later but more imposing monuments of the Hicks' family, Viscounts Campden. Externally the fine tower and general outline give promise of better things, but internally the architectural effect is distinctly poor, and recent scraping and plaster stripping have made matters worse. The fluted pillars of the nave are of an uncommon type, and seem, like the rest of the church, which is practically all of one date, to belong to the closing years of King Henry VIII. With the exception of the well-known brasses and a good eagle-lectern of brass given in 1610, but quite a century older, the church contains nothing of interest save several late and ugly monuments in the south chapel.

On leaving the church the members were received by Lord and Lady Gainsborough and visited several of the interesting stone-built houses



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with which Chipping Campden abounds, notably Greville House with its unusually elaborate two-story bay-windows and a good hooded fireplace built by Baptist Hicks about 1610, but burnt by its owner in 1645 to prevent its being taken by the Parliamentary forces. Only a fragment of the front of the house is left, but at each end of the terrace on which it stood is a quaint garden-house, and there are some other interesting remains attached to the site of the blocked entrance gateway and some out-buildings adjoining it on the south, which serve to show the somewhat fantastic design of the house.

The party subsequently returned by special rail-motor to Worcester.

At the evening meeting held at the Shire Hall, Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, with the aid of large coloured ground plans and a number of excellent lantern slides traced the architectural history of the cathedral church of Worcester in preparation of the visit to be paid to it on the following day. His remarks were based upon the well-known essay of Professor Willis in the *Archaeological Journal*.

He traced the development of the present building from Wulstan's church, begun in 1084, showing how the eastward extension in the thirteenth century was designed to give a place for St. Wulstan's shrine and how Wulstan's presbytery was gradually rebuilt, the remodelling of the nave taking place in the fourteenth century, and finishing with the building of the central tower in 1374.

He suggested, with regard to Wulstan's church, that the excrescent apsidal chapels at the east end were polygonal, and not rounded, and that the *nova turris* which fell in 1175 was not that over the crossing, but more probably a single western one recklessly built above the two last bays of the nave towards the close of the repairs that followed the fire of 1113. Only upon such supposition, which had also been independently arrived at by Mr. Harold Brakspear, could the work now forming the last two bays of the nave be satisfactorily and historically accounted for. The "new work of the front" recorded to have been begun in 1224, Mr. Hope thought had originated in the desire to build a chapel for the shrine of St. Wulstan, in emulation of similar extensions at Canterbury, Rochester, and elsewhere. He also showed from grants to the bishop entered on the Close Roll of oak trees for "cheverons" and making other timber, that the "new work of the church" was being roofed in in 1232. Very little structural alteration was made in the fifteenth century, but the beautiful chantry chapel in which Prince Arthur was buried in 1502 was erected. The pillars on the north side of the nave were simply a glorified version of Wulstan's. The copying of earlier work was unusual, but the effect was very fine. Referring to the removal of tombs, he said these had been shuffled about in the Cathedral like packs of cards. Lantern illustrations were shown of some of the quaint carvings in the spandrels of the arcades and of the interesting series of bosses in the vaulting of the north and south alleys of the cloister. The latter form a curious double Jesse Tree.

At the close a hearty vote of thanks was given to Mr. Hope.

Friday, the 27th, was devoted to the city of Worcester, and the proceedings began with a visit to the well-known Commandery, the ancient hospital of St. Wulstan, which was inspected under the guidance of Mr. LITTLEBURY. The chief feature of the building, which is a fifteenth-century timber-built house, is the fine timber hall,

still in good repair, with a fine open roof which retains, besides its carved woodwork, no small amount of its original quarry glazing, with quaint figures of birds. A visit was next paid to the Cathedral church, where Mr. HOPE pointed out the various changes described by him on the preceding evening. After luncheon the monastic buildings were inspected, Mr. Hope having first explained in the chapter-house the general disposition of them, as illustrated by the Parliamentary Survey of 1649, at which date all were still standing. From the minute descriptions of the various prebendal houses given in the survey, it was possible to lay down the exact limits and relative positions of the important western block, which contained the monks' dorter and the infirmary, with the vice-dorter between. The inspection of the buildings concluded with a visit to the ancient bishop's palace, now the deanery, where the members were hospitably entertained by the Dean of Worcester and Mrs. Forrest. Though outwardly of no great interest, marked as it is by an eighteenth-century front, the building is one deserving of careful examination, and contains an elaborate series of vaulted undercrofts of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries below the great hall, chapel, etc., which indicate the original disposition of the chambers over them.

At the evening meeting Mr. J. W. WILLIS-BUND read a paper, illustrated by plans and lantern slides, on "The Evolution of Worcester from the earliest times down to its condition as a walled town in the Norman period." He traced the first settlement to the existence of a ford over the Severn, probably guarded by a fort on the site afterwards occupied by the castle. To the north of this grew up the early monastic settlement, on the site of the present Cathedral; and the town spread northward from this point, being in later days enclosed by a wall. He also called attention to the danger threatening the few remaining old timber houses in the city, owing to their insanitary condition, which empowered the Corporation, under certain circumstances, to compel first their closing and then their demolition. Mr. Bund said he rather dreaded the visit to Worcester of the Royal Archaeological Institute, as the occasion of their first visit was celebrated by the Dean and Chapter by the destruction of the old Guesten Hall at the Cathedral. Upon that occasion he heard Mr. Freeman hold forth upon the virtues of Simon de Montfort, and the wickedness of the Dean and Chapter in pulling down the hall which Wulstan had built for the entertainment of visitors to the monastery. Why they pulled it down he did not know: the popular belief was that the Canon who then occupied one of the houses said that the building had a bad effect upon the light to his windows, and that it spoilt the view. The hall could easily have been repaired. The roof, as sound as ever, was now on Holy Trinity Church. Now the Archaeological Institute had come again, and the city was very glad to welcome them and celebrate their coming, but the Corporation, he was sorry to say, seemed to have made up their minds to celebrate that visit by pulling down a number of black and white timbered buildings in Worcester. No doubt they were insanitary, but he did not see why, because they were not built up to the modern requirements of sanitation, they should be pulled down. They were an example of the conditions under which Englishmen of old used to live such strong and courageous

lives and do good work. He very much regretted that the Corporation should have thought it necessary to get rid of some of the great attractions of Worcester.

A discussion ensued upon the subject of the demolition of these old houses.

Mr. NORMAN observed that one of the most interesting things about that delightful week was the opportunity afforded them of visiting beautiful old houses in the district. Though not part of the regular programme, it had been a great pleasure to him to wander about the city of Worcester and see the beautiful half-timbered houses. They hoped their visit would be followed by the preservation of these old buildings. The speaker referred to two groups of half-timbered houses in Lich Street, which were exceedingly interesting, and it would be well if the authorities could be persuaded that from the purely utilitarian point of view, it would be a very great advantage to the city if they were preserved. Future ages would be grateful, and visitors would be attracted, to the benefit of the city.

The Rev. Prebendary AUDEN emphasised Mr. Norman's remark, and suggested that the members of that Institute should pass a resolution calling the attention of the authorities to the great value of those houses in the interests of the city. The charm of old places like Worcester was that they were old places, and such cities would be visited in proportion as such relics of the past were preserved. He felt sure the Corporation would receive the resolution in the spirit in which it was meant.

Mr. ST. JOHN HOPE said he had been in communication with the Town Clerk, whose tone in the matter was unsympathetic, and there seemed no likelihood of anything being done. If the Town Clerk were living in an unsanitary house he would have it made sanitary, and he (Mr. Hope) did not see why that could not be done with those houses. It had been mentioned that they might remain empty—if that was so they might as well be destroyed. He suggested that the houses should be made sanitary and continue to be inhabited.

The President (Sir HENRY HOWORTH) said he had often opposed the Institute interfering with municipalities, as he appreciated the difficulties in the way of preserving old places when they were in an awkward position in a main street. The Juggernaut of continual progress must go on. But in this case he thought it would be a very good thing if the Corporation, before deciding finally upon the matter, would take counsel with some experienced and moderate architect who sympathised with these things and had sufficient knowledge to make his advice of some value. Then they could learn if it would be possible to preserve these buildings without damage to anybody. This had been done successfully in the Isle of Man, at Peterborough, and other places. He suggested that they should move a moderate resolution respectfully urging their views upon the Corporation. He asked Mr. Etherington Smith, a King's Counsel and Recorder, to express his view.

Mr. ETHERINGTON SMITH agreed that nothing was more dangerous than to interfere with persons who had responsibilities simply from the aesthetic point of view. Perhaps Worcester might think it possible to spare some of those old houses. He did not see that there was any



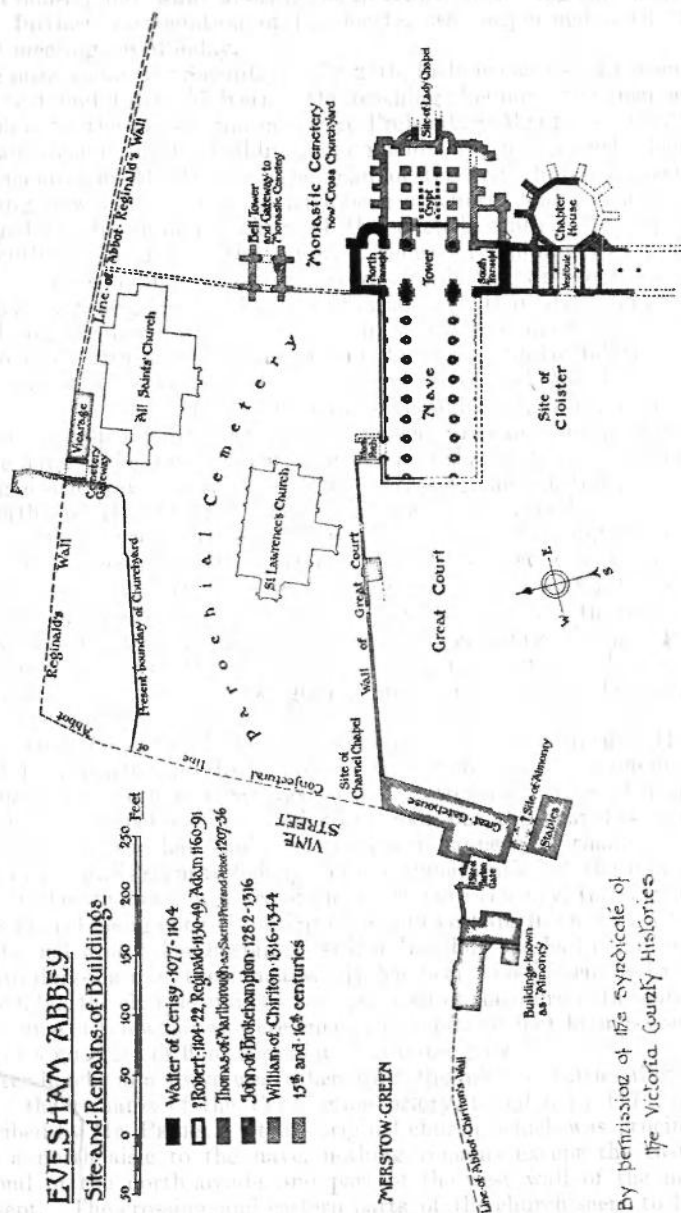
insuperable difficulty in applying the principles of modern sanitation to the old houses, and, while altering the interiors, preserving the shells.

The further consideration of the matter was adjourned until the annual meeting on Monday.

The programme for Saturday, July 28th, included visits to Ledbury and Great and Little Malvern. On reaching Ledbury the members went first to the parish church, where Prebendary MADDISON GREEN gave an account of the building and its history, his remarks being supplemented by Mr. HOPE. The plan of the first church of which anything now stands seems to have been cruciform, and it may have belonged to the second quarter of the twelfth century, but owing apparently to the fall of the tower, a general rebuilding was begun about 1150, extending eastwards and westwards to its present length. The existing large chancel is substantially of that date, and had chapels on the north and the south, to which it opened by arcades of two bays with short pillars set on high rectangular plinths, the spaces between the plinths being originally blocked by thin stone walls. The nave was of six bays with north and south aisles, but of its arcades the responds alone are left, the present arcades being poor work of late date. The twelfth century aisles and chapels have given place to thirteenth and fourteenth century successors, and at the north of the north chapel is the fine chapel of St. Katharine, its large tracery windows thickly set with ballflowers, like those in the south aisle of Gloucester Cathedral. The north porch, contemporary with the north aisle, has a vestry to the east, and living rooms over it with a fireplace, seats in the windows, and a water drain with a channel through the west wall. The tower, one of six in the county, stands detached from the church on the north, its massive lower stages being of thirteenth-century date, while its top stage and stone spire were added in the eighteenth century.

The Hospital of St. Katharine, founded in 1232 by Bishop Hugh Foliot, for a master and divers poor brethren and sisters, but refounded by Queen Elizabeth in 1580, next claimed attention. It is of normal type, with a chapel and hall under one roof, but the chapel is of the same width of the hall, and not, as usually happens, of smaller span. Parts of the walls seem to belong to the original work, but the roof and most of the windows, etc., are of the fourteenth century, the east wall of the chapel being entirely of this date, and perhaps further west than the original wall. The hospital is still in use, but the hall is no longer the dwelling-place of the inmates. It has been subdivided, and much altered, but the chapel retains a fine open roof of the fourteenth century, when some of the windows were enlarged, and its ancient fittings consist only of a good set of floor tiles and a little old glass.

After luncheon a drive was taken over the hills to Little Malvern, where the remains of the Benedictine priory, founded in 1171, were described by Mr. PEERS. Of the original church, which was cruciform with a north aisle to the nave, nothing remains except the eastern respond of the north arcade, and part of the west wall of the north transept. The crossing and eastern parts of the church seem to have been rebuilt about 1360, with chapels to the east of the transepts; but transepts and chapels are alike in ruin, and the nave of the church has entirely perished. Bishop Alcock rebuilt the east end of the presbytery



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the Victoria County Histories

and the upper part of the tower, and in the east window are his arms and the remains of an interesting set of portraits of Henry VII. and his family, the figures of Prince Arthur and his wife Katharine of Aragon being perfect, and by their joint presence fixing the date of the glass to 1501-2. Of the claustral buildings nothing is left beyond a part of the western range, now incorporated in modern buildings.

The drive was continued to Great Malvern, where the members were received by Canon Pelly; and after visiting the priory church and its treasures of glass and tiles, they left by train for Worcester.

On Monday, July 30th, Evesham and Pershore were visited. At the former place the Mayor welcomed the members, and the Corporation maces, plate, etc., were exhibited, a move being then made to the site of the Benedictine abbey, where Mr. PEERS pointed out the scanty remains of the monastic buildings. Turning to the church, Mr. Peers referred to the excavations carried out by Mr. Rudge early in the nineteenth century, which had brought to light the plan and crypt of this great building. Nothing is now to be seen but a small piece of the north transept and the base of one of the piers of the central tower, being part of the work of Walter de Cerisy, 1077-1104.

Of the abbey buildings, of which very little still survives, the well-known bell tower, which was also the gateway of the monks' cemetery, and the twelfth-century north gateway, by which the lay cemetery was entered, are the most important remains on this part of the site; but at the west the fourteenth-century gatehouse still exists under an eighteenth-century disguise, and near it the so-called Almonry, of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and parts of other buildings. The position of the "Almonry" is difficult to reconcile with that of the almonry described in the grant of 1539, and a site further to the east would suit the conditions much better.

The two churches of St. Lawrence and All Saints, situated close together within the monastic precincts, have one curious feature in common—each has an elaborate vaulted chapel on the south side. St. Lawrence's Church, indeed, had another on the north, which has long since disappeared. The chapel in All Saints' was built by Clement Lichfield, when prior, *i.e.*, before 1513, as his tomb-chapel, but of the others no record remains.

Carriages being in readiness, the members of the Institute then drove to Pershore. After luncheon a visit was paid to this abbey church, which was described by Mr. C. R. PEERS. The building to which the present remains belong was begun about 1100, but only the south transept and crossing remain. The north transept and the nave, which must have resembled that of Tewkesbury, were destroyed at the suppression of the abbey, and the eastern limb rebuilt in the thirteenth century. This later work is not, however, all of one date. Mr. Peers traced out the growth of the existing building by the addition before 1220 of five rectangular chapels, including the destroyed Lady chapel at the east, of an early twelfth-century apse, and the rebuilding of the early presbytery after a fire in 1223, and of its vault, together with the upper part of the tower, after a second fire in 1288. For some reason, probably structural, the central tower (*c.* 1330), which bears some likeness to the contemporary work at Salisbury, had never been carried up to its intended height, and many

of the details were still left in block only. There are traces of a large early fourteenth-century chapel eastward of the south transept. Of the monastic buildings and nave of the church very little is left, the east cloister door being the principal feature, while the traces of the abutment of the eastern range of the claustral buildings on the south transept are for the most part hidden by rampant ivy.

Before leaving the church the President of the Institute called upon M. Eugene Lefevre-Pontalis, President of the Société Française d'Archeologie, who, with several of his countrymen, had honoured the meeting by their presence.

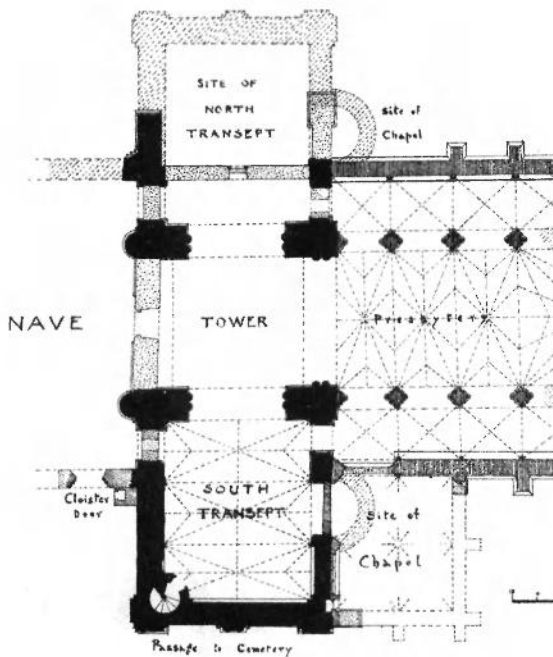
M. EUGENE LEFEVRE-PONTALIS, speaking in French, first thanked the President and members of the Institute for their cordial reception of himself and his *confrère*, M. Louis Serbat, the Secretary of his Society. He then commented in the most interesting manner on the similarity between the architecture of England and Normandy in the first half of the thirteenth century, the same preference for delicate and refined mouldings, the same complicated plans of pillars, the same clearstory passages, and the same forms in the windows, instancing the choir of St. Etienne of Caen, the cathedral churches of Lisieux and Coutances, etc. In speaking of the same preference for complicated mouldings, he noticed the early appearance of the fillet on shafts and rolls of arch mouldings, which has been attributed by certain French archaeologists to the fourteenth century. In the last quarter of the twelfth century the architecture of England began to separate itself from that of Normandy, especially in the vaults. English architecture continued its preference for complicated forms by the free introduction of tiercerons and liernes, and then by the introduction of curves of contraflexure in window tracery, which anticipated the introduction of the Flamboyant style of France. At the same time he confessed to a preference for the fourteenth-century Gothic of the Continent, as illustrated by the magnificent church of St. Ouen at Rouen. He considered the choir of Pershore to be of fine style, comprising delicacy of detail with impression of stability. He finished a very interesting address by inviting the members of the Institute to take part in the Congress of his Society at Avallon and Auxerre next year, and with the hope that English and French archaeologists would continue the *entente cordiale archéologique* by the comparative study of the architecture of the two countries. He also alluded to the *entente cordiale* of former times between his predecessors, M. de Caumont, M. Ferdinand de Lesteyrie, etc., and Sir Augustus W. Franks, Mr. J. H. Parker, and others.

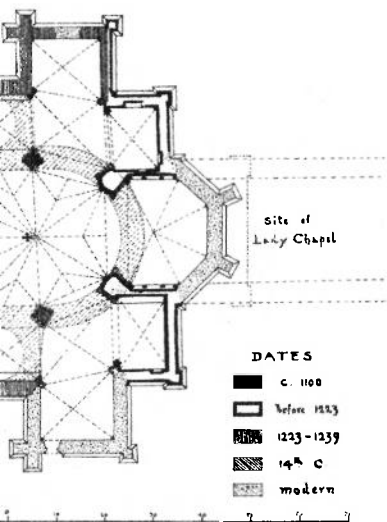
The party were after received to tea by Mr. and Mrs. Pearce at Perrott House, a fine specimen of a town house of the Adam period (c. 1760), with excellent plasterwork decoration, and an early eighteenth-century wrought-iron screen at the lower end of the garden.

In the evening the annual business meeting was held, and the customary votes of thanks passed, after which Mr. Willis-Bund, Chairman of the County Council, entertained the members at the Shire Hall, a large company being invited to meet them.

He showed his guests an interesting series of lantern slides illustrative of the various types of churches, ancient houses, bridges, and other architectural antiquities characteristic of the county.

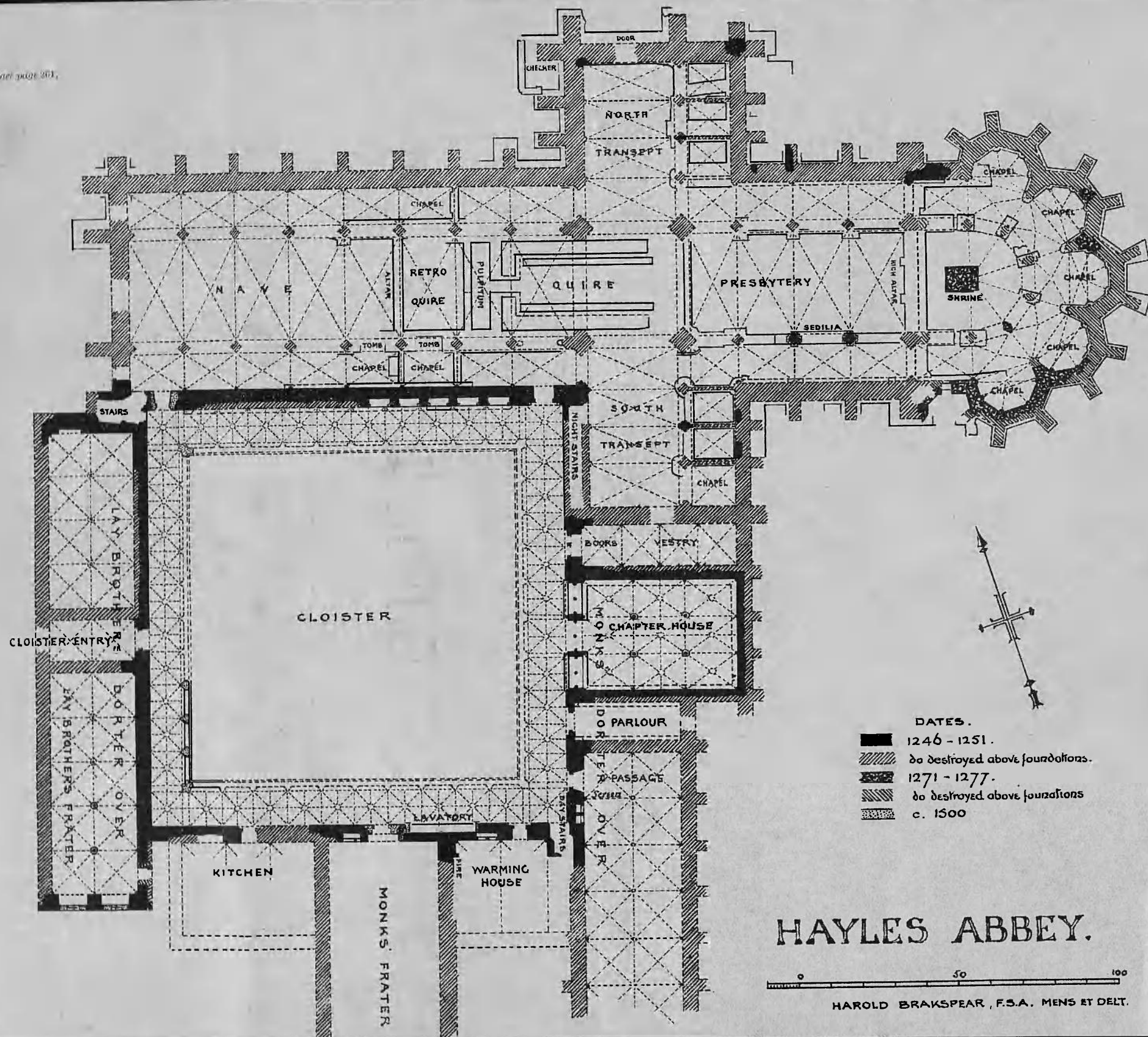
# PERSHORE ABBEY





C.R. Peers mens & del 1904





At the conclusion Sir HENRY HOWORTH said he could not remember the time when Mr. Bund was not concerned with the history of the county and its internal administration. They were all grateful to him for guarding with such vigilance the antiquarian beauties of the county. They had known him for many years as a member of the Society of Antiquaries. On behalf of the society he thanked Mr. Bund for his hospitality and also his interesting address.

Tuesday, July 31st, was the concluding day of the meeting. Leaving Worcester at 9.25, the party journeyed by special rail-motor to Toddington, and thence in carriages to Stanway, where, by permission of Lord Elcho, they visited the picturesque seventeenth-century Stanway Court, a good example of Elizabethan work, its forecourt and the well-known gatehouse, said to have been the work of Inigo Jones, though no direct evidence remains on the point. The church—a small twelfth-century building with rather unusual details—has a twelfth-century chancel and nave which was lengthened in the seventeenth century, its twelfth-century cornice being imitated in the later work. It seems that it was at first intended to vault the chancel, but the design was abandoned. Later windows have also been inserted and a tower added at the west end. North of the church is a fine stone barn of the fourteenth century with its original roof.

The ruins of Hayles Abbey—a Cistercian house which owned the famous relic of the Holy Blood, given to it in 1271 by Edmund, Earl of Cornwall—were then described by Mr. ST. JOHN HOPE.

The journey was next continued to Hayles, where the party were received by Mr. Hugh Andrews, the owner of the site of the abbey; and the remains were explained with the aid of a plan by Mr. HAROLD BRAKSPEAR. The abbey was one of Cistercian monks, founded in 1245 by Richard, King of the Romans, with a church of similar type to that of Abbey Dore. Between 1271 and 1277 the church was enlarged eastwards for the enshrining of the famous relic of the Holy Blood, by building out an apsidal chapel for the shrine, with an enriching ambulatory and external chevet of five polygonal chapels. Only a fragment of the south wall of the nave remains above ground, but the foundations were excavated a few years ago by the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, and the complete plan recovered. Some fragments are left of a late Tudor, rebuilding of the cloister alleys, but the rest of the buildings still await investigation with pick and spade. In an adjacent museum are preserved a large number of fragments of splendid tombs, architectural remains, and paving tiles found during the excavations. Some remarks on the Holy Blood of Hayles were contributed by Mr. St. Clair Baddeley and Mr. Micklethwaite. After an inspection of the parish church, an interesting building which contains a fine series of heraldic tiles, some fifteenth-century white and gold glass recently found among some lumber and some lately discovered and exceptionally well-preserved wall paintings of the thirteenth century and later, the journey was continued to Winchcombe. After luncheon a visit was paid to the parish church of Winchcombe, where the vicar, the Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, displayed the interesting church plate and registers and some fragments and tiles from the destroyed Benedictine abbey. The last item on the programme was Sudeley Castle, a building chiefly of the fifteenth and

sixteenth centuries, where the members of the Institute were received by the present owner, Col. Dent Brocklehurst and his family. The first building on the site was apparently a Norman castle, but this was replaced by Lord Sudeley, *temp.* Henry VI., by a fortified house, of which there remain the ruins of the great hall and other fragments. The building was considerably enlarged, *temp.* Edward VI., by Admiral Lord Seymour, whose work forms the present castle. Every facility was afforded of inspecting the many art treasures contained in the house collected by the late Mrs. Dent, and, after being hospitably entertained at tea, the party returned by special rail-motor to Worcester.

The meeting which was thus concluded was a most successful one in every way, the number of members' tickets considerably exceeding 100, and the excellent arrangements planned by Mr. Harold Brakspear, the Secretary of the meeting, and Mr. William Pearce, the local secretary, worked without a single hitch from first to last. The weather, moreover, was all that could be desired; not a single excursion being marred by rain. It was decided that next year's meeting should be held at Colchester.

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February 7th, 1906.

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

Mr. ANDREW OLIVER exhibited a series of lantern illustrations of French Cathedrals and Churches, with descriptive remarks thereon.

After a discussion by the PRESIDENT, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. OLIVER.

March 7th, 1906.

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

Mr. AMBROSE BOYSON read a paper on Low Set Openings in Danish and other Scandinavian Churches, with lantern illustrations. Mr. Boyson's paper appears in the *Journal* on page 5.

The PRESIDENT, Mr. ST. JOHN HOPE, Mr. DEWICK, Judge BAYLIS, Mr. RICE, and Mr. JOHNSTON took part in the discussion, a vote of thanks being accorded to the author of the paper.

April 4th, 1906.

MILL STEPHENSON, F.S.A., *Vice-President*, in the Chair.

Mr. MONTAGU SHARPE, D.L., Middlesex, read a paper on—

- (a) The Extensive Line of British Stakes protecting the Ford across the Thames at Brentford;
- (b) Did Caesar cross here? and
- (c) Were the Coway Stakes in existence B.C.?

with lantern illustrations. Mr. Sharpe's paper appears in the *Journal* on page 25.

The discussion was opened by Judge BAYLIS, and continued by Mr. REGINALD SMITH, Mr. HANSON, and Mr. RICE; the lecturer having replied, a vote of thanks was accorded to him for his paper.

May 2nd, 1906.

MILL STEPHENSON, F.S.A., *Vice-President*, in the Chair.

A paper by Dr. FRYER on Fonts was read by Mr. HENRY WILSON. Dr. Fryer's paper appears in the *Journal* on page 97.

The discussion was opened by Mr. RICE and continued by Mr. DRUCE, Mr. BOYSON, Judge BAYLIS, and the CHAIRMAN, and a vote of thanks was accorded to the author and reader of the paper.

A paper was read by Dr. TALFOURD ELY on Recent Excavations in Hayling Island, with lantern illustrations; also coins and other objects were exhibited. Dr. Ely's paper appears in the *Journal* on page 117.

After observations by the CHAIRMAN, a vote of thanks was accorded to the author of the paper.

June 6th, 1906.

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

Mr. STEBBING read a paper on the Early Architectural History of the Parish Church of Worth in Sussex, illustrated by a plan and photographs.

After observations from the PRESIDENT, a vote of thanks was accorded to the author of the paper.

Subsequently Mr. STEBBING read a paper on the Architecture of Denham Church in Bucks, illustrated by photographs; a vote of thanks was accorded the author for his paper.

July 4th, 1906.

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

Mr. ST. JOHN HOPE, V.P.S.A., read a paper on the Cistercian Abbey of Beaulieu, illustrated by plans. Mr. Hope's paper appears in the *Journal* on page 129.

After a discussion by Mr. KEYSER, Mr. GREG, Mr. DALE, and the PRESIDENT, a vote of thanks was accorded the author of the paper.

November 7th, 1906.

Mr. DEWICK, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Mr. H. B. WALTERS, F.S.A., read a paper on Worcestershire Bell-Founders, illustrated by rubbings and photographs. Mr. Walters' paper appears in the *Journal* on page 187.

After a discussion by Sir HENRY HOWORTH and the author, a vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Walters.

Mr. HENRY WILSON read a paper by Dr. FRYER on the Effigy of John Caperon, Rector of Rendlesham. Dr. Fryer's paper appears in the *Journal* on page 194.

After observations from the CHAIRMAN, Sir HENRY HOWORTH, Mr. MAY, Judge BAYLIS, and Mr. ETHERINGTON SMITH, a vote of thanks was accorded to the author and reader of the paper.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by Judge BAYLIS, a vote of condolence was accorded in the name of the Institute to the family of the late Mr. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, for thirty years a distinguished member of this Society.

December 5th, 1906.

Mr. ST. JOHN HOPE, *Vice-President*, in the Chair.

Mr. PHILIP M. JOHNSTON read a paper on Church Chests of the Thirteenth Century in England, with lantern illustrations.

After a discussion, taken part in by Messrs. B. PLOWMAN, DRUCE, STEBBING, and the CHAIRMAN, Mr. JOHNSTON replied, and a vote of thanks was accorded to him.

The TREASURER read a short paper on Spurious and Forged Antiquities, with specimens thereof exhibited by himself and Mr. HOPE. Mr. Hilton's paper appears in the *Journal* on page 244.

A discussion thereon was taken part in by Messrs. HOPE, STEPHENSON and STEBBING.



### Report of the Council for the year 1905-1906.

The Council has the honour to present its Report, the sixty-fourth since the origin of the Institute, showing its financial condition and progress during the year.

The printed Cash Account, prepared as usual by the Chartered Accountants, now placed before the Members, is, it is hoped, a clear statement of income and expenditure, as well as a record of the investment regarded as capital, now consisting of £1,500 Metropolitan two and a half per cent. stock.

The balance of cash at the bankers at the end of 1905 was £121 18s. 11d. All charges appertaining to the year are paid; and it should be noted that five parts of the *Journal* have been issued and paid for in the year, thus bringing the publication of the *Journal* up to date.

Six members' subscriptions are in arrear for the year 1905.

The six Members of the Council who retire in rotation according to the rules are Messieurs Le Gros, Dewick, Herbert Jones, Lyell, Challenor Smith and Longden. It is recommended that Messieurs Dewick, Jones, Lyell and Longden be re-elected, and that the following Members be elected and added to the Council, namely, Messieurs E. H. Fison and Henry Horncastle.

One Vice-President retires by rotation, Dr. Munro, and Mr. Le Gros is recommended in his place.

The Council recommends that Dr. Munro be appointed an Honorary Vice-President in the place of the late Lord Alwyne Compton, who had been a Member of the Institute for sixty-two years.

The number of new subscribing Members elected during 1905 was twenty-three, of whom one is a life-compounder. The loss by resignation and death was thirteen, two of the latter being life members.

Among those who have passed away the Council regrets to record the names of Lord Leigh and Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, both of whom served the office of President of the Annual Meetings at Leamington and Southampton respectively.

Through the exertions of the joint honorary Editors the *Journal* has been brought out closely up to date.



The Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER, 1905.

*Dr.*

Cr.

INCOME.			£	s.	d.
To Cash Balance as per last Account	...	...	403	11	
" Subscriptions—					
265 Annual Subscriptions at £1 ls.	...	...	278	5	0
1 " " at 10s. 6d.	...	...	0	10	6
266 Together received during year	...	...	278	15	6
1 Subscription paid in advance in the year 1903	...	...			
3 Subscriptions " " " 1904	...	...			
10 " " in arrears at 31st December, 1905	...	...			
280 Total annual subscriptions at 31st December, 1905.					
Arrears as under paid in 1905—					
For the year 1904, 5 at £1 ls.	...	...	5	5	0
" Subscriptions paid in advance—					
For the year 1906, 3 Subscriptions at £1 ls.	...	...	3	3	0
" Life Composition	...	...	287	3	6
" Entrance Fees	...	...	15	15	0
" Sale of Publications	...	...	11	11	0
" Donations, General	...	...	43	14	4
Donations for Illustrations:—			1	1	0
J. Hilton, F.S.A.	...	...	10	0	0
Vernon Watney, M.A., F.S.A.	...	...	6	0	0
" Donation towards cost of Index to Journal. W. H. Bell,			16	0	0
F.S.A....	...	...	50	0	0
" Dividend on Investment in Metropolitan 2½ per cent.					
Stock ...	...	...	33	17	0
			£862	6	9

EXPENDITURE.			£	s.	d.
By Publishing Account—					
Harrison and Sons, Printing, Postage and Delivery	...	...			
5 Parts of Journal (including Vol. LXII,	...	...			
Part 248)	...	...	215	5	1
Illustrations and Engravings for Journal	...	...	88	9	0
Bindings	...	...	0	14	0
" House Account—					
Rent of Offices	...	...	40	0	0
Lighting and hring	...	...	5	0	0
Stationery and Sundry Printing	...	...	31	17	2
Reporting	...	...	2	2	0
Sundries	...	...	4	8	0
" Petty Cash—					
Postage and Telegrams	...	...	5	5	5
Insurance	...	...	0	3	0
Congress of Archaeological Societies	...	...	1	0	0
Lantern Hire	...	...	3	18	0
Editorial Expenses	...	...	4	12	6
Illustrations and Sundries	...	...	10	17	8
" Purchase of £300 Metropolitan 2½ per cent. Stock					
(making £1,500 held)	...	...	258	8	6
" Tunbridge Wells Meeting Loss	...	...	15	12	11
" Cash Balance—					
At Bankers, General	...	...	121	18	11
" " on account of Index per contra	...	...	50	0	0
In hand ...	...	...	2	14	7
			174	13	6
			£862	6	9

We hereby certify that we have prepared the above Cash Account for the year ended 31st December, 1905, 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.,  
Chartered Accountants.  
3 Broad Street Buildings,  
London, E.C., 6th June, 1906.

Examined and found correct.

HENRY HORNCastle, } *Hon. Auditors.*  
 PHILIP M. JOHNSTON, }