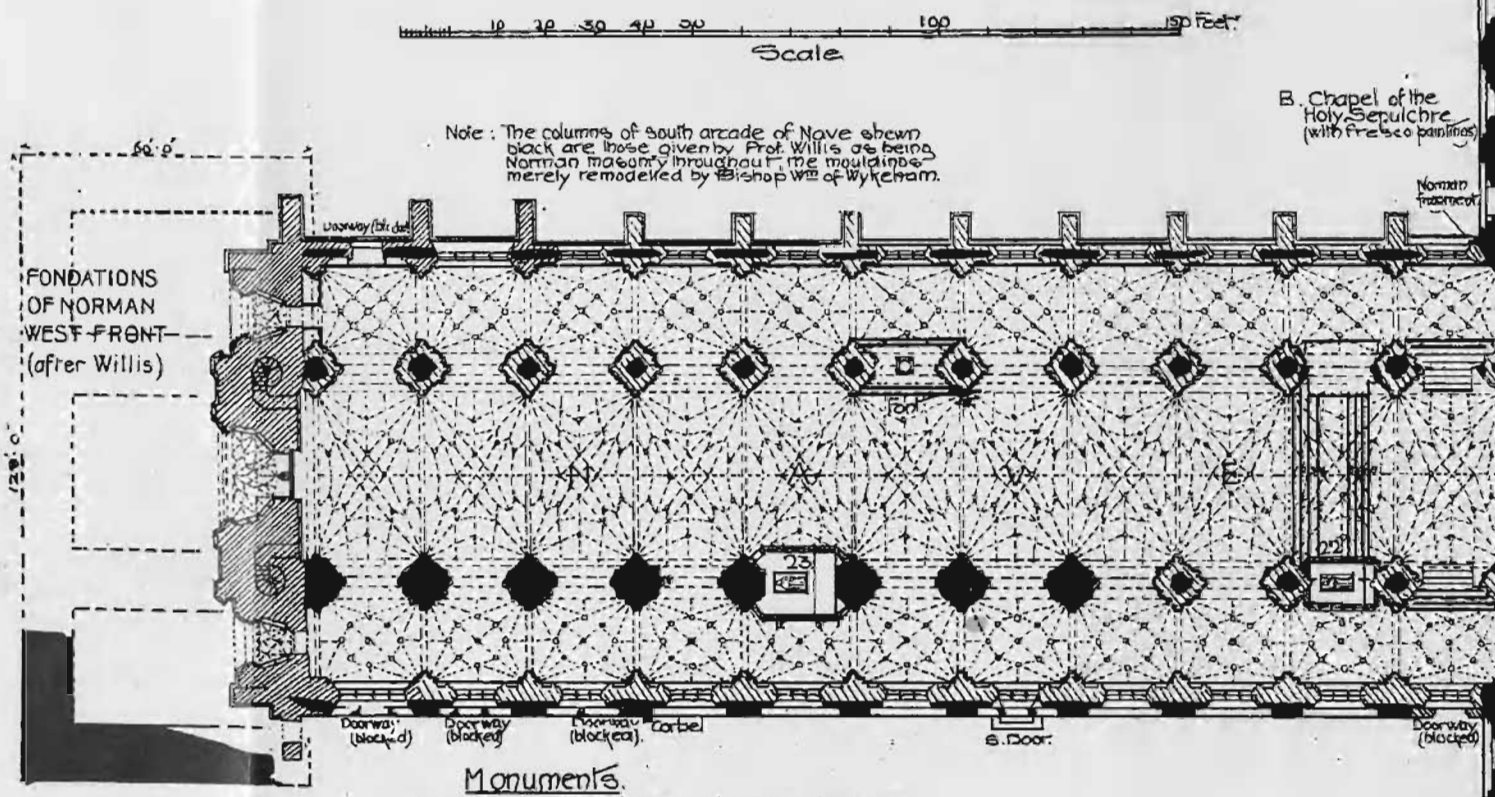
PLATE I.

WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL

GROUND PLAN.

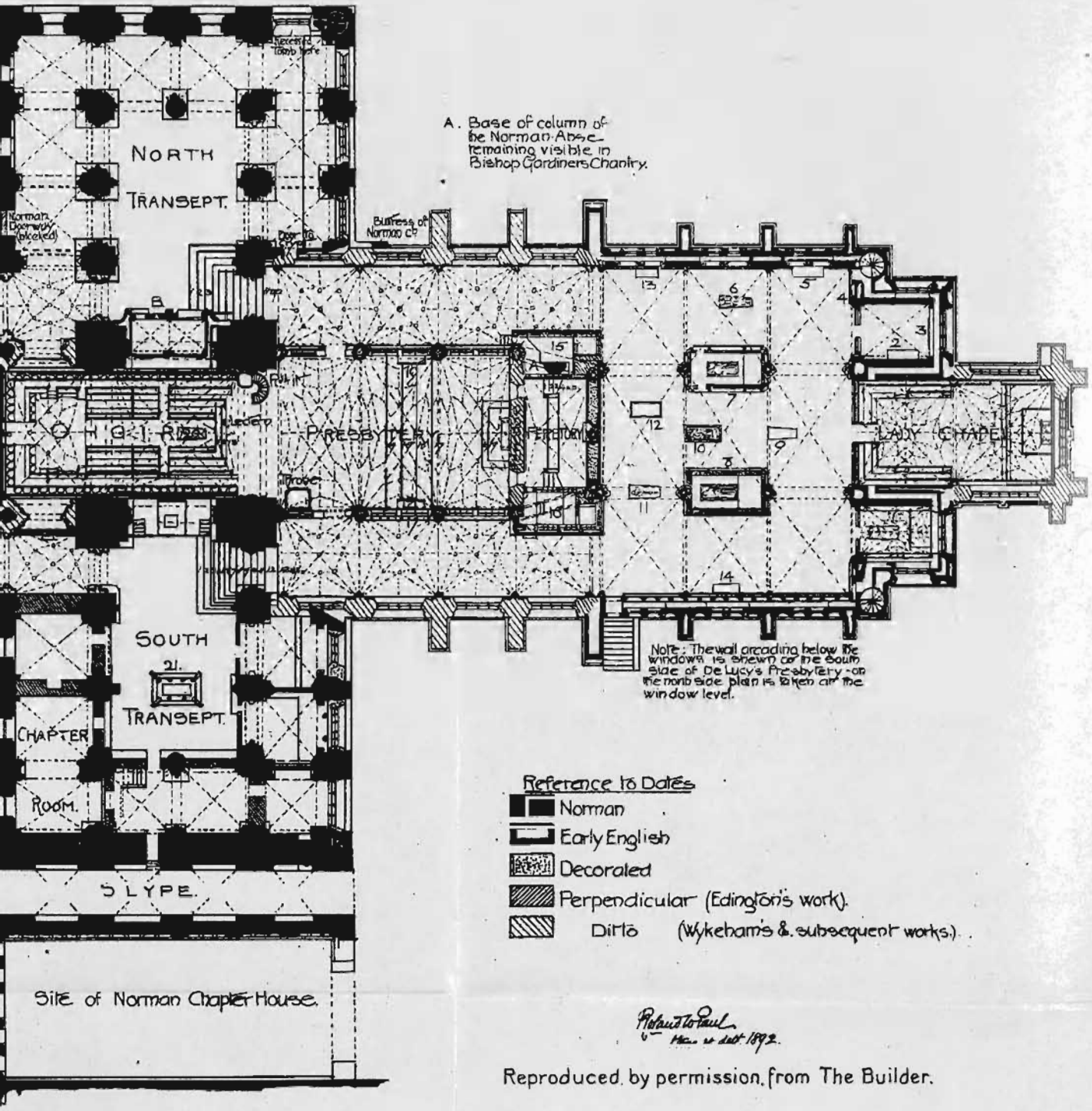


Monuments.

1. Chapel & Tomb of Bishop Thos. Langton (1493-1501).
2. R. Weston, Earl of Portland.
3. Portion of a tomb in wall.
4. Effigy in a vesica.
5. Monument to Masson family (1609).
6. Effigy of a Bishop.
7. Chantry & Tomb of Bishop Wm Waynflete (1447-1486).
8. " " " Cardinal Beaufort (1404-1447).
9. Plain Tomb (coffin shaped).
10. Effigy of a knight.
11. Prior Wm de Basynge.
12. Bishop Sumner. (1827-1874).
13. Part of an effigy.
14. Sir John Clobery 1687.
15. Chantry Chapel of Bishop Stephen Gardiner (1531-1555).
16. " " " " Fox (1501-1528).
17. Richard, son of Wm the Conqueror.
18. Bishop Courtenay (1492) - Restored.
19. Bishop John de Pontissara.
20. King William Rufus.
21. Bishop Wilberforce.
22. Chantry & Tomb of Bishop Edington.
23. " " " " " William of Wykeham.

Site of Cloister Quadrangle.

To face page 215.



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PROCEEDINGS AT MEETINGS OF THE ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

THE SUMMER MEETING AT WINCHESTER.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH, TO WEDNESDAY, 23RD JULY, 1924.

Meeting Committee: Prof. Sir William Boyd-Dawkins, M.A. D.Sc. F.R.S. F.S.A.; Sir Edward Brabrook, C.B. F.S.A.; A. Hamilton Thompson, M.A. D.Litt. F.S.A.; The Rev. J. K. Floyer, D.D. F.S.A.; Sir Henry Fletcher, C.V.O.; Major-General B. R. Mitford, C.B. C.M.G. D.S.O. F.S.A.; Dudley Cory-Wright, M.A. F.S.A.; Aymer Vallance, M.A. F.S.A.; and Harold Brakspear, F.S.A.

Hon. Local Secretary: J. D. Le Couteur.

Hon. Secretary of the Meeting: A. E. Bolton.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

Wednesday, 16th July. Cathedral and monastic buildings. Deanery. Evening meeting.

Thursday, 17th July. Motor to Longstock entrenched dock. Danebury camp. Mottisfont priory. Luncheon at Romsey. Romsey abbey. Tea. Mayoral reception.

Friday, 18th July. St. Catherine's Hill. St. Cross, hospital and church. Luncheon. Winchester college. Wolvesey castle, walls and church house. Annual general meeting.

Saturday, 19th July. Motor to Merdon castle. Luncheon at Beaulieu. Beaulieu abbey. Tea.

Monday, 21st July. Motor to Portchester church and castle. Luncheon at Fareham. Titchfield Place house. Bishop's Waltham palace and church. Tea. Evening meeting.

Tuesday, 22nd July. Motor to Old Basing, the church, barn and castle. Luncheon at Basingstoke. Monk Sherborne, priory church. Sherborne St. John, The Vyne. Tea. Evening meeting.

Wednesday, 23rd July. Hyde abbey gate. West gate. Winchester castle. Museum. St. John's church. St. Peter's church.

Wednesday, 16th July, 1924.

The Summer meeting in 1924 was held at Winchester,[1] under the presidency of Sir William Boyd-Dawkins, about a hundred and twenty persons being present.

The first day was devoted entirely to Winchester cathedral church and monastic buildings (plates I and II, and figs. 1–3).

[1] The one and only previous meeting of the Institute at Winchester was held in 1845. A special volume of *Transactions* records the proceedings.

WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

The 'Old Minster' of Winchester is said to have taken its origin from the church founded by Cynegils, the first Christian king of Wessex, about 635, and consecrated after his death by St. Birinus. The see of Winchester was established in this church by the West Saxon bishop Haeddi about 683, and here St. Swithin ruled as bishop from 852 to 862. This early church was greatly repaired and enlarged by St. Ethelwold (963–984), who also constructed

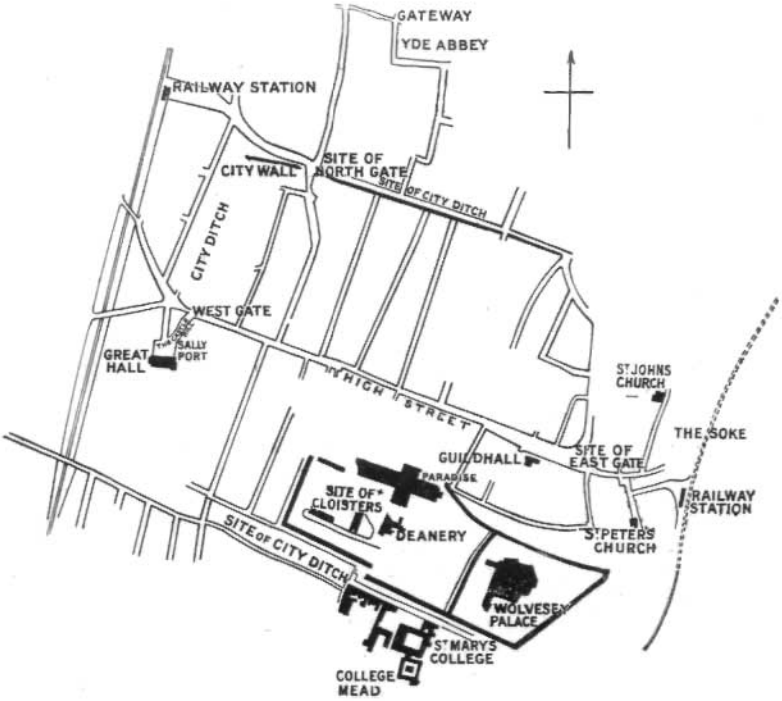
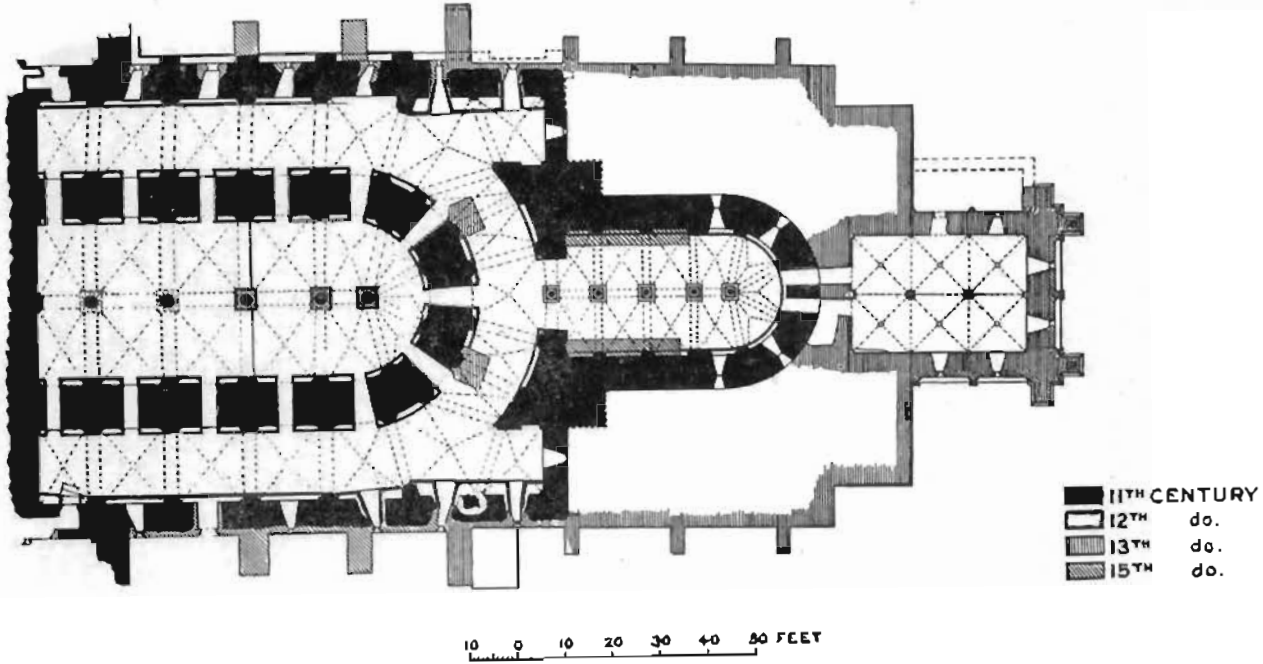


FIG. I. DIAGRAMMATIC PLAN OF WINCHESTER CATHDERAL AND SURROUNDINGS.

monastic buildings. The new work was dedicated in 980, but appears to have been completed several years later. An elaborate description of it exists in a Latin poem by Wulfstan addressed to Aelfheah, Ethelwold's successor (984–1005), which is more rhetorical than explicit. No vestiges of this church remain, as it was taken down to make room for the present church, begun in 1079 on a site a little to the south by the first Norman bishop, Walkelin (1070–1098).

Of Walkelin's church, consecrated in 1093, the transept remains with little alteration. The crypt is still entire, and shows that the presbytery terminated in an apse surrounded by an ambulatory, from which an apsidal chapel



[*Harold Brakspear mens. et delt.*

FIG. 2, WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL CHURCH : PLAN OF CRYPT.

projected eastwards: the aisles, however, were continued into square chapels beyond the curve of the ambulatory. The transept has eastern and western aisles, returned across the north and south ends: the compartments at the angles were intended to bear towers which were not completed. The central tower, finished in 1100, fell in 1107. The nave was probably finished during the episcopate of William Giffard (1107–1129). Although disguised by its later transformation, which involved the disappearance of the lower arcades, the core and a considerable amount of the ashlar work of the piers are left, and the triforium arches exist behind the panelling which covers them, together with the shafts which rose to the clerestory string-course in alternate bays.

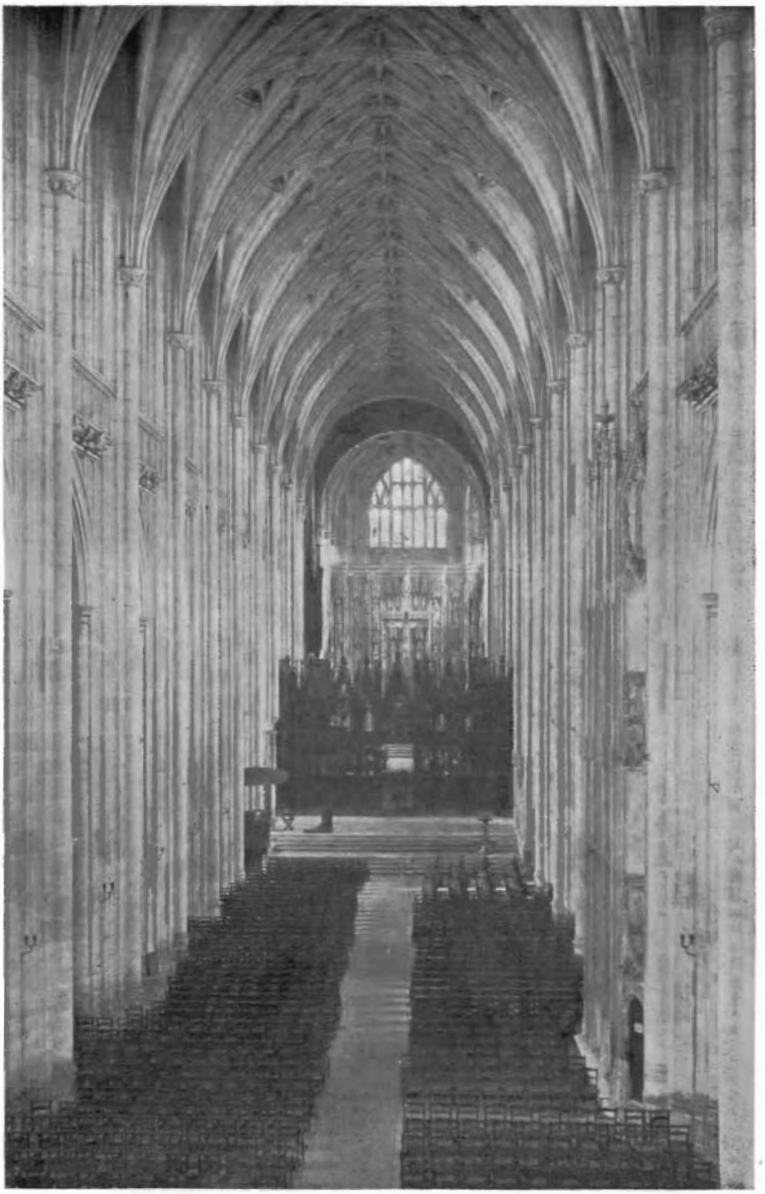
The low central tower was probably built in the third quarter of the twelfth century, before the end of the episcopate of Henry of Blois (1129–1171). Godfrey de Lucy (1189–1204) is credited with the beginning of the new work at the east end of the church, which involved the gradual removal of Walkelin's structure. It was certainly in his time, about 1200, that a tower with lateral buildings abutting it was erected in front of the west wall of the nave: foundations of this, with a portion of a wall on the south side, remain. The eastward extension, however, was not finished until many years after his death, and it is doubtful whether he did more than promote its beginning.

This work began with the building of the lady-chapel, with the crypt below, to the east of Walkelin's eastern chapel. The new chapel, of two bays, was much altered in the fifteenth century: the arcaded north and south walls of the western bay are left. On each side of this bay was a chapel, heightened as an afterthought by an upper stage. The old eastern chapel was taken down to make way for a retro-quire or vestibule of three bays, arranged in nine compartments of equal size, covering the full breadth of the presbytery and its aisles. This suffered some change in design, and can hardly have been carried out in its present lines until the second quarter of the thirteenth century.

The reconstruction of the church between the vestibule and central tower was begun in the fourteenth century, when Walkelin's apse and presbytery were gradually demolished. Between the building of the bay occupied by the feretory or 'Holy hole' behind the high altar, and divided from the vestibule by a beautiful stone screen of this date, and the rebuilding of the presbytery and its aisles there was some interval, and the aisles and clerestory were not finished until the episcopate of William of Edington (1346–1366).

Before Edington's death a beginning of the transformation of the nave was made by the construction of the new west front and the remodelling of the two western bays of the north aisle and one of the south. The west tower of 1200 with its annexes must have been taken down at this time. The complete reconstruction of the nave by recasing the old work was taken in hand by William of Wykeham (1367–1404) in 1394. The terms of his last will show that at his death much remained to be done: they show also that the master-mason to whom the work was entrusted was William Wynford, one of the most prominent mason-architects of the day.

These alterations involved no change in the ritual plan of the church. The high altar and quire remained in their old positions. The quire, as now, was beneath the central tower, and the quire-screen or *pulpitum* was



[*Rev. G. Sampson, phot.*

WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL NAVE.
By courtesy of Messrs. Warren & Son.

between the first pair of piers of the nave. The rood-screen was a bay west, at the top of the flight of steps to the platform in front of the quire, and the lower parts of the piers between which it stood were left undisturbed.

The east bay of the lady-chapel was remodelled and both bays received a new vault at the close of the fifteenth century, and about the same time the adjacent south-east chapel was revaulted and converted into a chantry-chapel for Thomas Langton, bishop 1493–1501. Richard Foxe (1501–1528) is responsible for the wooden ribbed roof of the presbytery and the rebuilding of the eastern gable above the altar-screen. The altar-screen itself belongs to a rather earlier period in the second half of the fifteenth century; but the stone screens of the presbytery with the coffers above them in which the bones of kings and bishops were enshrined are part of Foxe's additions. After this date, the most important addition to the church was the wooden vault in the tower above the quire, made in 1634.

Of the fittings of the church, the most important are the splendid tomb-chapels of bishops, which form a progressive study in architectural design of great value. The earliest are Edington's and Wykeham's, both in the nave. Beaufort's (1404–1447) and Waynflete's (1447–1486) are in the retro-quire; Foxe's and Gardiner's (1531–1555) in the second bay west of them, on either side of the feretory. Among other monuments of interest, the supposed tomb of William Rufus, probably that of Henry of Blois, is the most remarkable: the most beautiful is the Purbeck marble slab of Aymer de Valence, bishop 1260, unusual in design and noble in carving. The wooden stall-work of the quire dates from the close of the thirteenth century, forming the earliest series of stall-canopies in England; and there is later stall-work and screen-work of great beauty in the lady-chapel and Langton's chapel. The quire pulpit, given by prior Silkstede, is also a fine piece of late Gothic wood-carving. In the nave should be noted the twelfth-century sculptured font of Tournay marble, the bronze statues of James I and Charles I by Le Sueur, on each side of the west door, and the thirteenth-century iron grate, now in front of the doorway in the western bay of the north aisle which stood formerly at the head of the stairs leading to the south quire aisle to shut off the pilgrims from the monks' quarters.

The proceedings opened at 10.30 by the reception of the Institute in the nave by the Dean, the Very Rev. W. H. Hutton, D.D. D.C.L. Here he read a paper on the place of Winchester cathedral in English history. This paper is printed below at page 324.

Sir William Boyd-Dawkins, in thanking the Dean for his warm welcome and for the paper he had just read, recalled his hospitality to the Institute at St. John's college on the occasion of the summer meeting at Oxford in 1911.

The Dean's paper was followed by a perambulation of the church under the guidance of Dr. Hamilton Thompson, after which Mr. J. D. Le Couteur gave a short account of the glass.

The cathedral glass [1] is full of interest. The nave glazing, the greater part of which was inserted at the cost of William of Wykeham (d. 1404), who

[1] Authorities: Charles Winston, paper on the remains of ancient glass in Winchester and its neighbourhood, *R.A.I. Trans. Winchester, vol.* (1845), reprinted in his *Memoirs*, pp. 63–70; N. H. J. Westlake, *History of design in painted glass*; J. D. Le Couteur, *Ancient glass in Winchester* (1920), second ed. 1929).

left 500 marks for that purpose, bears abundant evidence of being the work of four distinct firms. The earliest glass, dating, perhaps, 1370, and of markedly transitional type, is that in the westernmost window on the south side, and consists of canopy-tops set upon coloured diapered fields, together with four angelic musicians.

The great west window, measuring 53 by 34 feet, seems to have been glazed about 1380, apparently by some firm of the Oxford school of glass painting. It now contains a large quantity of alien debris, collected from other windows, after the sack of 1642, but from the surviving fragments it is possible to make a theoretical reconstruction of the original scheme. This seems to have been something in the nature of a great triptych with scenes in the life of Christ in the middle, and figures of apostles and prophets at the sides: the six upper main side lights contained the twelve apostles, in two rows, each with his distinctive emblem, and a scroll inscribed with a portion of the creed: in the six lights below were twelve prophets, each with a scroll bearing some corresponding old testament passage. Remains of several apostolic figures can still be traced, although for the most part no longer actually *in situ*, notably St. Peter (in light 9) with keys; St. Andrew (in light 10), the merest fragment of drapery on a red field; St. John, with chalice and scroll, practically perfect except his head, which is a later insertion; portions of St. Thomas (in light 25) holding a spear and fragments of scroll; St. Philip (in light 19) with foliated cross and fragments of a scroll; and St. Bartholomew in light 18. There are also two bearded heads in lights 15 and 24.

Of the middle scenes, the Resurrection still exists in a much-shattered condition in light 14; fragments of the Annunciation (the archangel's head and a scroll) are in lights 1 and 2, and of the Entombment (pieces of tomb, white drapery, a small head of Christ, and a pair of hands) are in light 21. The six lights at the top probably contained the coronation of our Lady, as in the east window at Gloucester, and in the great west window at York. In all these panels both figures and scenes alike were once placed beneath tall canopies profusely enriched with yellow stain of a strong orange hue, and placed alternately upon ruby or blue fields, which counterchanged with the adjoining niches below and on either side.

Next in order are the remains in the nave clerestories, which may date between 1404 and 1420. Enough remains to show that these windows, twenty-four in all, were filled with canopied figures of apostles, prophets and saints, set upon blue and ruby fields, the traceries above occupied by winged and feathered angels, with foliage in the quatrefoils. Only one imperfect figure still remains *in situ*, together with several canopy-tops and pieces of tracery, but several others, including perfect figures of St. Fausta with her saw, and St. Lawrence with his gridiron, have been moved into the north windows of the quire clerestory. Although more developed in style, this glass bears many points of resemblance with the glass in the ante-chapel of New college, Oxford, and with that originally inserted in Winchester college chapel (replaced by a modern copy in 1821–1828), both series definitely known to have been the work of the firm of Thomas of Oxford.

The glazing of the nave aisles is, perhaps, as late as 1440, but only a few canopy-tops remain. These are more refined and delicate in treatment than the work in the clerestory, being enriched with dainty touches of stain, and in some cases having little angels framed in openings.

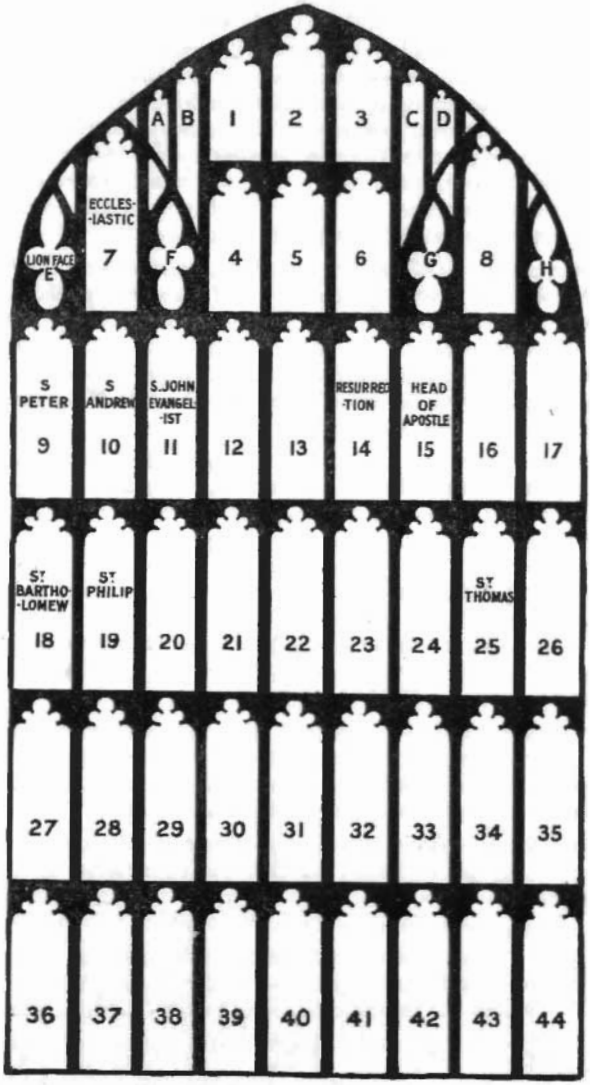


FIG. 3. WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL CHURCH: DIAGRAM OF WEST WINDOW OF NAVE.

The transepts retain only a few fragments of late glass (*c.* 1630), including the remains of one or perhaps two enamel windows : other portions probably of these are now at the Deanery.

Apart from the portions brought from the nave clerestory, the glass in the quire is of two distinct periods, mid-fifteenth and early sixteenth-century. The former originally occupied the first three windows from the west on either side of the clerestory, and consisted of canopied figures of prophets, bishops and kings with angels in the traceries above. After the civil war what remained of the glass on the south was mostly collected into the easternmost pair of windows on that side ; that upon the north was left *in situ*, but patched up with insertions from the nave.

The easternmost pair of clerestory windows, together with the great east window, and all those in both quire-aisles are of the second period of glazing, namely early sixteenth-century, most of them still retaining the arms and motto of Richard Foxe. Of the former, that upon the north retains its original tracery glazing, consisting of feathered angels, evidently copied as carefully as possible from the earlier glass upon this side. The canopy-tops in the main lights are also *in situ*.

The glass of the great east window is chiefly made up of figures brought from other parts of the cathedral, but was utterly ruined by 'restoration' in 1852, when some of Wykeham's glass, inserted in the topmost light, was unhappily removed and 'presented' by the glazier, one Baillie, to South Kensington Museum. The original scheme is in dispute, but seems to have included the Last Judgment, whereof the figures of our Lady and St. John still remain, together with two angels blowing trumpets and four others holding shields. The remaining figures were largely debris until 1852, when they were patched with new glass, especially nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the bottom row (counting from the north).

The quire-aisle windows were once all filled with canopied figures of saints. They still retain twelve virgin saints in the traceries on the north side, together with three jewish kings on the south, fragments of five of the seven joys of Mary, and many canopy-tops in the main lights.

The lady-chapel, rebuilt early in the sixteenth century, retains a few much-restored figures of bishops, apostles, and other saints in the tracery of its east window.

MONASTIC BUILDINGS.

After luncheon the members assembled at the west front of the cathedral church and under Dr. Thompson's guidance, visited the monastic buildings in the following order :

(*a*) site of cloister ; (*b*) site of chapter-house ; (*c*) site of dorter (in the Dean's rose-garden) ; (*d*) exterior of prior's lodging (deanery) ; (*e*) pilgrims' guest-house (now a canonry) ; (*f*) priory stables ; (*g*) Closegate ; (*h*) infirmary (now a canonry).

The cloister-court on the south side of the nave has lost its covered walks : their position, however, is indicated by the doorways in the church wall, which are rather thrown into the shade by the imposing doorway between them, leading into the middle of the north walk. The position of the buildings on the east side can readily be traced. The passage or parlour

next the south transept, above which is the seventeenth-century library, and the chapter-house, of which the entrance, with its lateral openings, remains, are of the date of Walkelin's church. South of the chapter-house, and parallel to its main axis from east to west, was the dorter, with the rere-dorter at right-angles to it southward. Next to this was the prior's lodging, now the deanery. A portion of the kitchen and of the cellar of the western range, of thirteenth-century work, survives in a house at the south-west angle of the cloister. The site of the infirmary buildings is doubtful, although it has been identified with that of later houses in the close. Of the buildings of the outer court, there are only the remains of a charnel-chapel in the grounds of a house to the south-west of the cathedral.

The perambulation of the various monastic buildings was followed by a visit to the deanery, where Dr. Hutton very kindly entertained the members at tea, and then described the building.

THE DEANERY.

The architectural history of the deanery, formerly the prior's lodging, falls into three main periods: (1) the present entrance is through the vaulted ground-floor of a thirteenth-century house with its main axis east and west; the upper part of this has been much altered by the insertion of later windows; (2) the large block at right-angles to this, running north and south and continuing the line of the eastern cloister buildings southward, was built early in the fifteenth century, and contained the prior's hall: it is now divided into three floors and several rooms, and the fine timber roof is concealed in the bedrooms of the upper floor; (3) after the Restoration, a range of brick chambers was built to the north of the prior's hall, and the brick gallery above an open loggia was added to the north-east of the older building, forming a long eastward extension of the house, which then assumed its present plan. The staircase and upper landing of the entrance hall are interesting examples of woodwork of this date. Part of a Roman pavement is preserved in the vaulted vestibule of the house.

The Deanery possesses some interesting glass. The windows of the 'long gallery,' erected by Dr. William Clarke, dean from 1665 to 1679, contain a medley of ancient glass of various dates, none earlier than the late fifteenth century. The large south window contains in its tracery-lights some early sixteenth-century quarries bearing roses, lilies and turves of daisies. The main lights have panels of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, their subjects including figures of an ecclesiastic, St. Andrew and St. Peter, together with a shield bearing the arms of Edward the Confessor. There are also the arms of dean Clarke, and of the see of Winchester. Two smaller south windows each contain a fine panel of about 1630, with the arms of Charles I and of his queen, and of Charles II. These are executed in enamels and yellow stain, and are of very rich and good workmanship. The east window of the gallery also contains some ancient glass, chiefly of the seventeenth century, including the arms of dean Clarke (1665–1679) and dean Rennell (1805–1840), two small Dutch roundels, dated 1649, one bearing the name of its designer (Claes Isbrantz), a fifteenth-century angel holding the chains of a censer and some fragments of various origins. The arms of the recent deans, Furneaux and Hutton, are in two other windows.

The text of the paper on 'The Place of Winchester Cathedral in

English History,' which Dr. Hutton had read earlier in the day, is as follows :—

WINCHESTER. CATHEDRAL IN ENGLISH HISTORY.

It was rash indeed of me to suggest such a subject. Really, to deal with it adequately would almost be to re-write English mediaeval history. In that period no church could compare with the great churches which succeeded each other at Winchester for the share it took in the great doings of the great men. The task is beyond me, and if I were to attempt it I should exhaust your patience.

It is clear then that I must pare off my material, at the beginning and at the end. Dr. Hamilton Thompson will give you the dates of the earlier buildings, the cathedrals of the early English bishops, which stood on this site. I will make but brief mention of their associations, because they do not belong to the building in which we stand to-day. And yet some of them do : those bones of heroes are our closest link here and now with the great days when Winchester was the capital of Wessex, and Wessex held the lordship of England.

Probably Thos. Rudborne, our chronicler (*circa* 1460)[1] is right in saying that Henry (*c.* 1101–1171), bishop of Winchester and brother of king Stephen, made a collection from the tombs, then perhaps decaying, of the remains of kings and bishops, and put them into sarcophagi which he placed above the feretory or 'holy hole' in 1158. When bishop Fox came to beautify the sanctuary, and set up the stone screens which bear date 1525, he chose a place for the ancient relics not far from where they had been shrined of old, and placed them in eight chests above the screens. There are but six chests to-day, for Thomas Gray (praecentor of this church 1683–1692) records that four had been broken up by the 'insolency of the rebels' on 14th December, 1642, when, but for the outcry of Winchester folk, ever devoted to their cathedral church, all would have been destroyed and their bones 'scattered all over the pavement of the church.' After the Restoration, two new chests were made to contain the bones that had been scattered ; they now rest third on the north side and opposite on the south (i.e. north-west and south-west on the screens) ; and are described, in inscriptions written soon after they were made, as containing, the one the bones of Cnut and Rufus, of queen Emma, and of the bishops Wine (consecr. 662) and Alwin (consecr. 1032), and in the other 'promiscue recondita sunt ossa principum et praelatorum sacrilegia barbare dispersa.' The four chests made by Fox, which still remain, contain, according to Fox's inscriptions :—(I) The chest on the north side nearest the altar contains the bones of Kynegils, who died in 643 (the date given is 641). Doubtless he had been buried in the church he had founded about 635, which after his death was consecrated by St. Birinus. The chest also contains the bones of Aethelwulf (Adulf as Fox called him), the son of the great Ecgberht, who had been brought up in St. Swithun's monastery, and died, if not there, at least in this city, probably in 858, though the chest says 857. (II) The second chest on the north is said to contain Kenulf (d. 785 : the chest says 714) and Egbert (837) ('nobis egregia munera uterque tulit') : the former the son of Kynegils, our first Christian king in Wessex, the latter the king who united all England under his sway, both benefactors whose benefactions in tithes at least still remain. (III) The

[1] See A. F. Pollard's article in *Dict. Nat. Biography*, and R. L. Poole, *Bale's Index*, p. 452.

chest in the middle of the south wall is declared to contain Edmund, king, who held the sceptre while his father still lived. I find this Edmund a very puzzling person, and I very much doubt if there is any authority for more than his existence (if that) besides one Thomas Rudborne.[1] I hope to investigate whether there was any other king whom Rudborne might have confused with this probably imaginary Edmund. (IV) South-east: Edred. Here we are in certain history again. He was the son of Edward the Elder, grandson of our great Alfred, the hammer of Scots and Northumbrians. His death was revealed by an angel to St. Dunstan. 'Modo rex Edredus obdormivit in Domino.' Never shall I forget that, on the day I was made Dean, I looked up and saw that inscription, 'Edredus . . . qui has Brittonum terras rexerit egregie.' Buried here by St. Dunstan's order, his bones, we may well believe, still rest here with us, when Alfred's are scattered and Cnut's are indistinguishable.[2]

The contents of these chests are our oldest memorials. We have nothing, I think, that belongs to the church of St. Amphibalus, if ever there was one, or to the church of St. Birinus (I do not think even that our noble font tells his story, as some believe), enlarged and dedicated anew by our father, Aethelwold, much of whose wise rule bears fruit still. All this has gone. The building you visit to-day begins with the first Norman bishop in 1070. So to the old building belong the burial of many early English kings, Aethelwulf, and Edward, and Eadwig, and Harthacnut—yet for him we have an inscription recut, I suppose, in the eighteenth century—and the crowning of others, most notable of all of Edward Confessor, last of the old line, saint, it may well be, statesman, certainly, far wiser than his own age, or later historians for the most part, ever understood. On 3rd April, 1043, Easter day, was he crowned, 'with great pomp' by bishop Eadsige: so are we linked, as it were, from that hour in brotherhood to the Great West Minster which the king built in later years, where his bones rest in the reverence of all English folk to-day. That his mother, Emma, the wife of Aethelred and of Cnut, had property in this city, and lived here in her later days, died here, and was buried in the Old Minster, also connects the site of the New Minster with the last days of the old English kings.

We begin, with the Normans, a new epoch, and in four years a new bishop came who was to begin a new cathedral. It was in the Old Minster that William the Conqueror first heard mass in Winchester, 'the city of Alfred and Cnut,' which had submitted to him within a month of the battle of Senlac, though it was some weeks before he came to the capital of the West Saxon kings.

Winchester, under the Conqueror, and indeed for a century and more after his time, may be said to have shared the rank of capital of England with London, which was now and since Edward Confessor reviving and increasing

[1] Mr. W. H. Stevenson has written to me thus: 'I am not certain that Rudborne invented the numerous lies contained in his work. Some may have come from the mysterious writers whom he cites. See *E.H.R.* xvii, 630. I do not know the source of his "Edmund, son and joint-sovereign with Alfred." He is a mere figment or blunder. Perhaps he arose from some confusion with Edmund Ironside and his father Ethelred, in later times Eilred, Elred?'

[2] For details of all this you will please consult *Winchester Cathedral, its Monuments and Memorials*, by John Vaughan, most beloved of Winchester historians, whose death, two years ago, is still a fresh sorrow to our hearts.

the dignity of its Roman days. Here was imprisoned Waltheof, the last of the great English earls: here, on the hill of St. Giles, looking down upon the place where the New Minster was to rise, on 31st May, 1076, his life was ended by the headsman's sword. The greatest earl before him, Godwine, had died with strange suddenness at the Easter gemot of 1053, and was buried in the Old Minster. Already, one would suppose, it was the custom for the English kings to keep Easter at Winchester, sojourning probably at first in the monastery and afterwards, when it was built, in the great castle on the western hill. William spent there his first Easter in England, and his sons continued the use. Indeed, William of Malmesbury tells us that the Conquerer spent Easter at Winchester whenever he was in England.[1]

The English chronicle records Easter courts there in 1085, 1086, 1095, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1108 and 1122, and each time the kings must have made their Easter communion in the new cathedral church which Walkelin began in 1079.

Of the building of Walkelin's cathedral and the story connected with it I need not speak. The year 1100 (when Rufus was killed in the New Forest on 2nd August) was followed, according to William of Malmesbury, in the next year by the fall of the tower, but it really was seven years later, if it ever occurred at all. Some thought, say some MSS. of William of Malmesbury, that the fall 'was caused by the enormity of placing in a consecrated grave him who was greedy and dissolute all his life, and had died wanting the last offices of the church'; but in his revision William wrote rather that he will not mention the different opinions, especially since the building might have fallen, owing to faulty construction, whether he was buried there or not. As to where his remains were buried and now rest, I confess to a humble opinion that the great tomb without inscription is that of Rufus. Henry I seems to have given up the custom of wearing his crown here at Easter—a sort of re-crowning, some seem to have thought the custom to mean. He was beginning to make London the only capital. During the reign of Stephen, owing to his famous brother being bishop (from 1129 to 1171), Winchester, and of course its cathedral, was of special importance, as was the earlier one of Lanfranc and the legates. There councils of great importance were held, if not in the cathedral, as is probable, at least with constant attendance at its services. War raged continually around and within the city, and Hyde abbey was burnt.

With Henry II the political importance of the city and the ecclesiastical magnificence of the cathedral saw a temporary revival. Henry the bishop in his splendid old age, sagacious and munificent, was at the beginning of the reign a statesman of the first importance. That he gave his support in his last years to Becket rather than the king shows his wisdom and foresight. In the first year of his reign Henry was several times in the city. A contemporary French chronicle actually says that he 'was consecrated king' there: but certainly the first place he stayed in was ours, 8th December, 1154, before his crowning at Westminster on 19th December, and at the following Michaelmas he held a great council here. The Easter custom certainly, if revived at all, was revived only fitfully. The queen often stayed in the city,

[1] All this has elucidation in the late Prof. Davis's *Regista Regum Anglo-Normannorum*.

and her children too. The bishop's castle was partially destroyed and they stayed probably in the castle. The young Henry, Henry II's son, only recently crowned, kept his first Christmas after his coronation, 1170, at Winchester; and there (after Becket's murder and the old king's reconciliation), with his wife, Margaret, the French king's daughter, the young king, at her father's request, was crowned again on 27th August, 1172. Henry II again kept Easter here, with his sons in 1176, and with his son, Henry, in 1179, and from then to the end of his life he was often in the city; he spent Christmas here in 1178 and 1181, and in 1185 New Year's day. And one of the first acts of Richard I was to visit the city. Here he was crowned again on 17th April, 1194, the octave of Easter, in the great church of St. Swithun, a magnificent ceremony of which Milner quoted Roger Hoveden's magniloquent account. John frequently stayed here; here on 1st October, 1207, was born Henry III, and no doubt he was christened in the font we still possess. John kept Christmas, 1207, here. It was at Winchester, in the chapter house, being still forbidden to enter the church till he was released from the ban, that he met with tears (crocodile's, one fears) the great archbishop Langton and the people, on St. Margaret's day, 20th July, and was absolved from the excommunication he had incurred by his attack on the Church, and swore again to keep the laws of good king Edward.

Henry III, I think, in spite of making his half-brother, Aymer of Valence, bishop, was not interested in his birthplace as he ought to have been. He kept Whitsuntide, 1261, in the city, and in 1265 the feast of the Exaltation of the Cross, 14th September. But it still was called *regia civitas*, and great councils or parliaments often met, and the chief ministers had houses in the city. The riots in 1264, which burnt down King's Gate and St. Swithun's church, and even the great gate of the priory, may be a sign that he was not beloved by the citizens, for he could not keep order.

Edward I came here early in his reign, almost as soon as he returned from his crusade, 12th January, 1276, and it is said that he had a special veneration for the cathedral. In 1279 he spent his birthday (18th June) here, and in 1280 Christmas, but the city was indubitably ceasing to be a capital. Almost the last sign of its old importance is the Statute of Winchester, the greatest police measure of the middle ages, in 1285. Parliaments had almost ceased to be held there. The last three were so long apart as 1330, 1393, and 1449.

I feel I must now restrict my references to really outstanding events. The dignity of the cathedral no doubt grew with the dignity of its great bishops in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries; but it did not enter so constantly into the historic life of the country. Three great occasions, however, do mark the association of the cathedral with the Crown, the marriage of Henry IV, the christening of prince Arthur, and the marriage of Mary I.

On 7th February, 1403, Henry IV was married here to his second wife, Joanna of Navarre, daughter of Charles II, king of Navarre, and widow of John IV of Brittany. Henry Beaufort, bishop of Lincoln, the king's half-brother, married them, William of Wykeham being then too old to perform the ceremony. Beaufort later on succeeded him in the see.

At this time the kings stayed most generally at Wolvesey, the bishop's palace, and there in 1415, on 20th June, Henry V arrived, and he received the French king's envoys ten days later, and on 1st July all attended a solemn

mass in the cathedral, when twenty-eight chaplains assisted. Next day the chancellor, Henry Beaufort, now bishop of Winchester, received them in the chapter-room. On 6th July they again heard mass in the cathedral. That day, after dinner with the king, the final breach occurred, and next day the envoys departed with a certainty of war. It was from Winchester that Henry started to join the fleet, which should bear him to the victories of Harfleur and Agincourt.

Henry VI paid frequent visits, but more particularly to the college than the monastery or cathedral. He attended the enthronement of his uncle's successor, William of Waynflete, in 1448 and, for the parliament of 1449, he resided a month, and frequently attended the solemnities of this church. The christening of Henry VII's eldest son was on 24th September, 1386. He seems to have been born on Wednesday, 20th September. The *Te Deum* had been sung in the cathedral with procession on the day of his birth; and the walls were hung with arras; and then beside the font we still have was erected a stage of seven steps upon which a font of silver and gilt was set. The company assembled in the prior's great hall and thence proceeded through the cloister by a little door beside the west end of the church. The queen herself was present, and the child, now bearing the name of Arthur, was carried after baptism in his chrisom and laid upon the high altar; and *Veni Creator* and *Te Deum* were sung. Thence procession was made to St. Swithun's shrine and so at last the king (if he had been present, of which I cannot be sure) and queen returned to the castle. So the young prince started his Christian life in this great cathedral, with the memory of the most ancient of British heroes, true Christian king in legend, to inspire him for his life. Alas! that it ended so soon.

By the time of Henry VII the custom of keeping one of the great festivals in this cathedral had been quite abandoned. The four visits he paid to the city were not at those seasons. Henry VIII was here in 1522, when the emperor Charles V stayed with him, seeing all the antiquities and curiosities (notably the round table) of the city as well as worshipping in the cathedral. Of Henry VIII I do not think more need be said, and I do not believe that Edward VI ever visited the city. But the unhappy Mary's unhappy marriage was celebrated near where we now stand on St. James's day, 1554. The queen stayed for three days before at the bishop's palace of Wolvesey, with Gardiner, who celebrated the wedding. King Philip arrived on 23rd and stayed in the deanery, as it now was, coming, after a solemn reception at the cathedral, by torchlights to the dean's house, which was very gorgeously prepared for him. Let me read you a passage from John Elder's newsletter, just adding that in the wedding itself it is said that the queen so blazed with jewels that 'the eye was blinded as it looked on her':—

'Thys nighte, after he had sopped, at x of the clocke (as I am crediblye informed), he was brought by the counsell a privie waye to the quene, where her grace verye lovyngly, yea, and most joyfullye receyved him. And after they had talked together half an hour they kissed and departed. I am crediblie informed also that at his departing he desired the quenes highnes to teach hym what he should say to the lordes in English, at his departing: and she told him he should say "Good night, my lordes all." And as he came by the lordes, he said as the quene had taught him.

'So the nexte tuesdaye at three of the clocke, he went to the quene

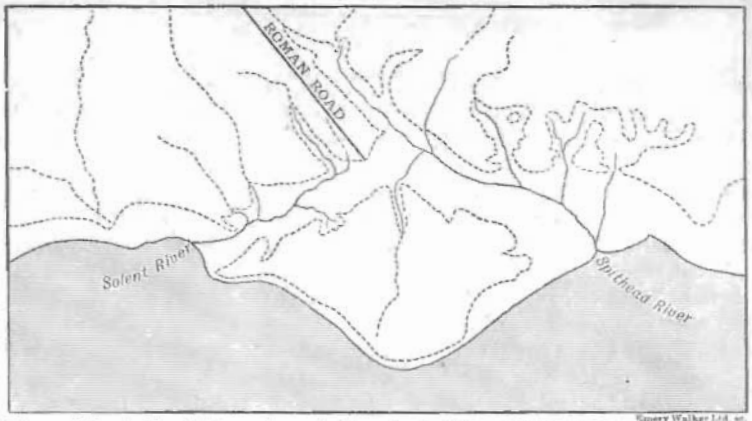
from the deane's house afoote, where everybody might see him; the lord stewarde, the erle of Darbey, the erle of Pembroke, with divers other lordes and noblemenne, as well Englishe as others, went before him, he going alone, in a cloke of blacke cloth embrodred with silver, and a paire of white hose. And after that he had entred the courte, where all kinde of instrumentes played very melodiously, and came within the hal, where the quenes majesty was standing on a skafhold, her highnes descended, amiably receaving him, did kisse him in presence of all the people. And then taking him by the right hande, they went together in the chaumber of presence, where after they had, in sighte of all the lordes and ladies, a quarter of an houre pleasantly talked and communed together, under the cloth of estate, and each of them merily smylyng on other, to the greate comforte and rejoising of the beholders, he toke his leve of her grace, and departed towardes the cathedrall churche to evensong, all the lordes (as I have said) going before him: where also from the courte hal dore to the courte gate, all the pensioners and the garde (as he and the lordes went) stode all along on both sides the waye. Evensong being done, he was very princely brought from the church with torch-lyghte unto the deanes house agayne.

'Then wedinsdaye, being Sanct James daie, the xxv of July, his highnes (at x of the clocke) and his nobles before him, went to the cathedral churche, and remayned there (the dores being very straightlie kepte) untill the quenes highnes came: whose majestie, with al her counsel and nobilitie before her, came thyther at half houre to aleven. And entring at the west dore of the said cathedrall churche (where her grace was receaved the Satterday before, in like manner as his highnes was the Munday following), her majestie ascended the foresaid steps and came towardes the quene dore; where a little without the same dore was made a round mount of bordes, ascendyng also five steps above the skafholde. On which mount, immediatelye after her majestie and the king were shreven, they were maried by my lord the bishop of Winchester lord chancellour of Inglande, her majestye standing on the right side of the said mount, and the king on the left side.'

We still possess the chair sent by the pope to the queen for her coronation, and then sent here for her wedding.

It may be that Elizabeth did not look very favourably on Winchester on account of its association with her sister. The only visit of hers that I know of was early in September, 1691, and we have no record in our chapter books.

James I and Charles I visited the city and the cathedral more than once, and are inseparably connected with the building because their statues by Le Sueur, extraordinarily lifelike, were once on the screen made by Inigo Jones, and are now on either side of the west door. Charles I gave the cathedral its still binding statutes, signed on each page by the hand of Laud. Charles's interest in the worship of the church was certainly shown here as elsewhere. He came on 31st August, 1636. Milner says: 'The king, with his queen, Henrietta Maria, daughter of the great Henry IV of France, came to Winchester; on which occasion the arms of the royal pair, in stained glass, were put up in the hall of the deanery, where they are still to be sene.' I hope you will see the glass this afternoon: I am inclined to believe that other arms now in the gallery, with them, are those of Charles II.



Hampshire in Neolithic and probably also in Bronze Age. (Boyd-Dawkins)

FIG. 4.

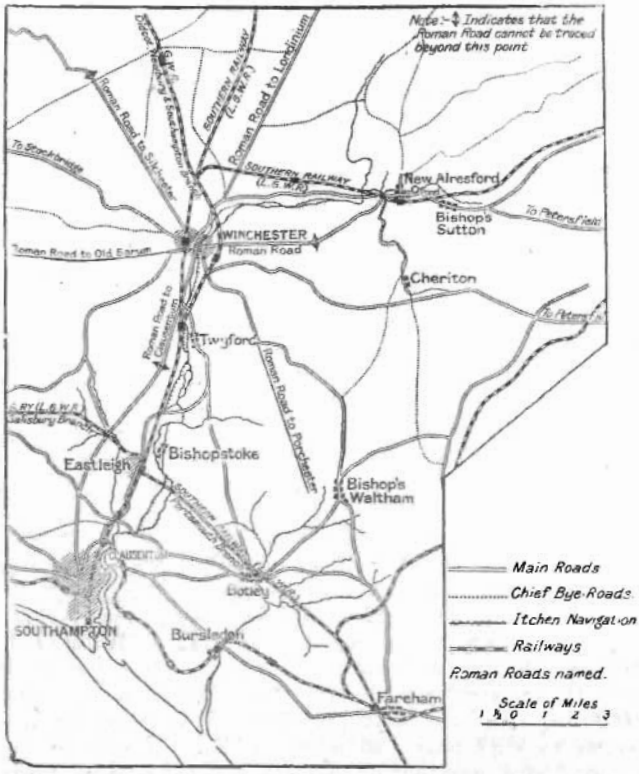


FIG. 5. WINCHESTER DISTRICT: LINES OF COMMUNICATION.

Reproduced, by permission, from Miss H. G. Dent's *The Hampshire Gate* (historico-geographical monographs edited by Prof. H. J. Fleure, vol. III, Ernest Benn, Ltd. 1923).

Though the principal interest of the king's frequent visits to Winchester can hardly have been ecclesiastical, Charles II gave us those splendid prayer books, with the royal arms on them, which stand upon the high altar. But the connexion of these kings and most of their successors with Winchester was on the whole rather a political than an ecclesiastical one. There are pathetic incidents, such as on Charles I's last visit, and humorous ones, such as those connected with Charles II: but the cathedral, though kings often worshipped here, no longer played a part in the ceremonies of royal marriage, christening, coronation. I should like to tell you the stories of the later visits, Stuart and Hanoverian, but time presses, and I will only add that the most impressive service at which king George V and queen Mary were present on the conclusion of the restoration, the work of my revered predecessor, a true saviour of the cathedral, is a very recent memory, and that only last year we received the Prince of Wales, according to ancient custom, at the west door, and he said his prayers with us in the choir before we showed him the chests which contain the bones of his ancestors.

EVENING MEETING.

In the evening, in St. John's rooms, Dr. J. P. Williams-Freeman, M.D. gave a very clear and interesting account of prehistoric and Romano-British Hampshire illustrated by lantern-slides.

Thursday, 17th July, 1924.

On Thursday, the party left Winchester in motor char-a-bancs at 9 o'clock for Longstock, via Stockbridge, passing *en route* the fine contour camp of Woolbury or Worlbury, which was seem on the right at a point two miles before reaching Stockbridge.

At Longstock the members were met by Dr. Williams-Freeman who led them to the entrenched Danish dock (fig. 6).

LONGSTOCK: DANISH DOCK.

Here, he said, is a well-marked bank and ditch forming three sides of a square of 150 yards, the fourth being formed by the river Test. Within this enclosure is a rectangular space about 130 by 33 yards, excavated down to river-level, evidently a dock, but now silted up to a depth of four feet. The spoil was thrown out to form a platform some 14 feet high, apparently with the intention of screening it from view. At the south end the bank turns eastward, and the dock communicates with the river by a channel at right-angles to it, twenty yards wide, also protected by the bank. The northern end of the dock appears to have been treated similarly, but the channel is narrower. Further north there are traces of a cut, which may have been connected with the dock and also with the ditch of the outer protecting bank, but the ground here is too disturbed to trace it accurately. Though of less complicated lay-out, this earthwork resembles in many respects the dockyard at Willington on the Bedfordshire Ouse, which, according to the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, served the Danes as winter-quarters in 921. Danish vessels were flat-bottomed and the river Test was doubtless navigable to them at this period; moreover we know that the Danes burnt Romsey, a few miles below Longstock, and Cnut's fleet was based on Southampton. Possibly Longstock was a depot for his ships and may also

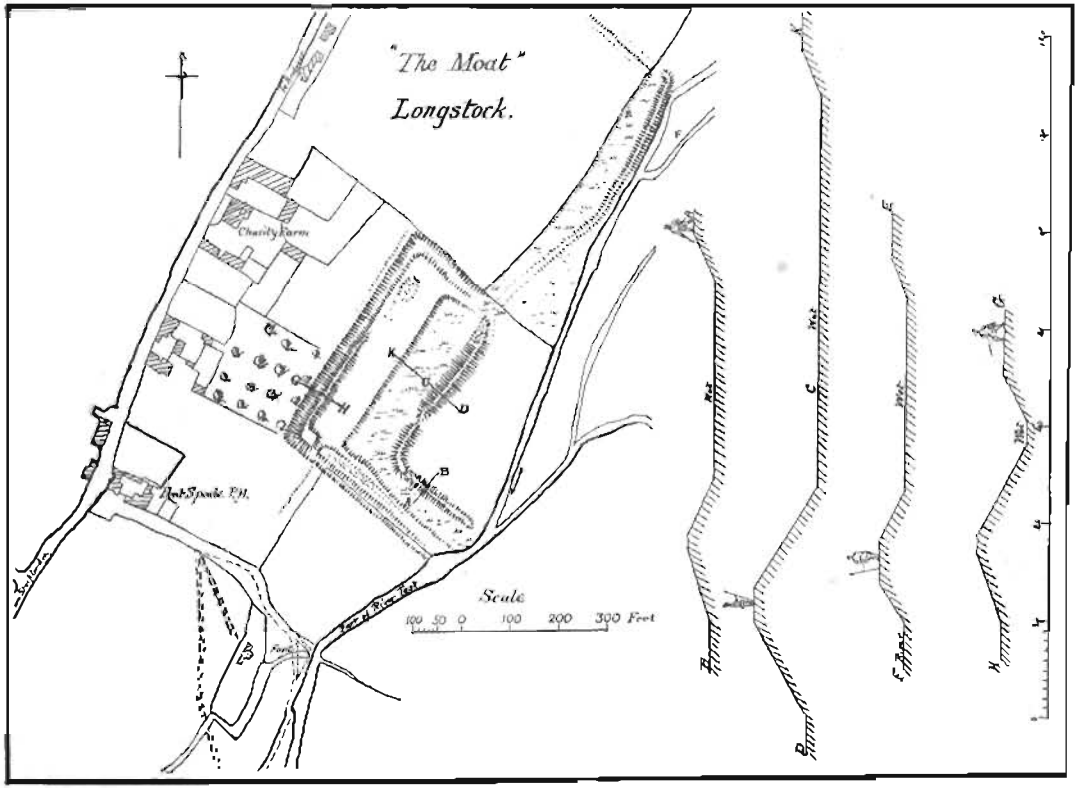


FIG. 6. LONGSTOCK, STOCKBRIDGE: PLAN OF "DANISH DOCK."

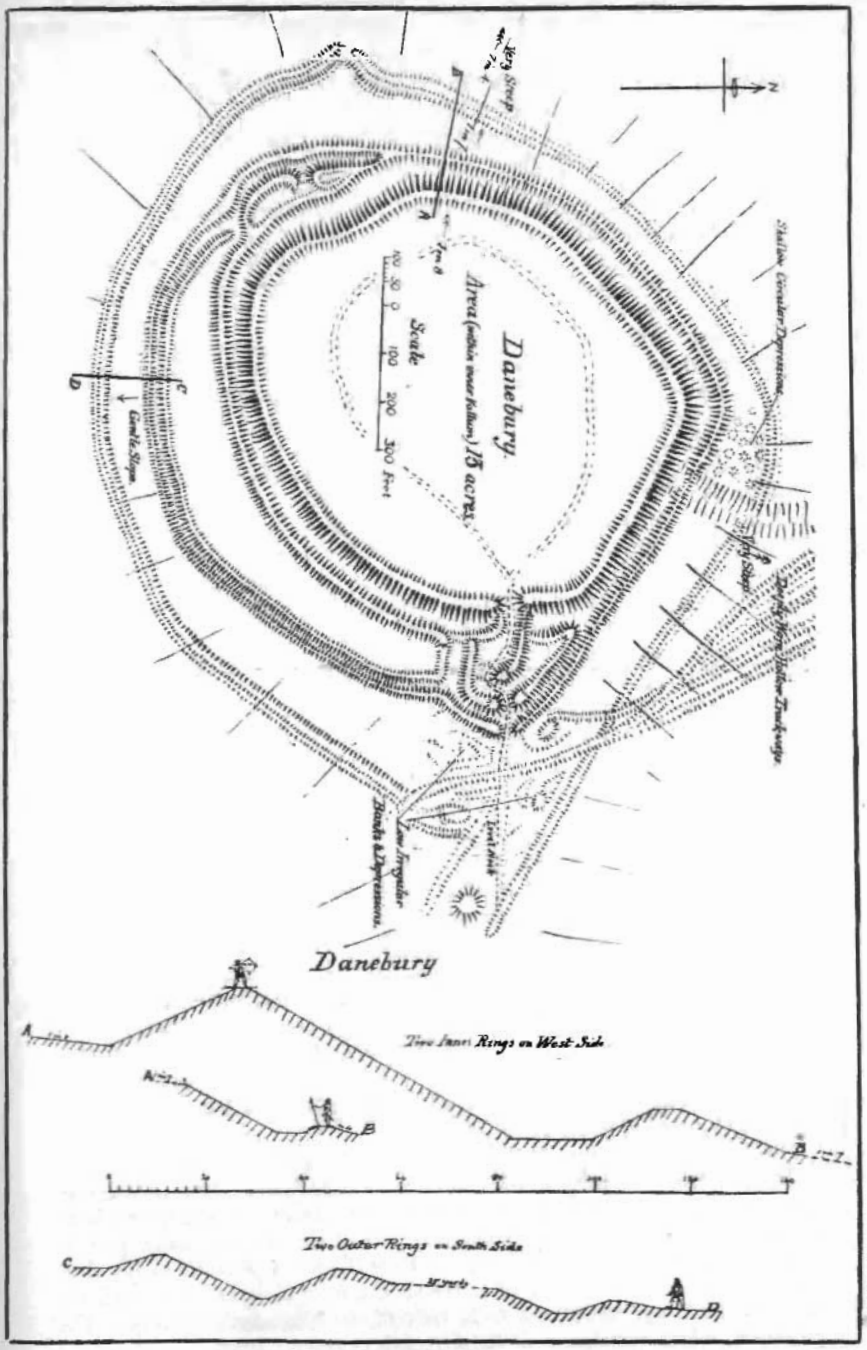


FIG. 7. DANEBURY : PLAN OF BRITISH CAMP.

Reproduced, by permission, from J. P. Williams-Freeman, *Field Archaeology*.

have served to command the British road from Dover to the west of England, which fords the river just below the dock. The name Longstock may have reference to the long line of stakes placed to mark the track across the wide and treacherous valley-bottom.

A quarter-of-an-hour's run brought the members to Danebury camp (figs. 7 and 8), of which Dr. Williams gave a description.

DANEBURY CAMP.

The camp on Danebury hill, the finest of Hampshire's twelve contour camps, stands on the bare chalk, 470 feet above sea-level, in a commanding position, with half-a-dozen hill-top forts within sight. To the north and west the slope falls steeply (one in four), on the south more gently, and on the east the hill is connected to the downs by a narrow level neck. The entrenchment consists of three complete rings with a fourth on the south. The inner vallum is of great strength, rising twelve feet above the interior, and, in places, 32 feet above the bottom of its ditch: it encloses twelve acres, and is entered on the east. Outside the ditch, the bottom of which is 18 feet broad, rises the second vallum: this forks at the south-west to enclose a three-acre 'suburb' and a complicated arrangement of banks which formed the western entrance. Outside this again is a lower bank and ditch, in places now hardly discernible. The defences of the two entrances are remarkable, in strength and complexity second only to those of Maiden castle, and equipped with outer banks, 'block-house mounds' and blind entries. One might attribute the outer ring, and possibly the second vallum and the western entrance, to the neolithic age, the inner line and the formidable main east gate being added, perhaps in the bronze period, but more probably in the early iron age. The deeply-worn tracks in the direction of Salisbury plain point to prolonged occupation.

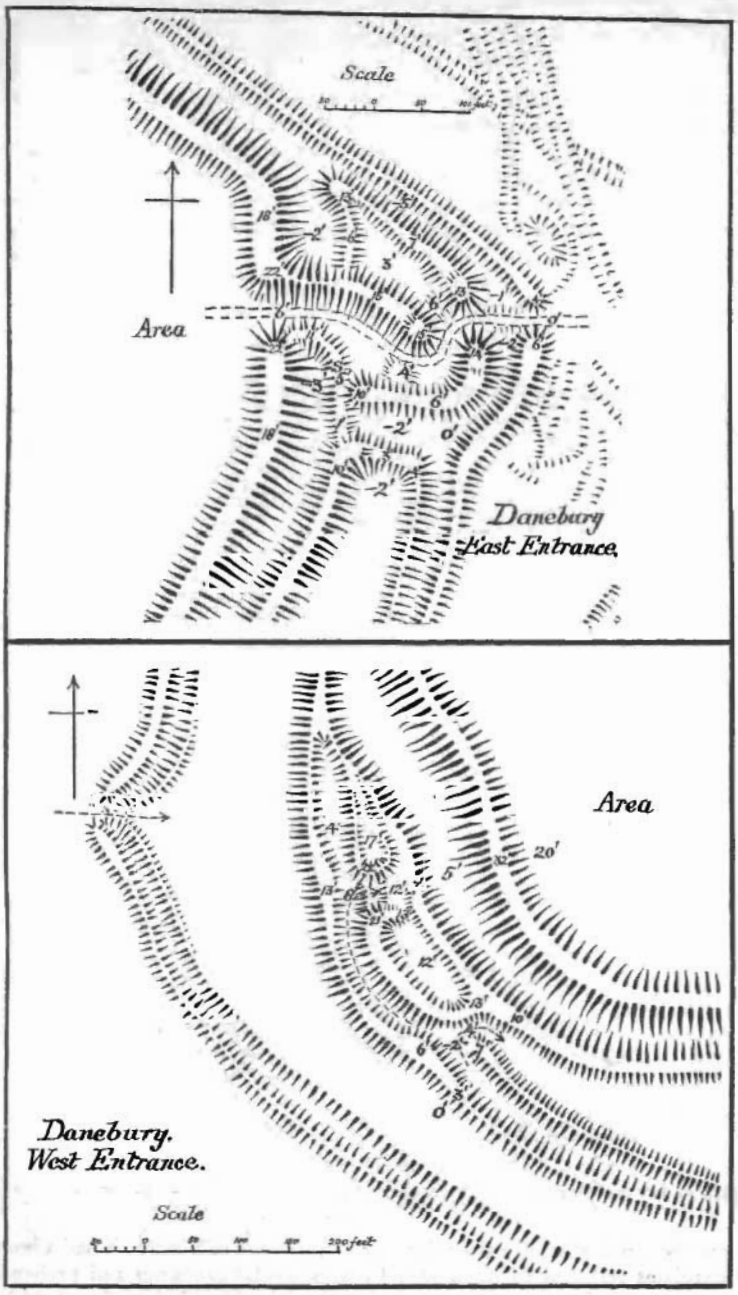
From Danebury, the party descended to the valley, and followed the river Test to the site of Mottisfont priory (fig. 9), where Mr. Harold Brakspear, F.S.A., gave an account of the remains.

MOTTISFONT PRIORY.

At Mottisfont, he said, a priory of Austin canons is said to have been founded by William Briwere in the beginning of king John's reign. The foundation was intended for eleven canons, which has decreased to three in 1494, when the king procured a bull to suppress the house, intending first to change it into a secular college, and secondly to annex it to a hospital which he proposed to build at Windsor. Finally in 1500 the convent of Westminster had leave to take it over; but in spite of all these intentions it continued to the Suppression, when it had a prior and ten canons with a clear revenue of £124 3*s*. 5½*d*.

Mottisfont house was built inside the priory, and contains the nave crossing and south transept of the church and the northern end of the western range within its walls. Under terraces to the south of the house have been found the rest of the western range and part of the chapter-house, parlour and dorter subvault. The eastern part of the church is certainly earlier than the reign of king John, being of *c.* 1180; the nave is slightly later and the monastic buildings are of the early part of the thirteenth century. The pulpitum, which remains, is of the fifteenth century.

From Mottisfont the party motored to Romsey in time for luncheon at



Entrances to Danebury
(Double Scale)

FIG. 8.

Reproduced, by permission, from J. P. Williams-Freeman, *Field Archaeology*.

the White Horse Hotel, and then paid a visit to Romsey abbey (plate III), where Dr. Hamilton Thompson acted as guide.

ROMSEY ABBEY.

The abbey of Romsey was founded in 907 by Edward the Elder and received a second foundation in 967 from Edgar the Peaceful and St. Ethelwold. The history of this famous nunnery has been well told by Mr. Liveing in his *Records of Romsey Abbey*.

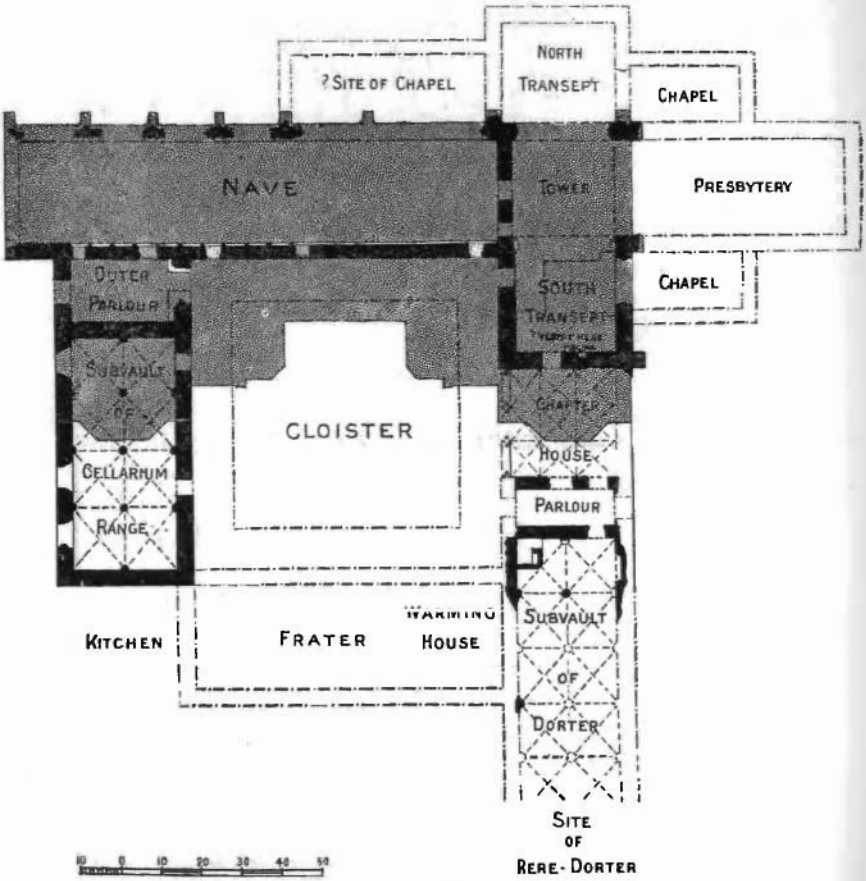
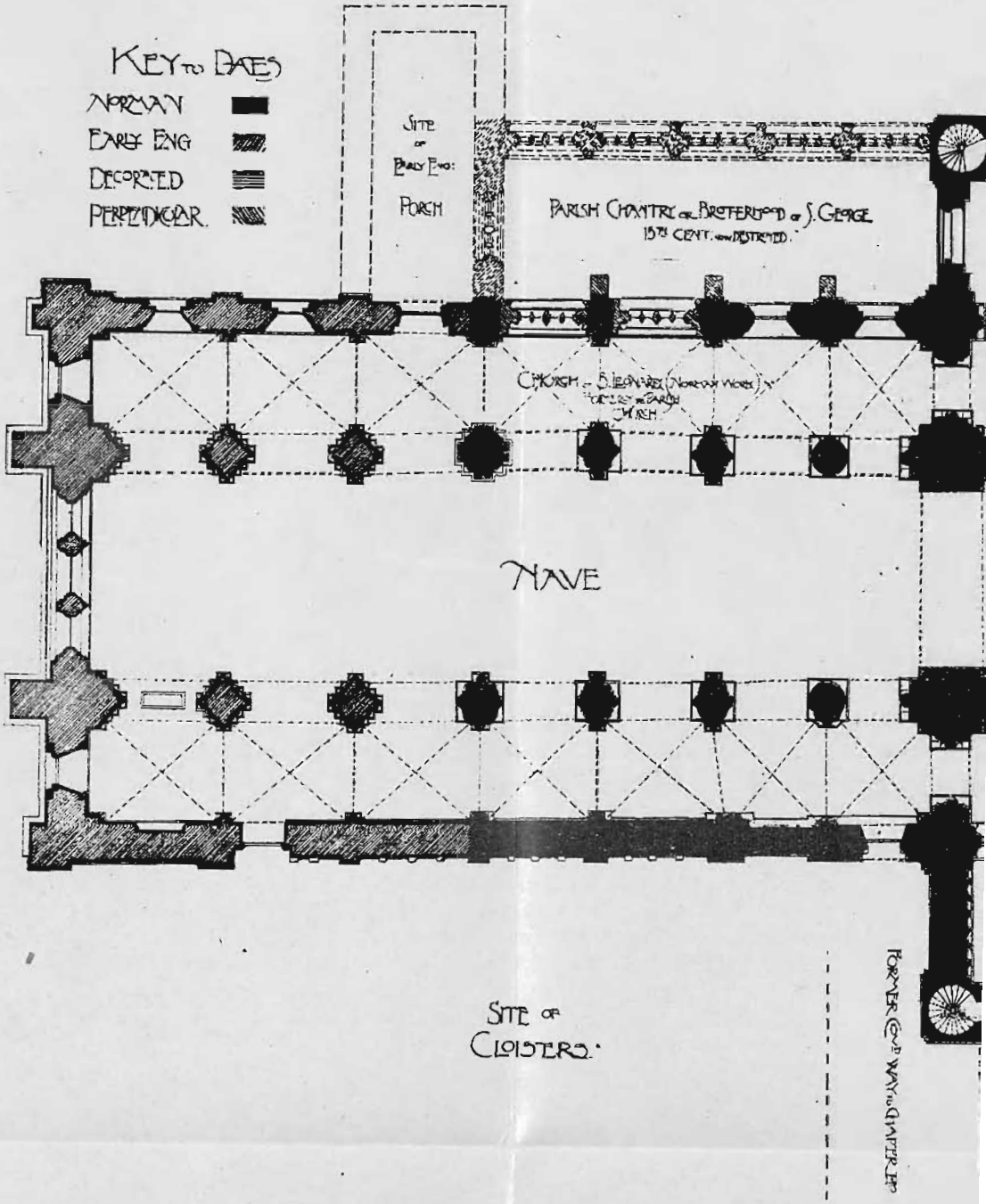


FIG. 9. MOTTISFONT PRIORY.

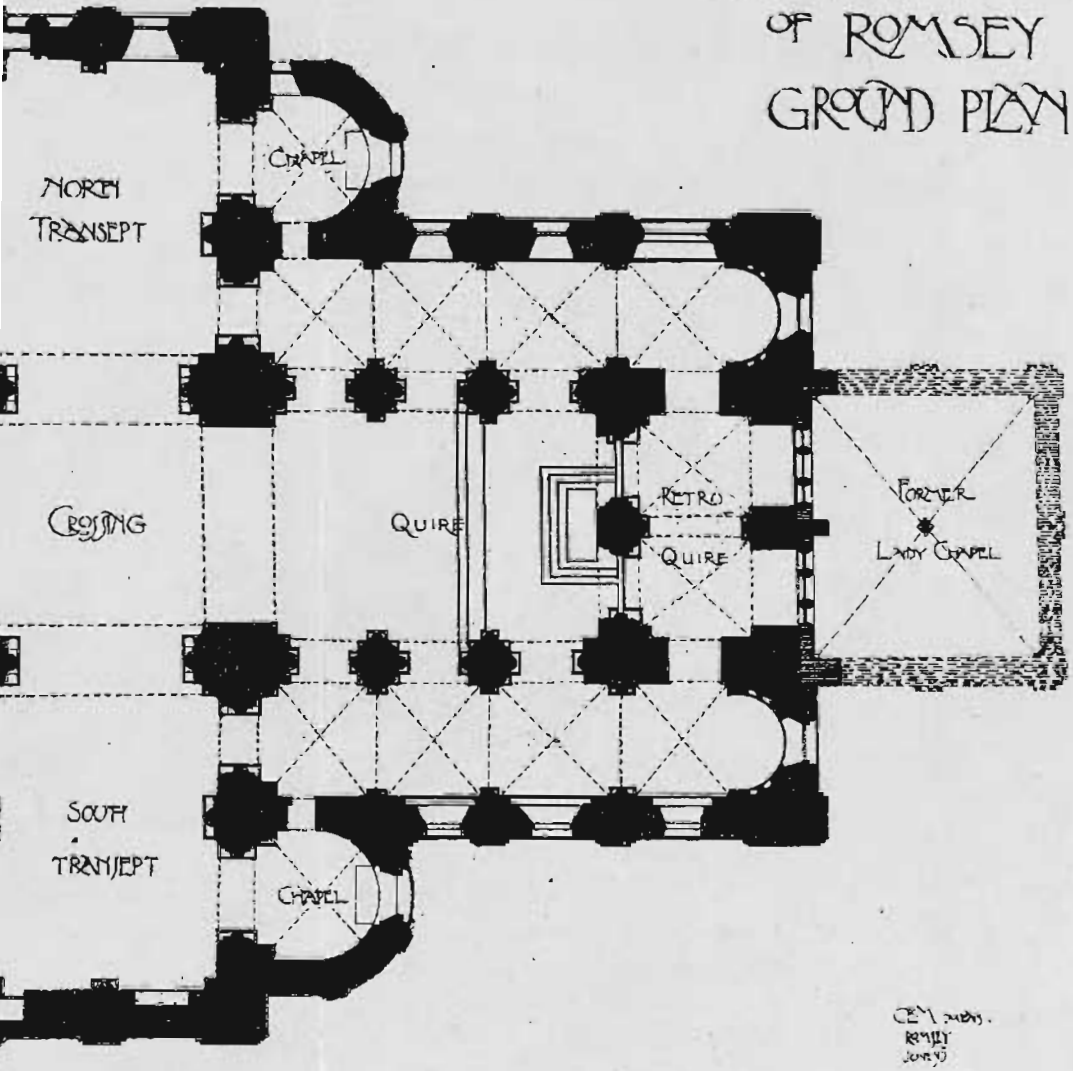
(Scale, 48 feet to one inch). Reproduced, by permission, from *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* xxi, 344.

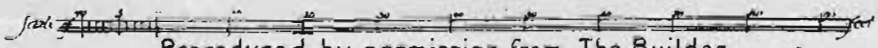
It may be noted that, like the other Saxon nunneries of Wessex, it had a body of chaplains attached to it, to whose offices special canonries and prebends were annexed. These in process of time became valuable benefices held by non-residents. The church of Edington in Wiltshire, which formed one of the prebends, was purchased from the convent by bishop Edington and given by him to the monastery of canons regular which he founded in his native village.

To face page 336.



THE ABBEY CHURCH OF ROMSEY GROUND PLAN





Reproduced, by permission from The Builder.

Some evidence of the plan of the Saxon church, which ended in an apse on the site of the present crossing, is given by the relation of the earlier masonry in the outer wall of the south aisle to the completed twelfth-century plan, and the stone rood, built into the west wall of the south transept, is generally accepted as a pre-conquest work of art. The present church, however, was not begun until the second quarter of the twelfth century. It consisted of a presbytery of three bays, the aisles of which, ending in internal apses, were returned across the east end, with a chapel projecting eastwards; north and south transepts with apsidal eastern chapels; central tower, and four bays of the nave, which were completed as high as the clerestory string-course. The three western bays of the nave, with their triforium stage and the whole of the nave clerestory, were built in the second quarter of the thirteenth century. The work of the eastern portion of the church is remarkably fine and uniform: the twelfth-century work of the nave shows some variety of design. The first and second bays of the nave are divided on each side by a tall cylindrical column with its capital at the springing of the triforium arches: this arrangement, however, was not repeated in the western bays of the nave It is noticeable that the thirteenth-century addition to the nave is on a different axis from the older portion: it was probably begun at the west end and continued up to the responds of the main arcade and triforium, where the twelfth-century work ceased at the fourth pier west of the crossing.

About 1260–1270 the east end was altered by the removal of the triforium and clerestory above the high altar: two three-light windows with geometrical tracery were inserted in the upper part of the east wall, and the eastern chapel, now destroyed, was rebuilt. In 1403 the parochial chapel of St. Lawrence was made by building a second north aisle between the transept and the north porch. This, together with the thirteenth-century porch, has been destroyed: the present north porch is modern. The church, though provided throughout with vaulting-shafts which, in the earlier portion, rise from the bases of the piers, had no high vaults: the aisles, however, are vaulted throughout. A detached bell-tower was taken down in 1695, when the octagonal timber belfry was added to the low central tower.

The doorways to the cloister from the south aisle of the nave remain, but of the cloister and its buildings nothing is left. There is a book-locker in the west wall of the south transept, near the Saxon rood already mentioned.

Monuments are few; but there is a fine thirteenth-century Purbeck marble effigy of a woman, placed beneath a handsome fourteenth-century tomb-canopy in the north transept. A curious carving of the Crucifixion, probably Saxon, forms the centre of a reredos in the south-east chapel. A medieval picture painted on wood, representing the Resurrection, is in the north quire aisle and may have been part of the reredos of the high altar. The present quire screen, in the eastern arch of the crossing, is largely modern, but includes some old cresting with well carved heads below: it is a restoration of the old screen which separated the north transept, used as the chancel of the parochial chapel, from the rest of the church, and was placed in its present position in 1880.

EVENING RECEPTION.

After tea at the White Horse, the party motored back to Winchester, and, in the evening, were hospitably welcomed in St. John's Rooms at a reception given by the Mayor (Councillor H. P. Vacher) and the Corporation of Winchester.

The city regalia and corporation plate were on exhibition and were fully described by the Town Clerk.

Later in the evening Mr. C. F. Fox read a paper on Roman Winchester (see fig. 5). The text of his paper is as follows :

ROMAN WINCHESTER.

It is a trite saying with us when welcoming our guests to inform them with pardonable pride that they are standing on classic ground. This fact we can substantiate without fear of contradiction, for there lies buried beneath our feet the beginning of an abiding city which for certainly 1300 years has enjoyed with fluctuating prosperity an unbroken continuity. We can go further back to the dim silent history of the past, and point to that remote period when our Celtic forbears scored the downs with their field-system of cultivation, and placed the 'neck-lace,' as the late Dean Kitchin so aptly described the fosse and vallum, around the neck of their great and commanding stronghold, 'Caer Gwent,' which dominates our city, for long-time sacred to the scholars of Wykeham's foundation as 'Hills,' and to us, without its portals, known as St. Catherine's. Fosse and vallum and network of communal holdings on the adjacent downlands have defied time to obliterate, and who can disprove that we have folk traversing our streets to-day whose ancient forbears of hilltop and vale helped to delve and till, spin and weave, on the same spot perhaps 2,000 years or more ago. I will not, however, stretch our unbroken continuity further, but proceed to the subject of my paper on Roman Winchester.

Venta Belgarum, the market town of the Belgae, as our modern Celtic philologists render it, absorbed the rude huts of Caer Gwent, and now lies buried some eight to ten feet beneath mediaeval Winchester. The accumulation of succeeding centuries has obliterated all trace of its visible existence. We have no great landmark in our valley such as the old wall of Wroxeter, which for centuries has marked the site and sung the requiem of stricken Uriconium, sacked and fired with awful thoroughness, as revealed by extensive research, and made a desolate place on earth. Neither basilica, nor forum, with the wealth of architectural details, as uncovered on the site of the more familiar and adjacent Silchester, to which the great white road through the north gate bent, and along part of which Chaucer's pilgrims later on took their way to Canterbury. No baths, such as do honour to the fathers of the western city of Bath, in the care and preservation, we trust, for all time. Roman Winchester is recorded in its site only, so eloquently unfolded by those six great white roads radiating from its centre and linking up important towns which had come under Roman rule. Through the west gate, and clearly defined after passing West Downs, the road to Old Sarum—grass-grown and much rutted by farm carts—trends past Crab Wood, so dear to entomologists, and the much desecrated tumulus of Farley Mount, linking up in its way the Roman earthwork of Ashley camp. This old highway, so eloquent in its decline, with all its traffic long since deflected, was to me when living in Winchester the most appealing of them all. Through the south gate merchandise passed to and from the peninsula

port of Clausentum, which modern Bitterne has enveloped. From East Gate the old road can be partly traced, possibly connecting up with the coastal defence port of Portus Adurni, its identity perhaps veiled in Porchester or the larger naval town adjoining. In addition to the road linking up with Silchester, another issuing from the north gate took a north-westerly course on its way to Marlborough and Corinium, the Cirencester of to-day.

Many of our older antiquaries favoured the belief that our city was a strongly fortified station, and that our mediaeval walls followed the alignment of the Roman lay-out, preserving the same gates of egress of which the present west gate alone stands. This opinion was further strengthened by Roman walling having been uncovered under mediaeval masonry during excavations made in 1849 at Durngate, the north-east limit of the city. Here also was found lead piping ostensibly connecting the river Itchen with the water-supply for the city; but archaeologists of that period have not told us whether the walling was of domestic or defensive character. During the extensive trenching of the city about 1877 for sewaging, I am not aware of any record of Roman defensive walling, neither did the late Mr. Nisbett, when carrying out excavations at Wolvesey some twenty years later, find the slightest trace of Roman footings, in spite of Roman pavement having been uncovered previously within the castle walls, on the north-east, together with worked bonding stones, which also proved to be of Roman age. When contemporary history is so silent and modern investigation has revealed so little we cannot assert the fact of its being a walled city (as its Saxon name of Wintancestir, as given by Bede, would imply) or *define* the limits of Roman Winchester on the isolated segment uncovered in 1849. Should, however, the contention—also of modern archaeologists—be sustained by future researches that the Roman alignment is preserved, by the knowledge we possess of the mediaeval walling, it would give an area within the city of 860 yards east to west, 780 yards north to south, somewhat larger than the known area of Silchester.

There can, I think, be no doubt that the main arteries of Roman Winchester have been preserved in the High street of to-day, which runs from the west gate to the old east gate, which formerly stood this side of the bridge of St. Swithun; and that the great north road connecting Silchester in the north with Clausentum in the south was in true alignment with our present Jewry and Southgate streets. I would, however, slightly modify this belief, for of this I am positive, that the busy junction of the two streets as they cross the High street and the traffic thereon was never held up by a Roman Customhouse as is to-day by a well-known London counting-house, which courts disaster on Sunday nights from the city motorist hurrying back to Londinium after a week-end spent in our sunny south.

We have no historical evidence for or against, but we may perhaps assume, on the authority of Suetonius, who clearly defines the campaign, that Caer Gwent, the British village of Winchester, with its oppidum, fell during that westward march, when the future emperor Vespasian with the 2nd legion was rounding up in person the south-west of Britain. During this campaign he is said to have fought some thirty battles and captured twenty of the British oppida, reducing the whole district from Hampshire to Cornwall, including the Isle of Wight, to submission. Modern guide-books, when they touch on Roman Winchester, repeat with never-ending insistence

that the Romans, coasting along our southern waters, dropped anchor in Portsmouth harbour and established a station at Portchester. Finding the country beyond the chalk escarpment of Portsdown hill was densely wooded and rapid progress inland impossible, the Romans set sail until they came to the head of the tidal waters of the Itchen. Here they established their southern port of Clausentum, from whence they *sailed* up the Itchen, discomfited the Belgae, occupied the hill-fort of St. Catherine, and settled down to build the walled city of Venta Belgarum. The late dean Kitchin, in his otherwise excellent and apologetic work on Winchester, pre-supposes this route, but I wish he had given us his authority.

Dr. Williams-Freeman, in his very valuable and exhaustive work, *The Field Archaeology of Hampshire*, which has been, and is, a constant source of joy and instruction to me, and should be in the hands of every Hampshire man who takes interest in his county, when reviewing the natural and climatic conditions, writes : ' The whole of the flat alluvial valleys of our rivers and marshes, and our swift clear chalk streams were not then confined to their narrow beds, but wandered sluggishly from pool to pool, blocked by fallen trees and dammed by beavers into little lakes, while a permanent marshy sudd choked their mouths and occupied the low swamps round the tidal estuaries.'

Now we can, I think, dismiss Porchester from the itinerary, for Porchester, although showing undoubted evidence of British occupation and defensive entrenchment, was not Romanised until possibly well into the fourth century, when the great military fort was constructed as a coastal defence against Saxon raiding. The earliest coins of the Roman empire, found both at Clausentum and Winchester, appear to be of Claudius and Nero (say A.D. 41–68), which would fit in with the Vespasian conquest, and we have no reason to suppose that on assuming the purple the coinage of a former emperor was withdrawn from circulation. Lacking all historical or contemporaneous evidence, I am strongly of opinion that Caer Gwent was assaulted and taken either by Vespasianus as emperor, or as some think, during the earlier campaigns of Claudius, from the north or south-eastward over the high chalk watersheds, following the older trackways of the earlier Neolithic folk, with the ultimate view of securing a southern port at the tidal head of Southampton Water. Such an advance with a protected base would be more in accordance with Roman strategy than an approach up the Itchen. This would have involved a delay at its mouth (a land-locked harbour) while material was water-borne, and flat-bottomed transports built, for a final assault with a fighting force of some 6,000 men and auxiliaries (which constituted a Roman legion) through a hostile country up an unnavigable river as existed then and as described by Williams-Freeman. Again, we possess no evidence whatever to justify the opinion that the defences of St. Catherine's Hill were remodelled under Roman domination. To the spade and pick must be left the solution.

The late Mr. Reginald Hooley, F.G.S. who had carried out important excavations at the British village on Worthy Down, some three miles from Winchester, obtained permission from the local authorities to cut a trench through the fosse and vallum, but his untimely death last year deprived us of valuable information we all wished to glean. The city lost a loyal citizen and generous benefactor to the museum, the scientific world a keen antiquary

and renowned geologist, his many friends a dear friend and lovable personality, and the problem of Roman occupation on St. Catherine's is unsolved. His memory is perpetuated on a bronze tablet erected by the corporation on the walls of the museum within which he did so much to enrich by his labour, his knowledge, and his gifts.

In your perambulation of the city, all that we can point out to you of Roman Winchester are the drums of columns embedded as bonds in the walls of de Blois' keep at Wolvesey, and in those of Water Close, possibly from columns of an ambulatory, as found at Silchester ; while brick bonding tiles of the usual type are to be seen, not only at Wolvesey, but in the walls around, and, as within the circuit of the castle to the north-east there have been found Roman foundations and pavement, it would point to de Blois finding a 'quarry' of worked material ready at hand for incorporating in his episcopal stronghold. The British Museum shelters our only inscribed altar-stone, found in 1854, built into the old foundations of the jail in Jewry street, then being demolished. Dedicated to 'the Italian, German, Gallic, and British mothers,' it would appear to have been fairly comprehensive in its tribute to cosmopolitan Roman Winchester. Numerous have been the pavements uncovered within and immediately without the ancient city walls. Two only are preserved in our midst—a fragment under the thirteenth-century vaulted entrance to the deanery, the other, with dolphin motif and usual guilloche bordering, on the ground floor of the museum.

In the museum, which we are endeavouring to confine to objects of local or county interest, are to be seen the usual relics of Roman culture ; coins, fibulae, and metal work ; cinerary urns with the ashes of the dead ; household pottery from the Upchurch marshes ; slip-ware from Castor ; thumb-pots, or indented beakers, with purple lustrous glaze, from the kilns of the New Forest, so extensively explored and so ably described and figured by Mr. Heywood Sumner in his little book on the subject ; together with the exotic red ware so prized by the Roman patrician, to which we have wrongly given the name of Samian—all tending to help the man in the street, to whom our museums should appeal, to reconstruct the domestic life of Roman Winchester.

One authentic fact has been handed down to us in a list of Roman officials of the fourth century. There is recorded 'an administrator of the imperial weaving works of Venta.' There are three Roman towns bearing the prefix—Venta Icenorum in Norfolk, Venta Silurum in Shropshire, Venta Belgarum, or Winchester, the market-town of the Belgae—to which this imperial magnate might well have been appointed as administrator. Now, with the large number of pavements uncovered within the small area of the traditional Roman bounds, and time will not permit me to enumerate them all, the many homesteads, many of which have been located but not uncovered, immediately without the city, we have at hand sufficient evidence, I think, to describe the condition and status of Roman Winchester.

We have ample evidence around us of agricultural activity from time immemorial. The Belgae were a pastoral and *not* a nomadic people, nor the semi-barbarians our early history led us to suppose, but that, after the final subjugation, Belgae and Roman settled down, tilling their fields and tending their flocks in common, which the terraces and compounds on our hills deliver the story even to to-day. Hence, perhaps, the necessity for weaving

works in a pastoral county, and locating the administrator here. Until further investigation, and with the scant knowledge we possess of its architectural features, may we not assume that Roman Winchester was of more economic importance than strategic, more commercial and residential than military? We are on comparatively safe ground when locating the cemetery of Roman Winchester, for the Rev. John Milner, in his history of Winchester, has recorded for all time the site where the burial ground would be looked for, viz. on the highway outside the city boundaries. He writes under date 13th December, 1789, from Winchester: 'Urns have been frequently found in the neighbourhood of this city; particularly about ten years ago twelve were discovered in a row in digging for a cellar in the gardens of the Rev. Mr. Richards. The situation where they were found was close to the Roman road to Silchester, but out of the city itself. The urns appear to have been placed under the left arm of each corpse, without any bones or ashes in them, and the skulls and bones lay in their natural situation.' With one interment a Roman fibula was found. I have not located the site, as I have only recently turned up this extract.

How the city fell, history again is strangely silent, for had it been, as our older archaeologists contend, a military centre, with strongly-defended walled out-works, we should surely have had some historical evidence, early or late. No Saxon bard has sung its fall. So may we not conclude that fire and slaughter did not visit it in the wake of the Saxon raids, but that, after a passive resistance, it gradually drifted into comparative insignificance, with a depleted Romano-British populace, to be eventually raised to eminence and dignity under the Saxon kings, as recorded by Bede and others?

Finally, we must ascribe to monkish tales, which have so often hampered historical research, the oft-repeated legend, and it must be regarded as such, that an early British church stood on the site of our present cathedral; that the Romans transformed the little rude building into a pagan temple, and, moreover, that the existing well in the Norman crypt was the baptistery of the early church.

Friday, 18th July, 1924.

This day, the Institute was reinforced by the members of the Hampshire Field-Club and Archaeological Society, and the combined party climbed first to the top of St. Catherine's Hill (328 feet). Here they were met by Dr. Williams-Freeman, who gave an admirable description of the primitive fortification which surrounds the top of the hill.

ST. CATHERINE'S HILL.

St. Catherine's Hill (fig. 10) is a conspicuous rounded chalk hill which dominates the Itchen valley. The summit is crowned by a single circular entrenchment enclosing 23 acres and consisting of rampart and ditch, with a slight bank on the counterscarp. The only entrance which is clearly original lies on the north-east, where a depressed neck gives access to the adjoining plateau. On the west the hill falls steeply to the river, and on the east and south to a deep combe which winds round the hill.

Near the centre is a mound ten feet high, resembling a round barrow: to the north-east is a small entrenchment enclosing three sides of a square. Adjoining it is the maze, 40 feet square, cut in the turf, probably mediaeval

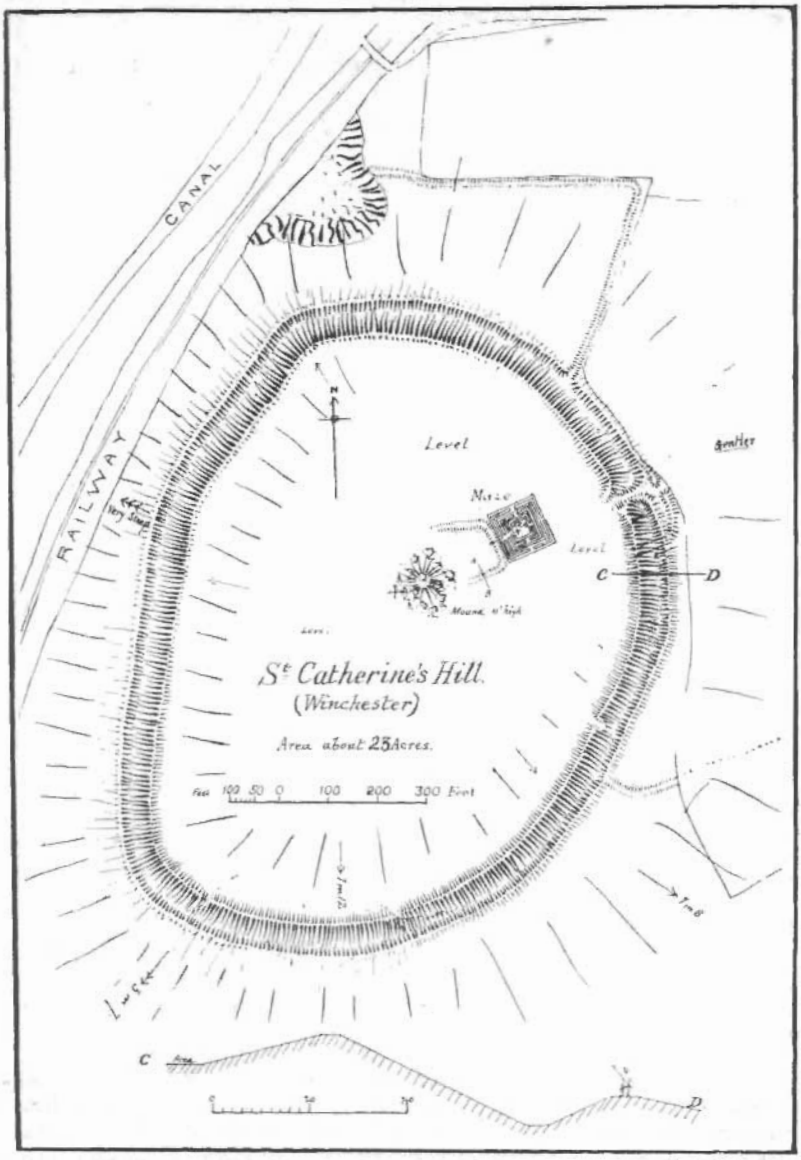


FIG. 10. ST. CATHERINE'S HILL, WINCHESTER.

Reproduced, by permission, from J. P. Williams-Freeman, *Field Archaeology*.

and ecclesiastical: another maze, of identical pattern, but circular in plan, is to be found at Breamore down near Fordingbridge.

The thirteenth-century chapel of St. Catherine stood on this hill, the resort of pilgrims attracted by the relics of St. Birinus and St. Swithun, but its exact position is not recognisable.

From St. Catherine's Hill, the members descended by the footpath into the valley, and in due course reached the Hospital of St. Cross (fig. 11).

ST. CROSS HOSPITAL.

The hospital[1] was founded by bishop Henry of Blois in 1135, and, some years after its foundation, was put into the charge of the prior of the order of St. John of Jerusalem in England. At the beginning of the thirteenth century, however, after an inquiry by a papal commission, the patronage was transferred to the bishops of Winchester. The mastership was generally given to clerks of the bishop's household, and was held by nephews of Edington and Wykeham, among others, becoming a profitable sinecure, like other similar posts. Wykeham, however, after a long controversy with four successive masters over their dilapidation of goods, obtained a judgment in 1373 by authority of pope Gregory XI, which recognised the duty of the master to account for his management of the property of a charitable institution. Cardinal Beaufort founded in connexion with the hospital his almshouse of Noble Poverty, with its own separate endowment, but under the control of the master. This double foundation, after falling into some decay during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, still exists.

The quadrangle, the south side of which was pulled down in 1789, is that of Beaufort's almshouse. The cloister of the hospital was on the south side of the church, adjoining the south chapel of the chancel and the east face of the south transept. Outside the gatehouse are the remains of the 'hundred men's hall,' part of the original foundation, in which a hundred poor men were daily fed. In one of the three niches on the outer face of the gatehouse is a kneeling statue of Beaufort. The hall adjoins the west side of the gatehouse, and the west block of the quadrangle contains the dwellings of the almsmen. Opposite it is the infirmary of the hospital with the cloister-walk, built early in the sixteenth century by Robert Sherborne, then master, and afterwards bishop of St. Davids and Chichester. The infirmary adjoins the north transept of the church.

The church of the hospital consists of a chancel and quire of two bays with north and south chapels, north and south transepts with central tower, and an aisled nave of three bays with north porch. The oldest portion is the vestry next the south transept, which is of the date of the foundation; but the present church was not begun till some time later, though probably shortly before the death of the founder in 1171. The work, with the exception of the upper stages of the tower and north transept, was brought down as far as the east bay of the nave towards the end of the twelfth century: the eastern portions of the aisles were also completed during the same period, and the vaulting of the north transept followed quickly. The whole design is a beautiful example of the transition from Romanesque to Gothic, retaining Romanesque massiveness of construction: its external simplicity forms a remarkable contrast to the rich detail of the interior. The

[1] A very full account of the history and buildings of the hospital by Mr. John Bilson, F.S.A. appeared in *Arch. Journ.* ix, 355–361.

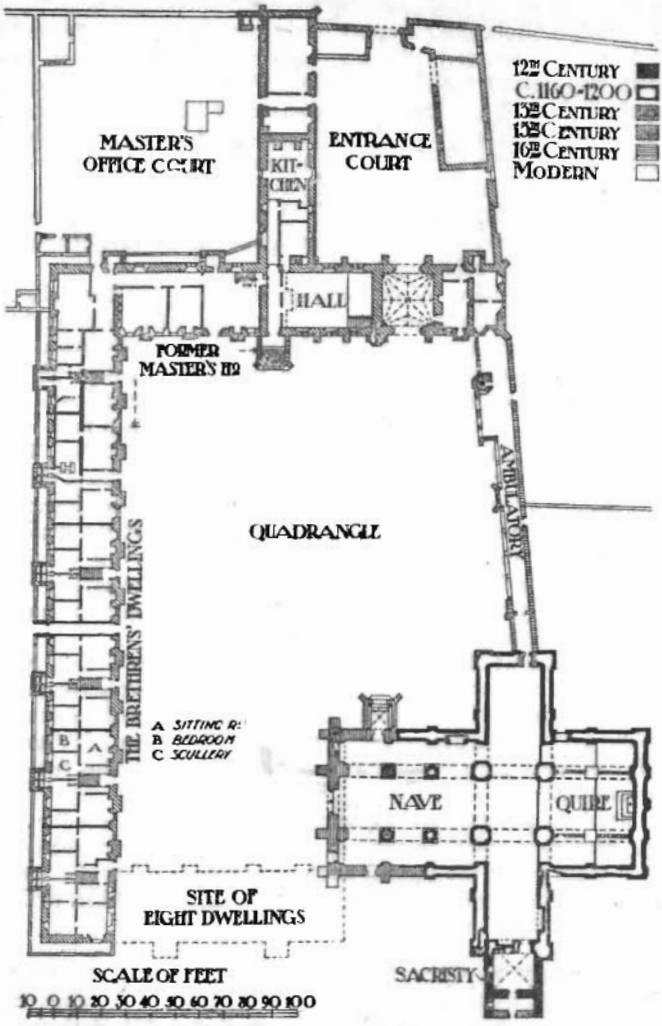


FIG. 11. THE HOSPITAL OF ST. CROSS.

Reproduced, by permission, from the *Victoria County History of Hampshire.*

two western arches on each side of the nave, with the aisles and porch, were built in the second quarter of the thirteenth century, when the tower was also finished. The west front, with its five-light window, was added about 1300, but the triforium and clerestory of the nave were not built until later in the fourteenth century. Some alterations took place under John of Campden, who became master in 1383 and whose brass is in the chancel: the upper windows of the tower were inserted by him. Subsequently, the columns of the chancel arcades were remodelled, and the vaults were completed in the time of Cardinal Beaufort. The screens between the chancel and chapels are rich sixteenth-century work with early renaissance detail. There are a number of brasses. A nineteenth-century restoration by Butterfield was the occasion of decorating the eastern part of the church with somewhat garish colouring.

The clerestory windows of the nave contain some excellent glass. On the south-west of the nave are our Lady and St. John, apparently once forming the side panels of a crucifixion window. North-west are St. Katharine, and a made-up figure. In the south transept an eastern clerestory window contains the much-restored figure of an ecclesiastic. None of this glass is *in situ*, being all much later than the windows it now occupies. It may have come from the destroyed parish church of St. Faith. The east window of the north transept contains the lower half of a fine Trinity, the Almighty holding a crucifix of the style of about 1480, now very fragmentary.

The cloister of the hospital was entered by a doorway in the angle of the south transept and the adjoining chapel of the chancel: this, cutting into the chapel wall, which was recessed beneath a half-arch to give it room, is blocked up, but may be seen from the outside. The infirmary communicates with the north transept through a window and doorway.

The south windows of the hall retain in their heads three shields, two with arms of cardinal Beaufort, the third with the Beaufort livery colours.

Some heraldic glass of various dates is placed in windows of the committee room, whilst over the hall doorway is a jumble panel including a few fragments of twelfth or early thirteenth-century borders, undoubtedly the earliest glass in Hampshire.

The members were met in the quadrangle by the Master, the Rev. Canon Causton, who gave some account of the foundations and subsequently conducted them round the gardens and into the great hall and the church. The church was described by Dr. Hamilton Thompson and Mr. le Couteur added a few words about the glass.

WINCHESTER COLLEGE.

From St. Cross the party retraced their steps to Winchester, and, after luncheon, paid a visit to Winchester college (fig. 14). Here they were welcomed by the Bursar, Mr. Herbert Chitty, M.A. F.S.A. who described the college buildings and conducted the members over them in the following order:

(*a*) the entrance gate-house; (*b*) the outer court; (*c*) Chamber court; (*d*) the chapel; (*e*) the kitchen; (*f*) the dining-hall; (*g*) the cloisters; (*h*) Fromond's chantry-chapel; (*i*) 'School.'

The college of St. Mary, founded by William of Wykeham in 1382 for 'seventy poor and needy scholars and clerks, living college-wise in the same, studying and becoming proficient in grammaticals or the art and

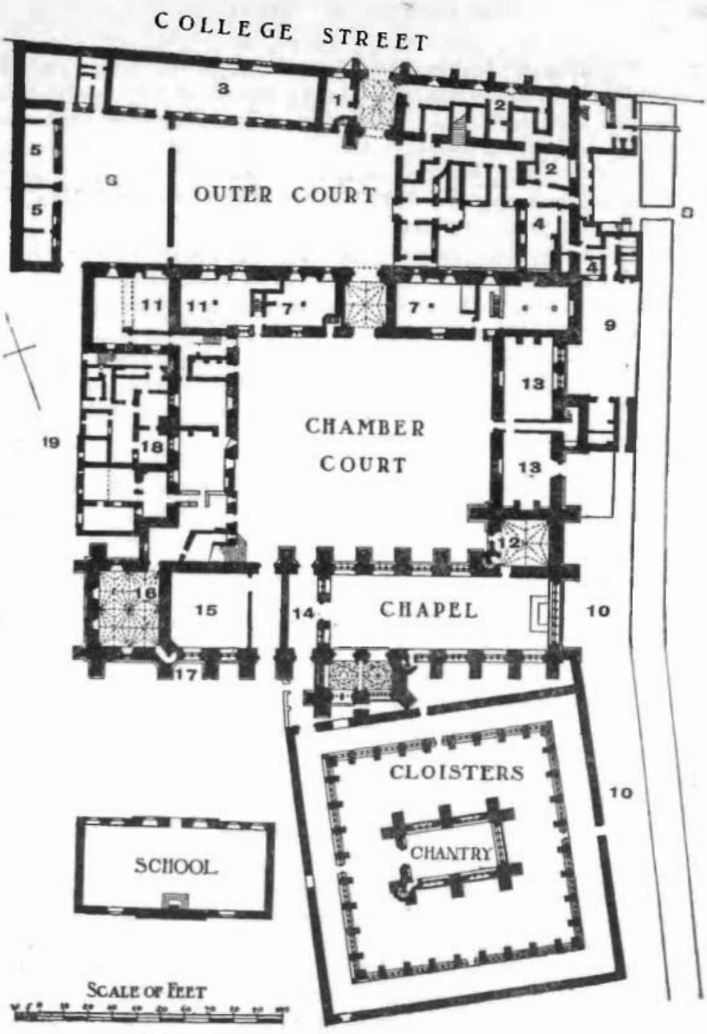


FIG. 12. WINCHESTER COLLEGE.

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1. Entrance gate-house with porter's lodge at side.
2. Bakehouse, mill, malt and flour stores.
3. Brewhouse.
4. Slaughter-house.
5. Warden's stable.
6. Stable-yard.
7. Formerly warden's lodging.
8. Warden's bridge.
9. Warden's yard and offices.
10. Warden's garden.
11. Fellows' common room, and lodging for one fellow and two masters.
12. Sacristy, and muniment tower over.
13. Former dormitories for scholars below and fellows over.
14. Vestibule to chapel and entrance to cloister.
15. VII School with hall over.
16. Cellar with buttery, bursary, audit-room and library over.
17. Stairs from hall to cellar.
18. Kitchen offices (much altered in 1540).
19. Kitchen yard.

science of grammar,' lies immediately to the south of the cathedral. Possession of the buildings was taken in 1394, and the chapel was consecrated in 1395. It was the founder's intention that the establishment should consist of a warden, ten fellows, a schoolmaster, an usher, three chaplains, three lay clerks, seventy poor scholars, sixteen choristers, and ten commoners; the last-named were intended to be the sons of gentlemen of influence who could further the interests of the college.

The college is entered from the north through the great gate-house, and is arranged round two quadrangles. The outer court contained the land-steward's room, mill, bakehouse, brewhouse, stores, slaughter-house and stables. All the members of the society were housed in the inner quadrangle or 'chamber court,' which also contained the muniment tower, the chapel, the school-room with the dining-hall over it, the kitchen, the cellar and the sacristy. The founder's statutes directed that the warden's lodging should be over the gate connecting the two courts, the two masters and a fellow occupying the western part of this range. From this position they could command and supervise all the activities of the inmates (the present lodgings of the warden in the outer court are a later addition). The cloisters to the south are part of the original design, serving for exercise in winter and study in summer. Within the cloister-garth a chantry-chapel was built by the executors of John Fromond (d. 1420), a country gentleman of means who was steward of the college manors. In the sixteenth century this served as the fellows' library, but it is now again fitted up as a chapel. The class-rooms, library, etc. are of modern date.

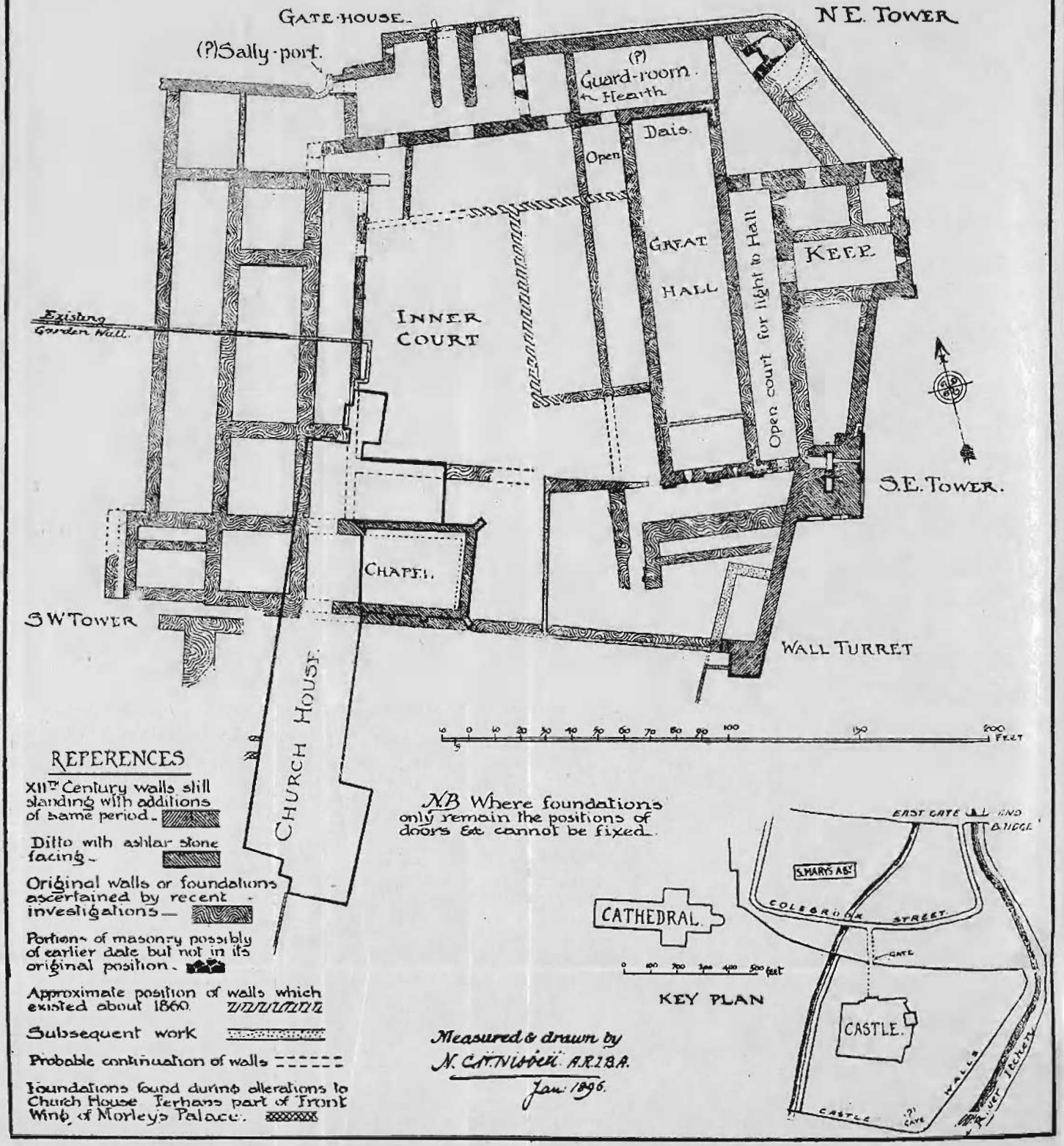
The disposition of the muniment-tower and the chapel to the east, the school and hall in the middle, and on the west the cellar, buttery, bursary, audit-room and library arranged together on several floors, and carried to the same height as the chapel, is especially noteworthy. This contrivance, peculiar to Wykeham's work, and repeated with appropriate modifications at Windsor and at New college, Oxford, gives the work a degree of dignity and symmetry unusual in contemporary buildings of this kind.

The chapel contains some remarkable glass of which a brief account was given by Mr. Le Couteur: it was originally filled with rich coloured glass at the cost of the founder, about 1393; the firm employed was that of Thomas of Oxford, whose portrait may still be seen at the bottom of the east window. This glass escaped all early troubles, but having fallen into a dilapidated condition was unhappily entrusted by the warden and fellows (the east window in 1821–1822, and the side windows between 1825 and 1828) to Messrs. Betton and Evans of Shrewsbury, who undertook to 'retouch and restore the glass to its original brilliancy.' This they did by making a careful and painstaking copy of amazing excellence, as regards the *design*, but, owing to their inability to obtain the proper type of glass, only very feebly reproducing the gorgeous colouring of the original.

The east window, 36 feet 6 ins. high by 22 feet 2 ins. wide, contains a Jesse tree, with the day of judgment in its tracery lights. At the bottom of the main lights are a number of portrait-figures, including Edward III, Richard II, and two representations of the founder himself, together with smaller figures of the carpenter, the mason (William Wynford), the clerk of the works (Simon Membury), and the glass painter (Thomas).

The side windows were filled with canopied figures of prophets, apostles,

WOLVESEY CASTLE



saints, and martyrs, all popular and well-known saints, such as would be familiar to lads just commencing their educational career.

Fromond's chantry-chapel was originally glazed during the year 1443–1444, by John Prudde of Westminster, 'king's glazier' to Henry VI (much of his work may still be seen in the Beauchamp chapel at Warwick), but only a few fragments of this glass have survived. In 1772 the east window was filled with the present glass, taken from a window of Thurbern's chantry under the muniment tower. This glass, which does not fit its place, dates from about 1480. The tracery figures include our Lady and St. Gabriel, St. Catherine, St. Ursula, St. Sitha, St. Margaret, and St. Barbara. The main lights contain St. Mary Magdalene, St. Helena (?), our Father of Pity, St. Anne, and a second St. Catherine. Beneath are fragments of donors cut down to fit their present situation.

From the college the members walked to Wolvesey castle (plate IV), where the remains of the castle and its walls, the fifteenth-century chapel and bishop Morley's seventeenth-century palace adjoining it, were described by Dr. Hamilton Thompson.

WOLVESEY CASTLE AND CHURCH HOUSE.

Dr. Hamilton Thompson recalled that this castle, lying within its own enclosure south-east of the cathedral, was the fortress of the bishops of Winchester, and was built by Henry of Blois, to whose time most of the existing ruins, though not all of the same period, belong. The gate-house was on the north side of the inner courtyard, and the keep on the east side of the great hall, added towards the close of Henry of Blois' episcopate, and of the adjoining chambers enough is left to show their general design and the character of the work employed, which in the hall itself was elaborate, with much refinement of detail. The masonry of the keep is remarkable for the use of small stone shaf s as bonding: if Giraldus Cambrensis is correct in stating that Henry of Blois used the remains of the old royal palace for the castle which he began in 1138, these may have come thence, but it is also probable that they may have been taken from the dilapidated buildings of the New Minster, after the transference of that foundation to the suburb of Hyde in 1112.

The chapel of the castle, a fifteenth-century building, was kept in use after the other buildings fell into ruin, and was utilised in the building of the palace erected by George Morley, bishop of Winchester 1662–1684. This beautiful house, at the south-west corner of the castle, is an excellent example of the architectural style of its date: the chapel building forms its north-east wing. The palace is now used as the Church house.

Outside the gate-house of Wolvesey castle was the collegiate chapel of St. Elizabeth, founded by bishop John of Pontoise in 1304. No trace of the buildings remains.

The east and south sides of the site of Wolvesey castle are enclosed by the remaining portion of the city wall. The line of the walls can easily be traced along the present streets of the city, and two of the gates, the Westgate and Kingsgate, remain. At the south-west angle of the city the city wall coincided with that of the castle; while the walled precincts of the cathedral priory and the *enceinte* of Wolvesey castle occupied most of the south-east part of the area enclosed.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

At 8.30 the Annual General Meeting was held in St. John's Rooms, Professor Sir William Boyd-Dawkins, President, in the Chair.

The Secretary read the report of the Council for the year 1923, it being agreed to take the accounts for that year as read.

The report and accounts having been duly presented, their adoption was moved from the Chair, seconded by Mr. Heward Bell, and passed unanimously. The report and accounts are set out on pages 381–4.

The place of meeting for 1925 was discussed, Shrewsbury, Chester, Carlisle, and the Northumberland coast being mentioned, the decision being left to the Council.

Hearty votes of thanks were accorded to Mr. Bolton and to all others who had contributed to the success of the meeting.

After the formal business, Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A., Archaeology Officer of the Ordnance Survey, read a paper embodying the results of air-photography as applied to archaeology,[1] with many lantern slides.

Saturday, 19th July, 1924.

This day, the party paid a visit to the country lying to the south of Winchester. The first objective was Merdon castle, the earthworks of which lie on a gentle ridge at some distance from the summit of a hill near the main road (fig. 13).

MERDON CASTLE.

Dr. Williams-Freeman, who described the remains, observed that the position was of no great strength. The works consist of an irregular British ring inside which has been thrown up a Norman mount and bailey castle. Where it remains, the British rampart is in good condition : it was protected by a ditch, with traces of an outer bank to the north. As in other examples in Hampshire, the usual Norman mount takes the form of a circular work with a saucer-shaped depression inside. The protective rampart of this mount is of great size, rising 29 feet above the level of the ground outside, and protected by a ditch 20 feet deep (compare this vertical distance of 49 feet at Merdon with the corresponding figure of 59 feet at Old Sarum, and 64 feet at Castle Rising). Within the circle of the mount are the remains of a retaining wall, a deep well, and some fragments of a flint and stone tower, built by bishop Henry de Blois in 1129, and destroyed by Henry II about 1156. Its walls are 7 feet thick : the remaining windows and doors have lost all their architectural features. The rampart of the bailey, which lies to the south, coincides with the line of the British bank on this side.

HURSLEY HOUSE.

After their inspection of Merdon castle, some of the members, by the kind invitation of Sir George A. Cooper, Bt., paid a hurried visit to Hursley Park, which contains a house dating from the early part of the eighteenth century, the wings being modern additions. Its great attraction is the splendid oak panelling and fittings formerly in Winchester college chapel, which were removed at the time of its 'restoration' by Butterfield. The work is of the time of Charles II, and the carving is attributed to Grinling Gibbons.

[1] This paper has since been expanded into a book entitled *Wessex from the Air*, by O. G. S. Crawford and A. Keiller.

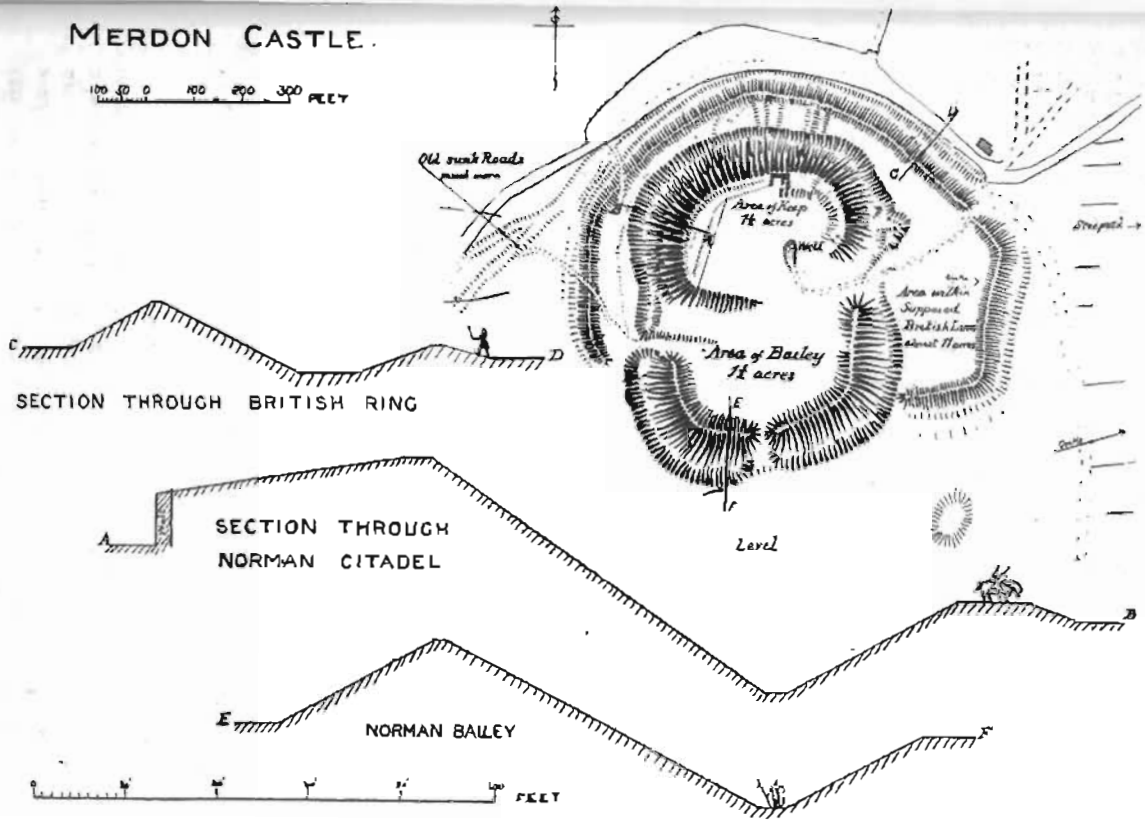


FIG. 13. MERDON CASTLE: PLAN OF BRITISH EARTHWORK AND NORMAN CASTLE.

Reproduced, by permission, from J. P. Williams-Freeman, *Field Archaeology*.

John Keble was vicar of the parish 1836–1866. The register of baptisms includes entries of Richard Cromwell's family.

The remainder of the party had meanwhile proceeded direct from Merdon through the New Forest, by way of Romsey, Cadnam, Lyndhurst and Brockenhurst, to Beaulieu, where they had lunch at the Montagu Hotel.

BEAULIEU ABBEY.

The whole of the afternoon was devoted to Beaulieu abbey (plate v and fig. 14). All the ruins and much of the house were thrown open to the members through the generosity of Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, who welcomed the party, but expressed regret that other engagements made it impossible for him to spend the afternoon with them as he would have wished. The buildings, therefore, were described by Mr. Harold Brakspear, who recalled how king John, after much persecution of the Cistercian order, gave, in 1203, his manor of Faringdon to the abbot of Citeaux to found an abbey of this order there. Instead of this being done, he founded, in the following year, the abbey of Beaulieu, and the church was built sufficiently to allow the monks to enter it in 1227, but it was not finished and hallowed until 17th June, 1246. The clear revenue of this house at the Suppression amounted to £326 13*s.* 2½*d.* and the site was granted, like that of Titchfield, to Thomas Wriothesley.

The area of the church was greater than that of any other Cistercian church in England: it had an eastern apse with ambulatory, aisle and nine radiating chapels, and the north transept was double-aisled with a large galilee porch across its north end. Nothing of this church but the lower part of the south wall of the nave remains above ground. The west end of the vestry, which was a book-cupboard, and the arches at the west end of the chapter-house, are standing. The frater is complete: it has a fine contemporary pulpit in the west wall, and has been used as the parish church since the Suppression. Most of the cellarer's building is complete. The outer and inner gate-houses also remain, the latter is of the fourteenth century and has the gate-house chapel on the first floor. Part of the precinct wall stands, and there are remains of a building called the 'wine press' to the north of the church.

The precinct and surrounding lands were sanctuary until the Suppression, and those therein at that time were allowed to continue there for the term of their lives.

After tea at the Montagu Hotel, the party continued their drive through the New Forest, passing through Marchwood and Totton, and thence, skirting Southampton, through Shirley Bassett and Chandlers Ford to Winchester.

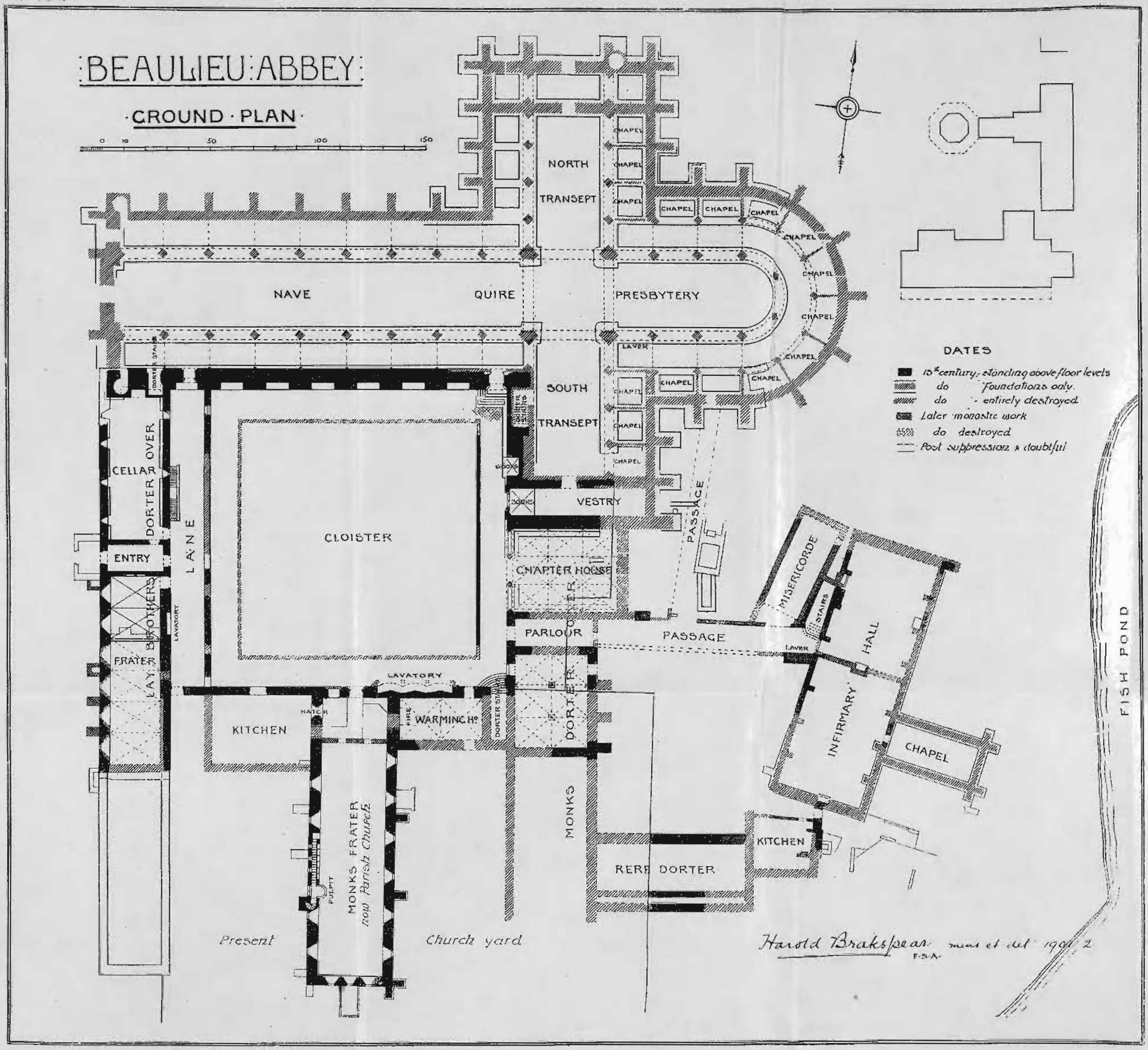
Monday, 21st July, 1924.

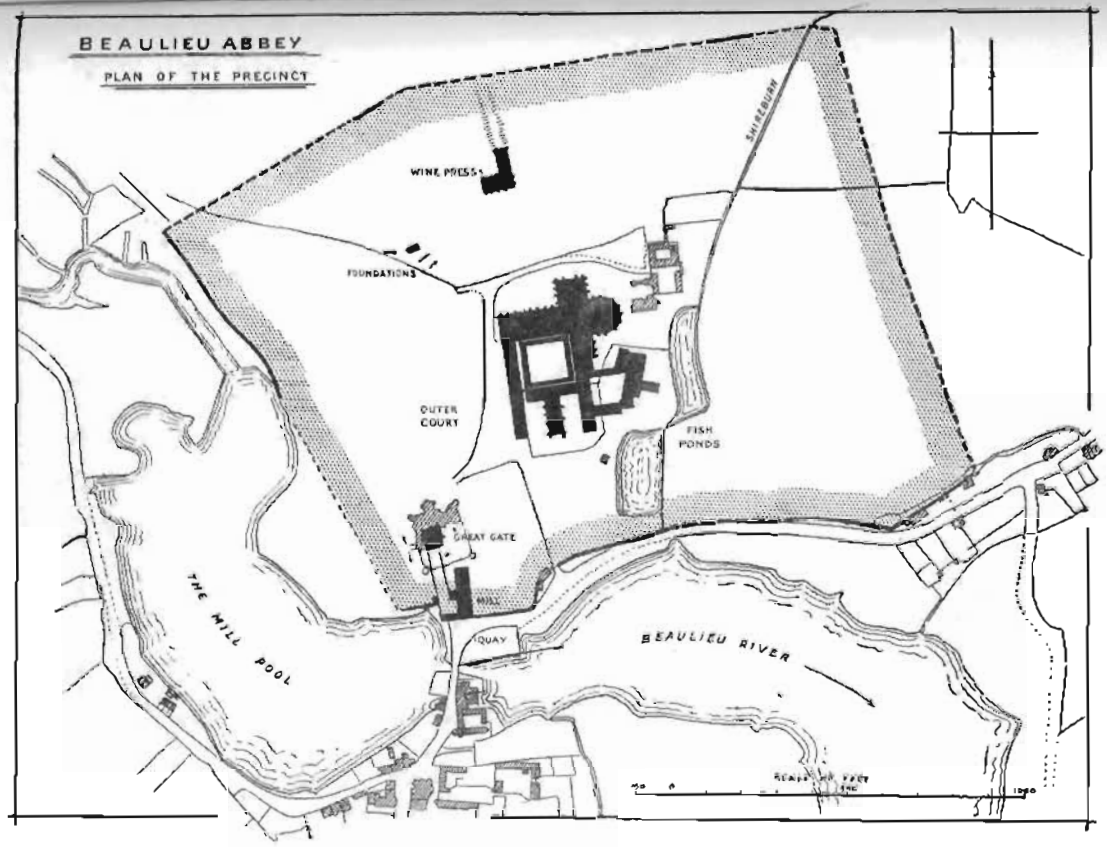
On Monday, the party motored to Portchester. After a brief visit to the church of St. Mary, they proceeded to the Roman station which is flanked by a British earthwork, and contains within its walls a Norman castle and an Augustinian priory church (figs. 15, 16). Mr. Harold Brakspear

PORTCHESTER.

described the remains. He pointed out how the station was situated upon the end of a low promontory jutting out from Portsdown hill into Portsmouth harbour. It is surrounded by mud flats or by the sea, according to the state of the tide, and approachable by land only on the west.

Nineteen acres of this promontory are cut off by a curved bank and ditch,


BEAULIEU ABBEY
GROUND PLAN
0 10 50 100 150
NORTH TRANSEPT
SOUTH TRANSEPT
NAVE
QUIRE
PRESBYTERY
CHAPEL
LAVER
CLOISTER
DORTER OVER
CELLAR
ENTRY
LAY BROTHERS
FRATER
LANE
LAVATORY
DORTER STAIRS
BOOKS
VESTRY
PASSAGE
CHAPTER HOUSE
PARLOUR
DORTER
KITCHEN
HATCH
FIRE
WARMINCH°
MONKS FRATER
now Parish Church
PULPIT
MONKS
RERE DORTER
MISERICORDE
STAIRS
HALL
INFIRMARY
CHAPEL
FISH POND
Present Church yard
DATES
15th century, standing above floor levels
do foundations only.
do entirely destroyed
Later monastic work
do destroyed
Post suppression & doubtful
Harold Brakspear mens et del 1902
F.S.A.



Harold Brakspear delt.

FIG. 14. BEAULIEU ABBEY, GENERAL PLAN.

some 11 to 18 feet from the crest of the bank to the bottom of the ditch, apparently a 'peninsular fort' of prehistoric date. The modern road pierces the middle of the line, probably at the point of the original entrance.

Within this area is the late Roman station, probably erected in the fourth century for coastal defence. Possibly it may be identified with Portus

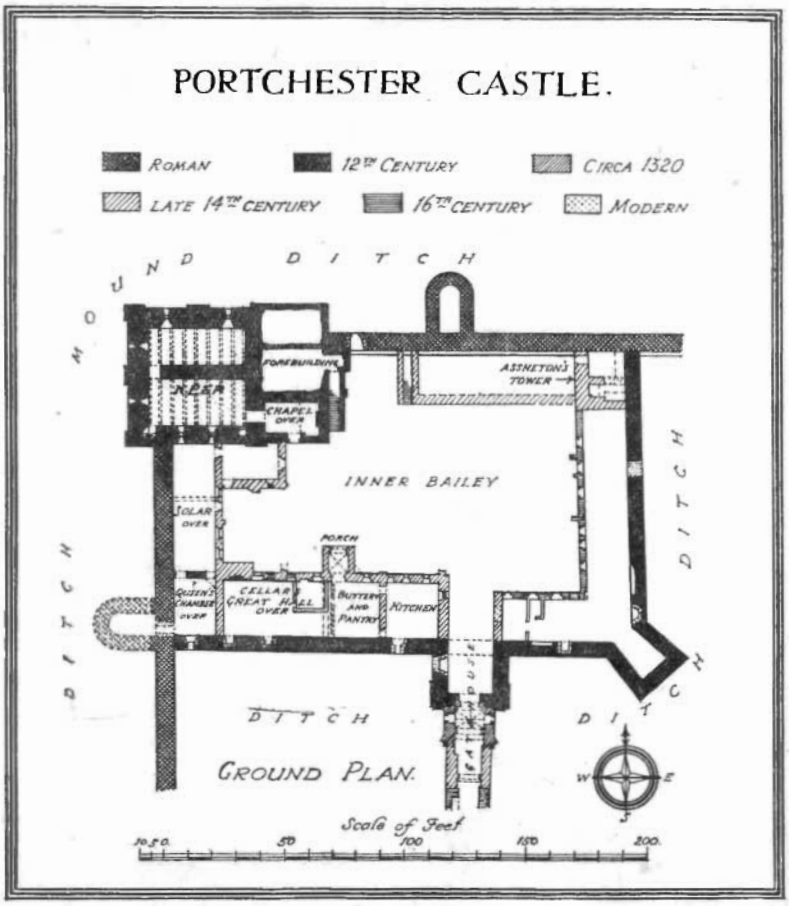


FIG. 15. PORTCHESTER CASTLE.

Adapted, by permission, from the plan by Mr. C. R. Peers in the *Victoria County History of Hampshire.*

Adurni, the most westerly of those on the Saxon shore. The Roman station measures 630 feet from north to south by 620 feet from east to west, and encloses about nine acres. It was protected by a ditch, now perfect along its northern face only. Inside this were built the walls which still stand almost to their full height, except at the north-west corner. The principal entrance

was in the middle of the west wall and opposite it was another gate, which still remains, constructed inside the line of this wall. The walls were strengthened by no less than twenty semi-circular bastions, one at each angle and four on each face, and all except five of these remain.

After the conquest, a castle was formed at the north-west corner by throwing up a mound and cutting a ditch to form an inner bailey occupying

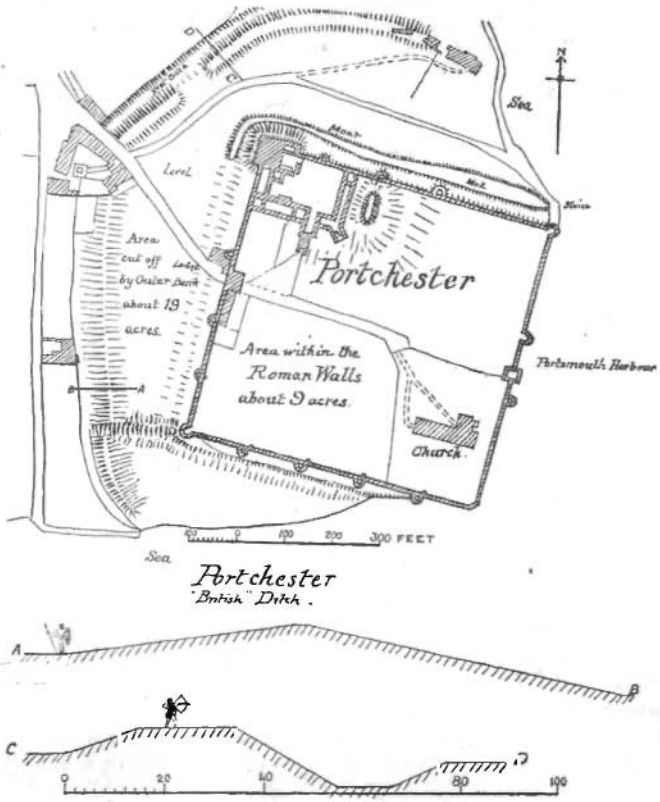


FIG. 16. PORTCHESTER: GENERAL PLAN SHOWING BRITISH EARTHWORK, ROMAN FORTRESS, NORMAN CASTLE, AND PRIORY CHURCH.

Reproduced, by permission, from J. P. Williams-Freeman, *Field Archaeology*.

this angle of the station. Later in Norman times a large square keep was built on the mound, almost obliterating it, and walls were erected to surround this inner bailey with a gate-house on the south. A hall of the same date was built against the south wall of the inner bailey, westward of the gate-house. In the fourteenth century all three gate-houses were strengthened, and there is evidence that other works were done. In the fifteenth century

the inner gate-house was further protected by a barbican, the main domestic buildings were remodelled and a chapel built on the south side of the keep.

In 1133 king Henry I founded a priory of Austin canons, which was erected in the south-east corner of the Roman station. The church, except the south transept, remains, and consists of chancel, north transept and nave, with a tower over the crossing. The cloister was on the south, and the eastern range of buildings extended up to the Roman wall, in which are still traces of the garderobes of the reredorter. It is said that this priory was moved to Southwick soon after its foundation, but it would appear that some part of the community remained here until the fifteenth century, if not later.

Mr. Brakspear was followed by Mr. St. Clair Baddeley, who recalled the military functions of Portchester. It was, he said, the sole well-preserved survivor of the great group of nine forts of the *Classis Britannica* constructed at the close of the third century, to protect the coast and secure the passage of the narrow seas: Portus Adurni (Portchester), Anderida (Pevensey), Lympne, Dover, Rutupiae (Richborough), Regulbium (Reculver), Othonum (Mersea island), Garianonum (Burgh castle) and Brannodunum (Branchester).

The recent exploration of certain sites on the Yorkshire coast, Huntcliffe, Peake and Scarborough, reveals the existence of a sub-group of smaller and later strategic points on the North Sea, and affords evidence of the growth of Teutonic rivalry and its tragic successes upon our seas and coasts during the later fourth century.

From Portchester a short drive brought the party to Fareham where luncheon was taken at the Red Lion. From Fareham the journey was resumed to Titchfield abbey (Place house), where the remains (fig. 17) were described by Mr. Brakspear.

TITCHFIELD HOUSE.

Titchfield was formerly an abbey of White canons founded by Peter, bishop of Winchester, in 1231, and colonised by canons from Halesowen. At the Suppression there were an abbot and twelve canons, and the house had a clear revenue of £279 16*s.* 1*d.*

The abbey was given to Sir Thomas Wriothesley, who changed it into a manor-house for himself; the letters respecting this work are printed in the *Journal* (lxiii, pp. 231–243).

Except the entrance-gate to the house, planted across the middle of the nave of the church, nothing of Wriothesley's work survives, but a considerable amount of monastic work still stands. The cloister was on the north. The walls of the nave, which was aisleless, the west side of the north transept, the west end of the chapter-house, and the south wall of the frater, remain, and are all of the date of the foundation.

From Titchfield, the party returned to Fareham and motored to Bishops Waltham. Here Dr. Hamilton Thompson described the palace of the bishops of Winchester and the parish church.

BISHOPS WALTHAM: PALACE.

The manor of Bishops Waltham was an early possession of the see of Winchester; but the first house of the bishops of which remains exist here was built in the time of Henry of Blois, before 1171. From this, at the north-west end of the site, the later palace grew into a large building with two courtyards and a gate-house at the north-east corner. Of this a considerable portion

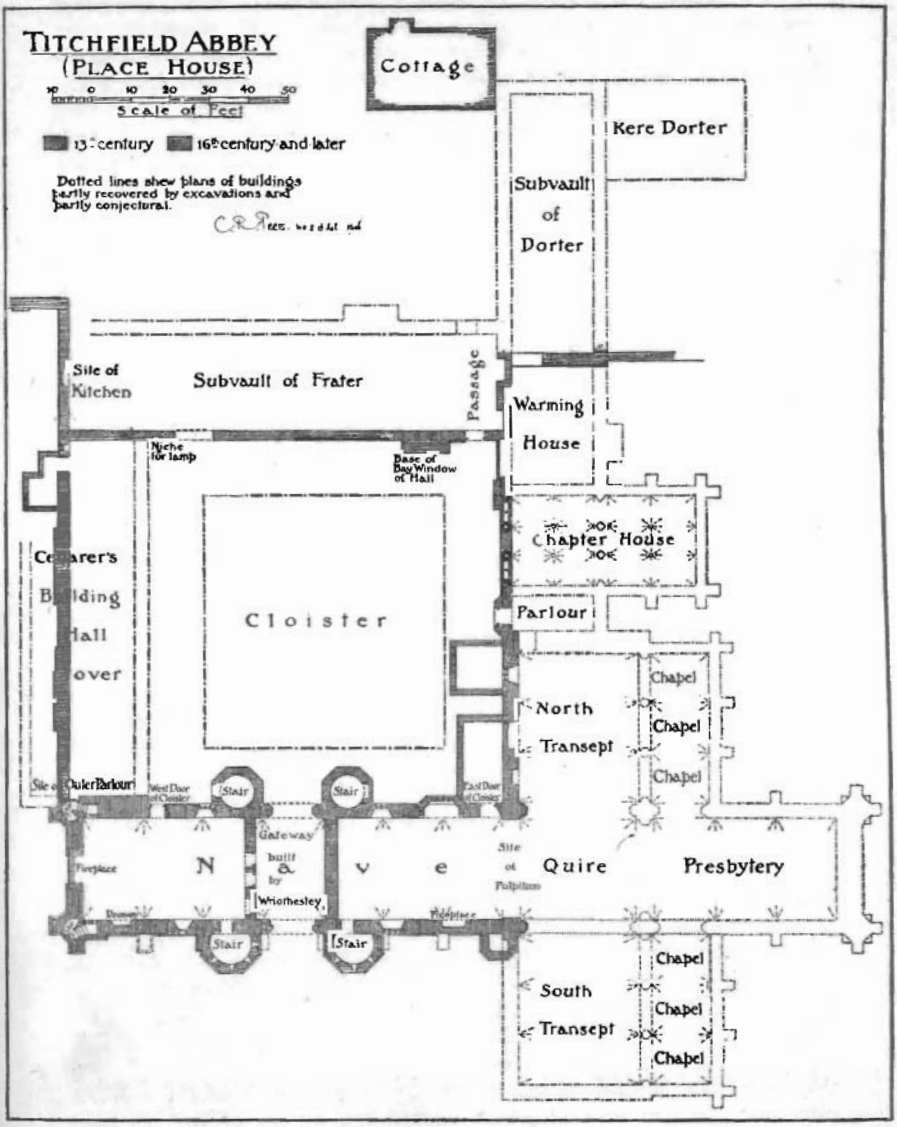


FIG. 17. TITCHFIELD ABBEY.
Scale, 48 feet to one inch.

of the hall range, rebuilt in the fifteenth century, is left. The great chamber was in the tower at the west end of the hall, which incorporates the remaining part of the twelfth-century house. The remains of the apsidal chapel, south of the hall, are also of the earlier date. The kitchen-block was at the opposite end of the hall, next the outer court. The whole site was surrounded by a moat, which can be traced on the north and west sides: a brick wall, built by bishop Langton, encloses it on the two remaining sides, within which is the later Place House. The palace was one of the chief residences of the bishops, and here Wykeham and Waynflete died. It was surrendered to the parliamentary forces in 1644, when it was dismantled and fell into ruin.

BISHOPS WALTHAM: CHURCH.

The church of Bishops Waltham has been so much rebuilt and restored at various periods that its medieval features are somewhat obscured. A capital and pillar piscina from the twelfth-century church remain in the north aisle; the north arcade is partly of the thirteenth century, and the chancel, of the same date, was reconstructed in the fifteenth. The tower, at the south-west angle of the building, fell in 1582, and was rebuilt within the next few years, and the south porch and doorway belong to the same century. The north aisle was rebuilt in 1637, and the south aisle in 1652: the east windows of both aisles have tracery of seventeenth-century Gothic type, but older stonework seems to have been freely re-used in the walls and other windows. The old south arcade remained till 1798, when it was taken down to make room for a gallery with wooden posts, for which classical stone columns were substituted in 1822. The gallery and columns gave place to the present arcade in 1894, when the columns of the north arcade were renewed and the chancel arch altered so as to remove its previous irregularity. The western gallery, made in 1733, was left, as also was the loft, formerly used as a school, at the west end of the north aisle. The chancel roof is old; the roof of the nave was made in 1669, and the north door and pulpit are of 1613 and 1600 respectively.

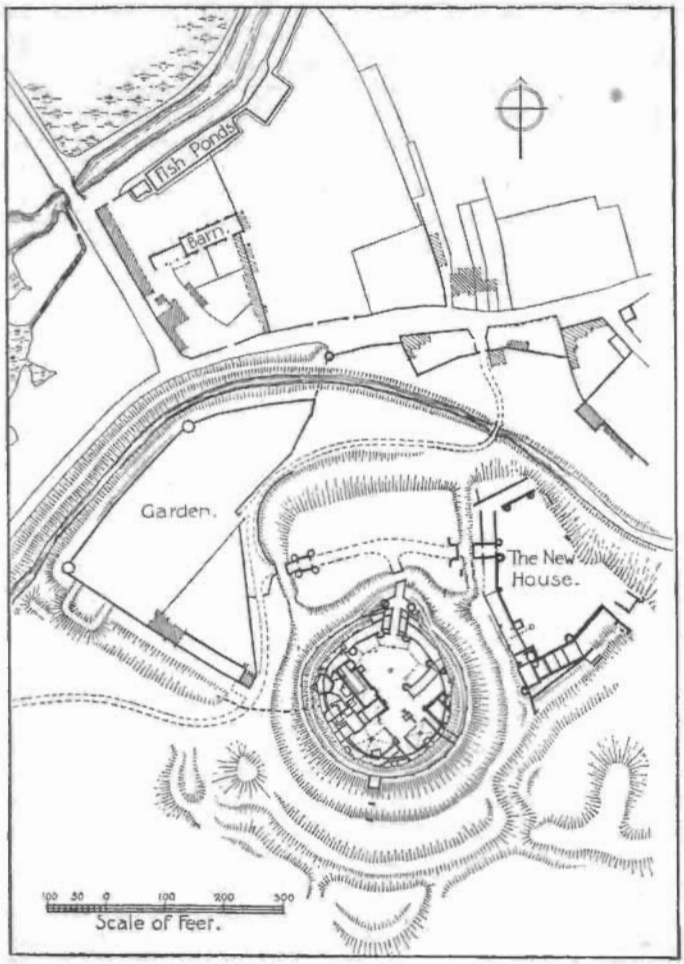
EVENING MEETING.

At the evening meeting in St. John's Rooms, Dr. Hamilton Thompson spoke on the 'Mediaeval Religious Houses of Hampshire,' dealing especially with their place in the general history of monasticism in the country. He thought the most remarkable feature of the monastic history of Hampshire, as also of the adjoining counties of Wilts and Dorset, was the number of foundations which owed their origin to the royal house of Wessex. Throughout the south and south-west of England the continuity of religious houses founded in Saxon times was preserved with much less disturbance than in other districts which were subject to the fiercest inroads of the Danes. They were, it was true, subject to vicissitudes; their history in some cases was not actually continuous, yet they were not subject to that temporary eclipse and constant removal from one place to another which marked the history of the northern monasteries before and after the Conquest. Mr. Hamilton Thompson proceeded to a brief survey of most of the religious foundations in the county. He inclined to the view that the earlier type of Saxon monastery, before the great reform brought in by St. Dunstan and his friends, was of a somewhat irregular type not conforming to Benedictine rules, but that their life corresponded much more to what was known as the canonical

than the monastic life. There always had been the tradition, borne out by historic allusion, that in the beginning the New Minster at Winchester was served by a body of canons, and it was not at all unlikely that the Old Minster was served in much the same way by a body of clerks who did not follow any rule in particular, but had a common life, a common fund, and who devoted their services to God in very much the same way as monks did. The nunneries were especially interesting in connection with the history of the kingdom of Wessex. When they were founded, there was attached to each of them a certain number of priests, who curiously enough survived with added importance in the middle ages. Every mediaeval abbey needed its body of chaplains, but in the great foundations of Wessex there was already a certain body of chaplains or monks who held special prebends. It was a curious thing to note how such chaplaincies in Saxon monasteries developed in the course of time into benefices which became wealthy and well worth having. These prebends for chaplains in the nunneries of Romsey, Wherwell and Winchester were habitually perquisites for clerks of some importance who never performed their duties in person, but appointed deputies, and in this, so far as he knew in England, the southern monasteries were unique, although there were parallel cases in the great nunneries of France. The speaker referred to the fact that one class of foundation in Hampshire offered an interesting link between the early and later history of collegiate churches. In 1275 a religious house was founded at Barton, in the parish of Whippingham, I.W., for an arch-priest and six priests under him, intended, in the beginning, to follow the rule of St. Augustine. This foundation was a very important precedent for the foundation of colleges for secular priests in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. But there was already a precedent in the diocese, for bishop Henry of Blois before his death in 1171 had founded a small college of chantry priests on his manor at Marwell. Then came Barton (1275), and in 1301 Pontissara founded the chapel of St. Elizabeth outside the bishop's castle of Wolvesey, for a provost and six chantry priests. Summing up, Mr. Hamilton Thompson said that the most important individual points connected with the religious houses of Hampshire were: (1) The substitution of definite monastic rule for the canonical life in the reform of St. Ethelwold in the tenth century; (2) the survival of the chaplain system of the great nunneries; and (3) the early importance of what might be called the chantry college system within the diocese of Winchester. He also alluded in some detail to the suppression of the monasteries, and finally dealt with the significance of the term arch-priest. Although at the oratory at Barton the head of the college was called an arch-priest, which usually meant a rural dean (an arch-priest under the archdeacon), he did not think the arch-priest at Barton was really a rural dean, but was there used to signify the head of a small college body. The term arch-priest, common abroad, was peculiar to Wessex and the south-west, and was found in no other part of England at all.

Tuesday, 22nd July, 1924.

This day was spent in the north-east of the county, the first place visited being Old Basing. Here the party was met by Mr. Harold Brakspear, and, under his guidance, they examined the parish church, the barn and the castle (figs. 18, 19 and 20).



[*C. R. Peers, mens. et delt.*

FIG. 18. OLD BASING: GENERAL SITE PLAN.

Reproduced, by permission, from *Archaeologia*, lxi.

OLD BASING CHURCH.

At Basing there was a Norman cruciform church of which traces can still be seen in the lower part of the central tower and its north and south arches. The nave aisles are of the fifteenth century, and the north and south chapels of the chancel are of early sixteenth-century date. After the Restoration the fabric was extensively patched with Tudor brick-work, possibly taken from Basing house.

The monuments are of considerable interest. In the chancel are tombs of Sir John Paulet and Eleanor his wife, 1488; Sir John Paulet and Alice his wife, 1519; Sir William Paulet, first marquess of Winchester, 1572; and John, second marquess, 1576. In the south chapel are wall-monuments of the six dukes of Bolton, descendants of the fifth marquess. There is a good fifteenth-century font and a figure of our Lady and Child remains unmutilated in a niche over the west doorway.

THE BARN.

The barn, which was no doubt part of the original lay-out of Basing house, lies between the present road and the river Loddon. It is a fine sixteenth-century building, but has undergone a good deal of later patching.

THE CASTLE.

Old Basing castle stands on ground of no great natural strength, sloping gently to the valley of the Loddon on the north-west. On this side protective marshy ground reaches to within a hundred yards of the 'citadel.'

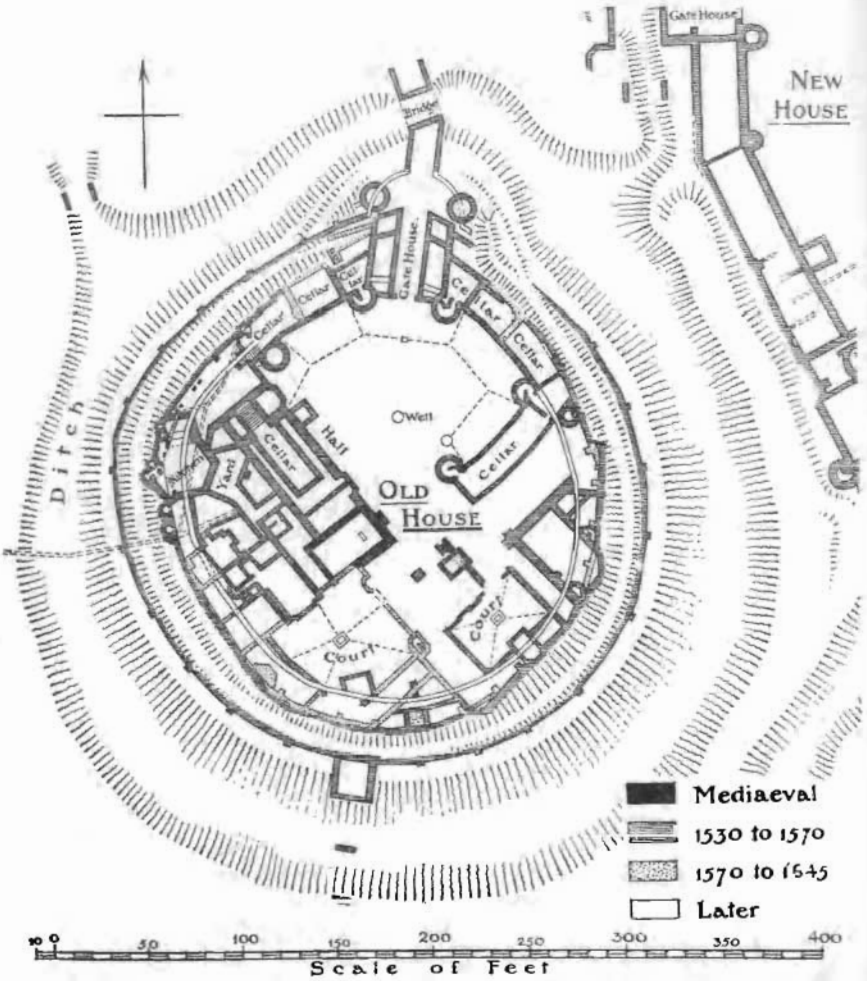
The earthwork now consists of the circular rampart of the 'citadel,' 80 yards in diameter from crest to crest, surrounded by a ditch 35 feet below it. This was thrown up shortly after the Conquest, and here, as in other Norman castles in East Wilts and Hampshire, Old Sarum, Ludgershall, Merdon, the usual mount takes the form of a circular work, with a saucer-shaped depression inside it.

A gap in the northern side of the 'citadel' leads into a bailey, which is also surrounded by a twenty-five-foot ditch. As at Merdon, the entrances to the bailey are at the sides where they abut on the 'citadel.' Licence was given in 1261 to Robert de St. John to strengthen his house with stockades.

About 25 yards south of the 'citadel' is a bank and a fifteen-foot ditch, some 300 yards in length, which is claimed as evidence that the Norman castle was built within a British entrenchment, but excavation is still required to establish the date of this work.

Basing 'old house' was built inside the 'citadel.' It was of vast extent and was, for the most part, erected by Sir William Paulet, first marquess of Winchester, after 1530, at which date he procured licence to build walls and towers to fortify his manor. The rampart was lined and surmounted with a red brick wall and the interior nearly filled with his work, consisting of a hall, kitchen and other buildings, and a large gate-house to the north; these were known as the old house. A new outer gate-house was built on the west side of the bailey, the bailey was cut into by a ditch, and on the eastern part another great house with a third gate-house known as the new house, was erected, stretching out beyond the present Basingstoke canal. The whole was described as 'a house fit for an emperor to dwell in, it was so spacious and beautiful.'

Queen Elizabeth was here in 1560, and again in 1601, when she stayed thirteen days and apparently so nearly ruined the owner that he forthwith



C. R. Peers, mens. et delt.

FIG. 19. OLD BASING: PLAN OF EXCAVATIONS.

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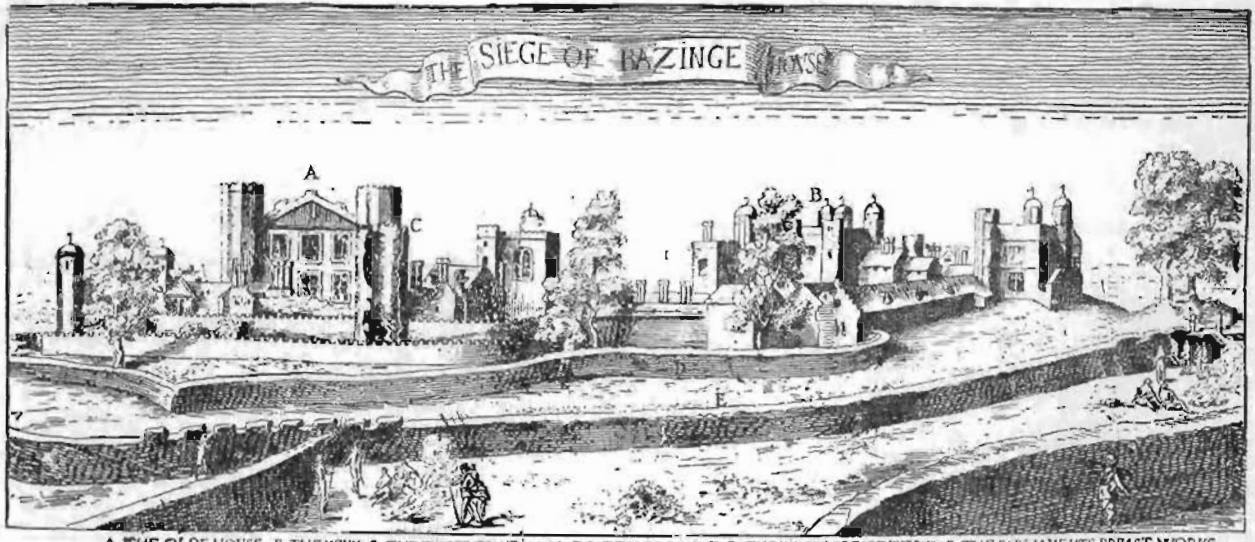

FIG. 20. HOLLAR'S VIEW OF THE SIEGE OF BASING HOUSE.

started to pull down part of the house, evidently in order that the same honour might not be conferred upon him again.

Basing house was defended for the king by the fifth marquess in 1643, the ramparts extending, it is said, for a mile in circumference. He held on for two years until Cromwell could bring the full strength of his forces and carried it by assault on 14th October, 1645. The house was then completely demolished.

Outside the so-called British bank and ditch are the remains of three bastions, one of which is shown in Hollar's picture of the siege of Basing castle and there named 'the king's breastworks.' No trace remains of the parliamentary breastwork.

There is another earthwork in Basing, about ¾ mile off, called 'Oliver's battery,' which may have been connected in some way with the siege, though the earthwork is quite undeterminate in character and plan, and not, like the bastions round Old Basing, at all characteristics of Stuart times.

A short run in the cars brought the party back to Basingstoke for lunch at the Red Lion, after which the drive was continued northwards to Monk Sherborne.

Here they were received by the Rev. George Sampson who gave them an account of the priory church, Monk Sherborne (fig. 21).

SHERBORNE PRIORY.

The priory, he said, actually in the parish of Pamber, was founded by Henry I as a cell of the Benedictine abbey of Saint-Vigor, Cerisy, in Normandy. When the alien priories were suppressed at the beginning of the fifteenth century, this house was given by Edward IV to the hospital of St. Julian at Southampton: this had, however, meanwhile been granted by Edward III to Queen's college, Oxford, by whom the priory and its endowments are still held.

The principal remains still standing are the central tower and quire of the church, restored in 1847 to serve as a parish church. It contains some interesting twelfth and thirteenth-century work. There is a wooden cross-legged effigy, numerous early coffin-slabs, and a pre-reformation bier.

The moat which surrounded the precinct is still traceable.

From the priory the party drove to Sherborne St. John, where they were received at the great house known as the Vyne in Hampshire, by Miss James, the tenant, and the building was described to them by Mr. C. L. Chute, M.C. M.A., the owner.

The great mansion known as the Vyne lies a mile beyond the village of Sherborne St. John, which is two miles north of Basingstoke. This house was begun early in the sixteenth century by William, lord Sandys, and was much altered and enlarged by Inigo Jones. During the Commonwealth it was acquired by the Chute family, who are the present owners. The house is built of deep red brick with irregular diamond patterns of black glazed brick; it has stone quoins and stone window-dressings. The plan is symmetrical: the house is 220 feet long with two wings projecting towards the south. The south front has a central projecting gable: the north front was given a portico in 1654. The west wing contains the 'stone gallery': in the east wing is a chapel to which a tomb-chamber was added in 1765.

The chapel still retains most of its original fittings, having fine canopied seats on the north and south, returned on the west. In the floor are a

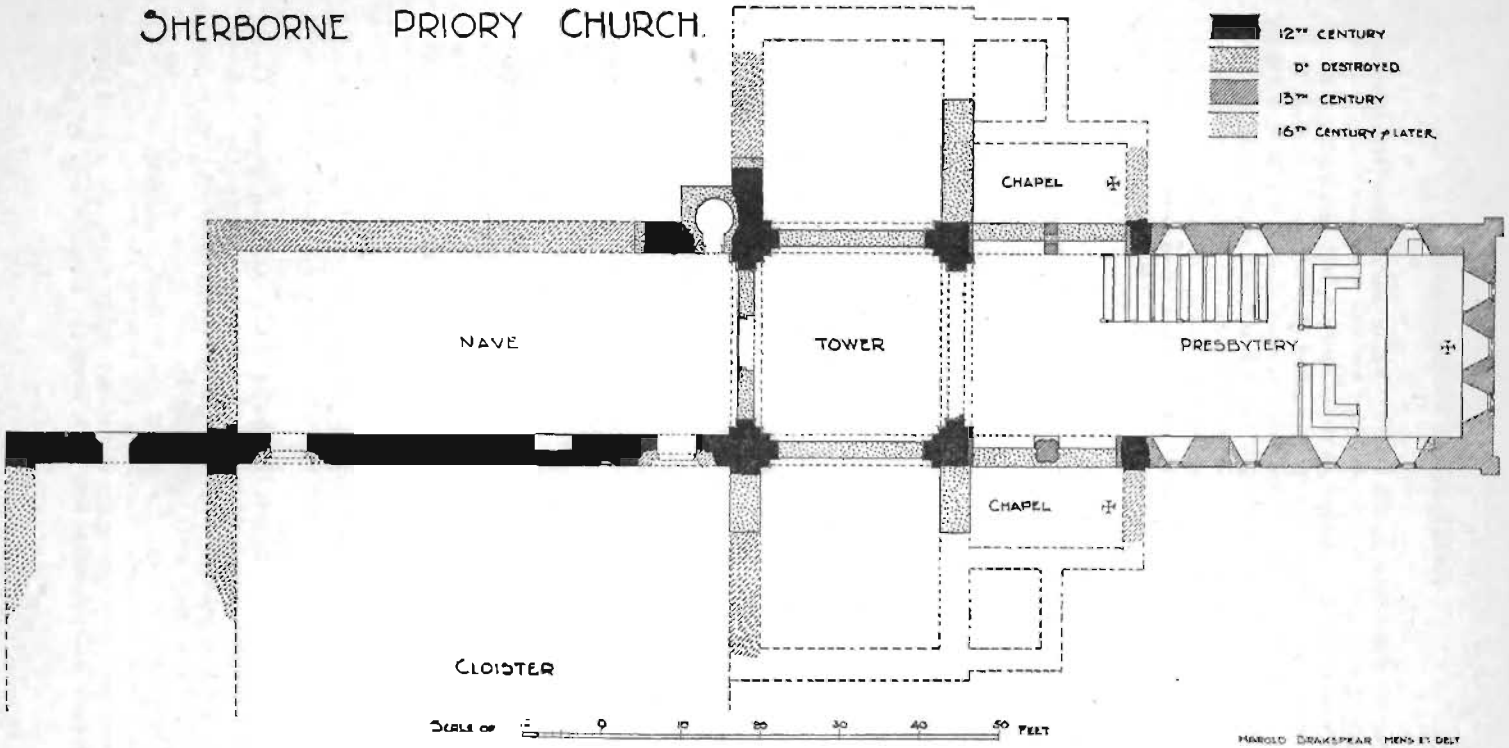

FIG. 21.

Scale, 48 feet to one inch.

number of glazed tiles in the style of Italian work of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

The windows of the chapel, three in number, still retain the whole of their original early sixteenth-century painted glass in good condition. The scenes above the transom, from left to right, depict the Resurrection, Crucifixion, and the Way of the Cross (this inverted order seems to show that the glass has been taken down at some time and transposed in replacement). In each case the pictures are carried across all three lights without regard to the mullions. This arrangement, the absence of shafts to support the canopy-work, the foreign treatment of the armour, and the abundant use of yellow stain on blue to obtain landscape effects, all support the view that the glass is the work of foreign craftsmen working in England.

The lower lights contain fine contemporary portraits of early Tudor royalties attended by their patron saints. On the left is the kneeling figure of Katharine of Aragon with her patron St. Katharine of Alexandria trampling on the emperor Maximin : in the east window is Henry VIII with his patron Henry of Bavaria : on the right, with St. Margaret of Alexandria, is probably his sister Margaret, widow of James IV of Scotland (d. 1513). In each case the identification is dependent on the identification of the saint. It should be noted that both Henry and Katharine wear the crown of England : thus the glass cannot be earlier than 1509, the date of Katharine's coronation, nor later than 1526, when the validity of the marriage was in question. Henry is here shown as clean-shaven, so that possibly we may date the glass before 1519, when he began to grow a beard. The youthful appearance of the third person clearly excludes Margaret Beaufort, grandmother of Henry VIII (d. 1509), whose aged and ascetic portrait is well known. The queen-mother of Scotland took refuge at her brother's court in 1516, remaining in England for a year ; and the glass may have been put up soon after, as we know that the chapel was being finished about 1518.

The ante-chapel contains some old glass of the same date and workmanship. This came from the destroyed chapel of the Holy Ghost at Basingstoke. The portions here include fragments of the Adoration (the Nativity is in a window of Basingstoke parish church).

The Vyne is now occupied as a ladies' school. Miss James, the principal, conducted the members over the whole of the house and subsequently entertained them hospitably at tea.

After a short walk in the gardens, the party re-entered the motor-cars and drove back to Winchester.

EVENING MEETING.

At the evening meeting, the Rev. Canon A. W. Goodman, B.D. read a paper on 'Winchester in Mediaeval Times,' illustrated with many lantern-slides. The text of Mr. Goodman's paper is as follows :

My subject this evening is Winchester in the mediaeval period. That period, I suppose, extends from Egbert to the dissolution of the religious houses, and I am asked to deal with it in something under an hour, so you must not look for much unity in my remarks.

I have made a map to illustrate the tarrages, a minute survey of the city made in 1416. Excluding the modern extensions, which for the most part have sprung up in the last eighty years, the ground-plan of the place in 1416 differs very little from the Winchester of 1924, five

hundred years later, or the Winchester of 904, five hundred years earlier when Edward the Elder obtained a site in the city on which to found a monastery for the good of his soul and the soul of his father, Alfred the Great. It is difficult to estimate the population of Winchester in the time of its greatest prosperity, say, 1100, the reign of Henry I. It has been put as high as eighteen thousand people. My guess would be not much more than half that number, falling to perhaps five thousand or less in 1416, when according to my calculation there were at the outside a thousand messuages in the city and soke. In the tarrages of 1416 there is abundant evidence of waste or garden-ground where once houses or churches had been, and a few years later a petition to Henry VI from the mayor and citizens states that in the past fifty years eleven streets, seventeen parish churches and 987 houses had fallen into ruins. In support of the figure of seventeen churches, we have a list of forty-nine churches in the city about 1270, while in the Valor Ecclesiasticus of Henry VIII the forty-nine have been reduced to fifteen. In the year 1130 Winchester comes second in the list of towns granting aid to the king. London £120, Winchester £80, Lincoln £60, York £40, Norwich £28. After the troubles of Stephen's day when Henry of Blois in Wolvesey and Matilda in the castle were at war with one another and a great part of the city was destroyed by fireballs, York, Norwich and Lincoln all contributed more than Winchester. To a considerable extent the city recovered in the next hundred years, and remained fairly prosperous till the middle of the fourteenth century, in the reign of Edward III, but after that, especially owing to the removal of the wool staple, there was a serious decline, of which there is abundant evidence, as I have said, particularly in the abandonment of churches which were allowed to fall into decay. The streets on the map are in situation very much what they have been for a thousand years, though unfortunately many of the names were changed in the eighteenth century. Those on the north of the High-street for the most part were called after various trades, such as Tanner-street. In the Norman surveys of Henry I and 1148 curiously enough Parchment-street is not mentioned, but one can hardly believe it did not exist. In 1270 the *Vicus Pergamenorum* contained two churches, St. Michael's and St. Martin's. Smitheling, or the tailors' street, had gone by 1416, as also another, Alwarene-street, mentioned in the Norman surveys, in which I am specially interested, as I believe I am the first to locate it. Woodward's history, followed by the *Victoria County History*, puts Alwarene-street at the north end of Jury-street. Dean Kitchin rightly placed it between Jury-street and St. Peter's-street and parallel to them; however, in his map it lies too much to the west. A year ago I published in my *Manor of Goodbegot* a map showing that Alwarene-street was a continuation of what we now call Royal Oak passage, running past the church of St. Peter's in Macellis. A month or two ago the spade showed that I was right, for in digging the foundations of the new Roman Catholic church an old street was laid bare about 4 feet below the surface at the east end of the south aisle, and Father King recognised it as being in line with Royal Oak passage, and consequently the ancient Alwarene-street. References to the street cease in the latter part of the fourteenth century; and by 1416 it had disappeared.

The ground-plan of the city has remained pretty constant in historical

times. The measurements of the manor of Goodbegot are given in Aethelred's charter of 1012, by which he confirmed his wife queen Emma in its possession. 'From the north-east corner of the church along the street to the marketplace 9 rods; up along the marketplace 8 rods; along Wistan's boundary 9 rods; down along the street to the north-east corner of the church 10 rods.' A rod, the Anglo-Saxon gyrd, is 5½ yards or 16½ feet, and the measurements of Aethelred's charter exactly correspond with the measurements along the same streets to-day. Let me give another illustration for whatever it may be worth. The New Minster lay a little to the north of the Old Minster, the music in the church of the one being not a little annoying to the congregation of the other. A few yards to the south of the New Minster was St. Gregory's church, and we may reasonably guess that St. Gregory's was close to the Thomas gate, or what we now call Market-street, for it was at St. Gregory's that the devil dropped a stone aimed at the head of St. Dunstan when he was on his way back to the cathedral after dedicating a church near the west gate of the city. The measurements of the site as given in a charter of Edward the Elder, dated about 904, start from the south-west corner of St. Gregory's, and they lie along the north, east and south streets, which I take to be streets north, east, and south of the New Minster. It is at least remarkable that 12 rods west to a point in the Square on the boundary of the present cathedral churchyard, 13 rods north to the High-street, 43 rods 6 feet east to the corner of Colebrook-street, 20 rods 6 feet south down Colebrook-street. 7 rods west, and then 5 rods north brings one exactly to a piece of ground, which I have placed to the south of what we now call Market-lane, and measured according to the description of it given in the charter, namely, 24 rods in length and in width varying from 1 to 5 rods, with the wickerwork church and the stone dormitory lying to the north of it. This was the piece of land granted to Edward the Elder by bishop Denewulf and the monks of the Old Minster, while the rest of the site was the augmentation given to him from the Witan of the West Saxons. Possibly it might have been better if, instead of taking Colebrook for the east street of the charter, I had assumed the existence of a lane running close to the watercourse a few yards west. There are reasons for thinking that the New Minster did not extend so far eastwards, and I should be glad to have St. Gregory's church a little to the west of where I have placed it. But all that I claim for this plan is that it does work out the measurements of the charter of 904 and show that they can be applied to modern Winchester, and it serves as a general indication of an ancient site.

When William the Conqueror built his palace, the monks of the New Minster lost such part of their precincts as lay west of Thomas gate or Market-street, and must have been uncomfortably cramped. A few years later they found their site rendered still more uncomfortable by being waterlogged, and in 1110 they moved to Hyde abbey. Royalty and religious occupied most of the ground on the south of the High-street before this removal to Hyde and after the building of the Conqueror's palace adjoining the New Minster and his castle near the west gate. You yourselves have inspected the ruins of Wolvesey, let us pass from Alfred's New Minster to the abbey of St. Mary's, founded by Alswitha, Alfred's queen, and familiarly known as the Nunnaminster. The Nunnaminster occupied roughly the site of the modern guildhall and of the abbey house and garden. Here are its

boundaries from Mr. Birch's book, entitled *An Ancient MS.* which gives them to us on p. 32. We can follow them on the screen: 'Up off the ford on the westermost mill weir; thence east to the old willow; and thence up along the eastern mill weir; then north to the Cheap-street; then thereupon east along the Cheap-street to King's burg hedge on the old mill weir; then thereupon along the old mill weir until it reaches the ivied ash; then thereupon south over the two-fold fords to the Mid-street; then thereupon again west along the street and over the ford; then it reacheth again to the westermost mill weir.' This westernmost mill weir is now piped on the south side of the High street; it runs under the guildhall, leaving the High-street at a point about 30 yards or so east of Upper Colebrook-street. The Borough Surveyor tells me that in piping this and other streams he came upon many indications of old work, and it is possible though not certain, that the courses of these streams may be for the most part the same as in the tenth century. This westernmost mill weir is the boundary of the parish of St. Peter Colebrook, and the description of the boundaries of the Nunnaminster corresponds very closely to the present boundaries of St. Peter's parish. The abbess of St. Mary's had the tolls of the east gate of the city. In our cathedral chartulary we have a document giving a list of the tolls. The burgesses of London and Winchester were exempt, and the bishop of Winchester and the prior of St. Swithun's could also bring in free the grain from their own barns. On the whole the relations of the mayor and commonalty with the bishop, the prior, and the abbess were happy, and perhaps for the most part even with the abbot of Hyde, but there were occasional quarrels. The worst troubles with the prior of St. Swithun's were probably those of the turbulent time of Henry III and Simon de Montfort, when amongst other things Kingsgate with St. Swithun's church over it and the gate of the priory were burnt down. Peace came in 1266, and this deed belongs to November of that year, and is an agreement between brother Valentine, prior, and the convent of St. Swithun's on the one side and the mayor and commonalty of Winchester on the other. It is admitted that the maintenance and custody of the two gates on the south of the city, the south gate and Kingsgate, belong to the priory. The monks now agree to make good the defences, to shut or open the gates at the bidding of the mayor or bailiffs, and to guard them properly. The mayor and commonalty withdraw all their past complaints and are admitted to the spiritual benefits to be gained through the good works of the prior and convent. The only seal which remains is that of the priory, a seated full face figure of a saint with nimbus and pall and with a book in his left hand. It is of brown wax. I have failed after a minute inspection to find any trace of keys in the right hand, but they may have been there once together with a legend, which has also disappeared. We have a description of the priory seal in 1285, evidently very similar to this but with keys, and a seal in the British Museum, also very similar, has them. So this seal, after all, like the others, may be of St. Peter and not of St. Swithun. The priory, of course, was commonly known as of St. Peter and St. Swithun. Not content with the control of these two gates and anxious for a private way to their gardens and walks situate where the College now stands, the prior and monks asked and obtained the licence of the king in 1335 to build an arch or latticed gallery over the road which is now College-street, from Mirabel Close to the gardens. Their request had

been put forward by the archbishop of Canterbury, John de Stratford, formerly bishop of Winchester, and a copy of their letter to him is preserved in the cathedral chartulary. The king's licence is recorded in the Patent Rolls.

One of the first things that readers of Winchester history learn is that when Emma came here as a bride she received the city as a morning-gift. Winchester was a royal city. In a sense it belonged to the king, and was often given by him to the queen. But what does that mean ? The survey of Henry I, which along with that of Henry of Blois in 1148 serves as our Winton Domesday book, shows that the king could claim certain customs and dues on the imports and exports and the trade of the city and also certain rents and landgable, a tax on certain lands in the city. But only a number of citizens paid this landgable, and when they did it commonly amounted to no more than 6d. The king is not the owner of their properties, he only gets a trifling rent-charge. Nor does the king stand alone ; the bishop and religious houses are serious rivals in ownership. Winchester belongs, like London, to the class of boroughs which Mr. Ballard, in his book of *British Borough Charters*, calls ' composite.' Though the king was its lord, he was not lord of the soil in the same way as if it had been a manor. What is called burgage tenure prevails. The citizens can freely sell their holdings or devise them by will. They do not even owe military service to the king. And though the principal streets are known as the king's highway, some of the smaller streets are not. For instance, we learn from the survey that outside the northgate the lane by which the burgesses used to lead their horses to water had been blocked by the bishop of Durham, but it does not appear that it was regarded as the king's highway. In later days the doctrine of the king's highway spread, and the brooks which flowed down some of the streets were called the king's brooks, just as the ditch which bounded Cambridge on the south was called the king's ditch. Encroachments on the highway brought in a considerable amount of revenue to the crown. We find in Winton Domesday many stalls in the High-street paying substantial rents. By 1416 the geld paid to the king as king was confused with the gafol paid to the king as lord, and every tenement had to pay a small tarrage, varying from 1d. up to a 1s. or a trifle more, but a small number of houses mainly in the Pentice pay 20s. and more, real rents, perhaps recalling the time when the Pentice was a part of the Conqueror's palace.

Until eighteen months ago my home was in Cambridge, and coming to Winchester I was struck with the comparatively small importance of the ecclesiastical parishes here in the middle ages. As everybody knows, it was not till the time of the Tudors that the ecclesiastical parish became a civil unit, but it is noteworthy that in documents referring to the conveyance of property in Winchester the description of locality is normally by streets ; in Cambridge it is, one may almost say, invariably by parishes. Another contrast is the income of the benefices. As rector of St. Botolph's, Cambridge, £100 a year of my income represented ancient tithes in the common fields within the liberty of the ancient town on the east bank of the river, and a further £80 a year represented tithes in the common fields on the west bank of the Cam. But Winchester had no common fields. The people here were not agricultural as in Cambridge, they were townsfolk pure and simple; and, as I believe was the case in London, their rectors drew their incomes

not from tithe but from a tithe modus. The origin of parishes in ancient towns is obscure, and needs the attention of antiquaries. Probably a distinction must be drawn between towns which were cathedral cities in Saxon times, London, Canterbury, Rochester, Hereford, Lichfield, Winchester, and those which only received a bishop later, Exeter, Lincoln, Norwich, and again towns which never had a bishop at all, Shrewsbury, Northampton. At any rate, at Shrewsbury you have four Saxon churches almost side by side with parishes extending for many miles over the whole vast liberty of Shrewsbury. At Lichfield you have no parish churches, but only chapels for a long period of its history. In Winchester as late as the second half of the thirteenth century, in a list preserved in the register of John of Pontissera, every single one of, I think, forty-nine churches is distinctly and separately called a chapel. Moreover, the bishop had the patronage of thirty-one of them, as appears from an *inspeximus* charter of Edward II, a fact which also seems to point to their dependence on the mother church. By a careful attention to the tarrages, it is possible to identify the sites of a large number of these churches, many of which have long disappeared. Others may be found by the study of other documents. I may remark that Milner apparently had no access to the tarrages, and consequently makes a number of mistakes about church sites, and none of the maps of Winchester with which I am acquainted is free from error in this respect. In Dean Kitchin's map of Norman Winchester I count six churches which are quite certainly out of their right place. The Norman surveys do not mention the churches. I only remember one exception, namely, the church over the east gate, which was approached by stairs from the street. The survey of 1416 mentions a similar church over the north gate, and we still have an example of such churches in St. Swithun's upon Kingsgate. There was also St. Mary's in the ditch adjoining the west gate, one of the six churches of which we have record in the western suburb alone. Here I may mention that the western and the northern suburbs were within the liberty of the city and under the jurisdiction of the borough court, but the southern and eastern suburbs were the bishop's sokes, and their inhabitants owed suit to the bishop's court, which was held inside the close of St. Swithun's priory in the thirteenth century, and perhaps later, under the prior's lodging, in later times in the beautiful fifteenth-century house which bears the name of Cheyney Court. The bishop's jurisdiction continued until the Municipal act of some ninety years ago. At the installation of bishop Sumner in the cathedral in 1828 the aldermen of St. Peter Chesil and the aldermen of Kingsgate, followed respectively by the jurors of the bishop's liberty of the soke, flanked the procession on left and right. The college of St. Mary near Winchester was founded by William of Wykeham in the soke of Kingsgate outside the liberty of the borough. A more curious case of a liberty within the liberty is that of the manor of Goodbegot, in the High-street. The tenants of that liberty owed suit to the manor court presided over by the steward of St. Swithun's priory, and they were independent of the Mayor's jurisdiction until the priory was dissolved by Henry VIII in 1539. The liberty of Goodbegot passed to the priory under the will of queen Emma, and was confirmed by a charter of her son, Edward the Confessor, which was reaffirmed by William Rufus, and in *inspeximus* charters of Edward II, Richard II, Henry VI, Edward IV, to mention only those which we have

now in the cathedral library. This rival jurisdiction naturally caused a good deal of friction between the prior and the city authorities. Thus in 1295 John Spragg, the mayor, had an ancient statute enrolled in the city register (Stowe MS. 846), which rigidly excluded all who claimed to share the liberty of Goodbegot from enjoying the privileges of the city. On the other hand, in 1333 John de Stratford, bishop of Winchester, has recorded in his episcopal register a sentence of greater excommunication to be pronounced in all the churches of Winchester 'upon certain degenerate sons of the church (in all likelihood the city authorities) who on the Wednesday before Trinity Sunday last past did knowingly, wilfully, and audaciously enter the liberty of Godebiyete, remove the person of William Turrey of Sussex, and of their sacrilegious and rash emprise did detain and do so detain him in prison.' There was another small liberty in the High-street at the west corner of Wongar-street (Middle Brooks, the Clothselde). By a deed now in the gildhall Robert Bukyngham conveys the Clothselde and all its privileges to the prior and convent of St. Swithun's in 1330. A copy of this deed and of others relating to the same property is in the cathedral library. There was a private market called the Lows fayre here on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and a special court to deal with market cases. The Clothselde is interesting for more reasons than one. First for the liberty, secondly because there are so many references to it, in the survey of 1148, in the Pipe Rolls from 1130 onwards in the Testa de Nevill, or royal survey, of 1280, in the Receiver's Roll of St. Swithun's for the year 1335. It is the Chapman's Hall which was given by king John to William, his tailor, for the annual service of a skin coat (pellicium). It passed through the hands of one William of Dunstable to Robert of Bukyngham and so to the priory, and the Receiver of St. Swithun's records in 1335 that he paid 20s. to the king's exchequer for the rent of a *pellicium* due for this property. The church of St. Mary Wode lay just behind the Clothselde, and the Bell Inn afterwards stood upon its site.

My time is running out and I must only say a very few words about the government of the city, referring you to Mr. Furley's book, *The City Government of Winchester*, for a full and scholarly account of it. In order to compare Winchester with other towns, one must go to the volumes on *British Borough Charters* by the late Mr. Adolphus Ballard, and by Ballard and Tait, published by the Cambridge University Press, and to the works of Miss Mary Bateson, to mention no others. Winchester was never created as a borough in the times from king Egbert onwards. It was from times before our records a unit in the national organisation, parallel to, not properly a part of, the county of Southampton, with its own borough court meeting in accordance with king Edgar's law at least three times a year. It had its provosts or reeves, who collected the king's farm rent and other dues and paid them to him through the sheriff of the county. It was a step forward in freedom when a mayor became the head of the city and the sheriff no longer was accountable for it. The first mention of a mayor here is in a mandate of king John dated 5th April, 1200, addressed to the mayor and commonalty of the city of Winchester, but there may well have been a chief officer of the city elected by the citizens for a number of years before that date, though the traditional Florence de Lunn, first mayor in 1184, is undoubtedly a mistake. Winchester possesses a fine series of royal charters. Here are the two earliest of Henry II, undated, but issued when the king was at Salisbury

and witnessed among others by Thomas Becket as chancellor. They belong to the years 1155–1158. The second bears apparently 'the second seal' of Henry. The first charter grants freedom from toll, passage and custom to the citizens of Winchester of the gild merchant, the second grants to the citizens of Winchester all the liberties and customs which they had in the time of Henry I. It may be noted here that in the first known charter granted to a borough, that to Wilton about 1130, its citizens are to be as free as those of London and Winchester. The customs of London and Winchester were models for other places, and Winchester is mentioned thus in the charters of at least ten other towns before 1216, including places so far apart as Gloucester, Bath, Portsmouth, and Newcastle-on-Tyne. The government of the city was independent of the government of the gild merchant, but on the other hand to obtain the franchise of the city it seems clear that a man had to be a member of the gild. Consequently the constitution of the city was oligarchic not democratic. Two halls where the knights drank their gild are mentioned in Henry I's survey of the city, and in de Blois survey we have outside the Westgate a tenement which paid rent to the men of the three gilds, Tresgilda, and in Colebrook-street the Hantachenesele, where the good men of Winchester used to drink their gild. In reference to questions raised by dean Kitchin and Mr. Round it may be said quite certainly that none of these can be identified with the site of the later gildhall at the corner of St. Thomas'-street, which was new in 1416, or with what was, in 1416, the old court of the city at the corner of Minster-street. The financial officers of the city responsible to the exchequer after the time of king John were the two bailiffs who seem to represent the former prepositi or reeves. Here is the bailiff's account for 1354–5. Their total receipts amount to £62 0s. 6d. more than £25 of which came from tarrage, from rents under the Pentice, which I have spoken of before, and from the fulling mills at Coitebury, etc. The remainder was derived from court fees, fines, customs, the assize of bread and beer, duties on wool, etc. The largest outgoing is £66 13s. 4d. or 100 marks, paid to queen Isabella for the farm rent of the city, and there is an interesting item of 2s. paid for ringing the Griggesbelle, the curfew rung in the tower of St. Peter in Macellis in the manor of Goodbegot. I must say nothing of the twenty-four chosen from the most trustworthy and wise of the city to aid and counsel the mayor in preserving and sustaining the franchise, of the burgh-mote which met at least three times a year, including Michaelmas, when the mayor and bailiffs were elected, and Hocktide, of the four sergeants of the city, the two coroners, and the many other minor officers. Are they not all described by Mr. Furley in his book? I will merely show you slides of the documents, all important to the government of the city in the later mediaeval period which record the usages of the place. Here are the Usages in Anglo-Norman, a beautiful document of the late thirteenth century preserved among the muniments of Winchester college. Two copies of the Usages in English are preserved in the gildhall, one of the late fourteenth century, the other of the early fifteenth, according to Mr. Furley. I will show you the end portion of the first of these English versions, because its last words, added by some wag, not the original scribe, shall also be mine.

'Explicit hic totum, pro Christo da michi potum.'
'Here ends my swink; for Christ's sake, a drink.'

Wednesday, 25th July, 1924.

On this, the last day of the meeting, the members assembled at 9.30 at the gate-house of Hyde abbey, which lies just beyond the north gate of the city.

HYDE ABBEY.

Here Mr. F. Warren gave an account of the great abbey of which the gate-house alone remains. The abbey was originally built by bishop William Giffard in 1109, in Hyde mead, outside the north gate of the city, to replace the 'new minster' which had proved to be inconveniently near the 'old minster' of St. Swithun. At the dissolution the whole abbey was pulled down by Wriothesley. On the site a gaol was built in 1788.

The gate-house is a rectangular stone building of fifteenth-century date, facing north. The entrance passage, which appears never to have been vaulted, occupies the west side, the eastern end being of two stories, with a vice (now destroyed) and a door, which still remains, giving access from the abbey precincts. The adjoining buildings appear largely to be later erections built of the old stone of the abbey.

From the abbey gate-house, Mr. Warren led the party to the castle, skirting the city wall, and halting *en route* in front of the Westgate. This building is chiefly of thirteenth-century date with later windows, the smaller foot-way on the north being modern. The 'cage' at the foot of the steps leading to the upper chamber used formerly to be a lock-up for vagrants. 'The Plume of Feathers' on the north was the porter's lodge, also later used as a prison. In the chamber over the archway is a sixteenth-century coffer with four locks, and various early standard bushels and weights.

Up till 1760 the city walls and the four gates were nearly perfect: only the Kingsgate and the Westgate now remain.

WINCHESTER CASTLE.

In the great hall of Winchester castle the members were warmly welcomed by Sir William W. Portal, Bt. F.S.A. Vice-Lieutenant of Hampshire, who had made arrangements for the members to see all that was possible of this great fortress.

Sir William recalled that Winchester castle was one of the great fortresses built by William I. The whole of it has been swept away and buildings erected on the site, with the exception of the great hall, the base of a tower, traces of the ditch and the interesting underground passage leading to a sally-port. The castle was the principal residence of all the early kings, and on its site Charles II erected a great palace with the intention of living there.

The great hall (111 feet long, 55 feet wide and 55 feet high), originally Norman, was altered in 1235, temp. Henry III, and again in 1380. The roof is supported by two rows of Purbeck marble columns. At the west end is an original doorway which led to the king's apartments: above it is a hole in the wall communicating with the solar, through which the proceedings in the hall could be seen and heard. The windows are fine examples of early thirteenth-century work. As late as 1688 the lower lights were still unglazed; the hinges for the shutters remain in some of the windows on the south.

The south door is in its original position, and there are traces of a door opposite it on the north. Another small doorway at the east end of the north wall led originally to the buttery and kitchens.

At the west end of the hall hangs the celebrated round table of king Arthur

and his knights, 18 feet in diameter. It is, however, no older than the thirteenth century, and was repainted temp. Henry VIII.

The parliaments sat in this hall for nearly four hundred years. Until 1874, when new courts were built, it had long been divided by a great partition into civil and criminal courts.

MUSEUM. At noon the party moved on to the museum, where they were received by Mrs. Wilde, the curator, and Mr. Fox. Both were very kind and helpful in explaining the exhibits to the members.

The afternoon was spent in paying individual visits to St. John's church,

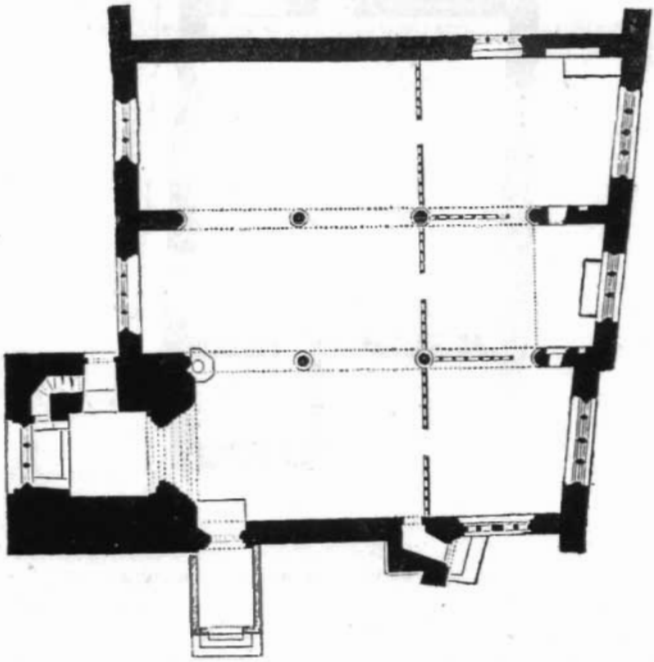

FIG. 22. ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, WINCHESTER.

St. John's-street (fig. 22), St. Peter's church, Chesil-street (fig. 23), and other points of interest within the city of Winchester.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH. The church of St. John Baptist consists of chancel and nave, having one continuous roof-line; north chapel and aisle and south chapel and aisle, both of twelfth-century date; a western tower, whose walls are of exceptional thickness, and south porch.

There is a fifteenth-century oak screen between chancel and nave, which is continued across the chapels. The font is of the fifteenth century, and the pulpit of early sixteenth-century date. Against the north wall is a sixteenth-century altar-tomb having a Purbeck marble slab and an arched recess above.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

The church of St. Peter Cheeshill also consists of chancel and nave in one range, a south aisle extending the whole length of the church, and a south-east tower, the irregularity of the plan being due to the confined space available.

The tower and the arcade between aisle and chancel are of thirteenth-century date: the west window of the nave is of the first half of the

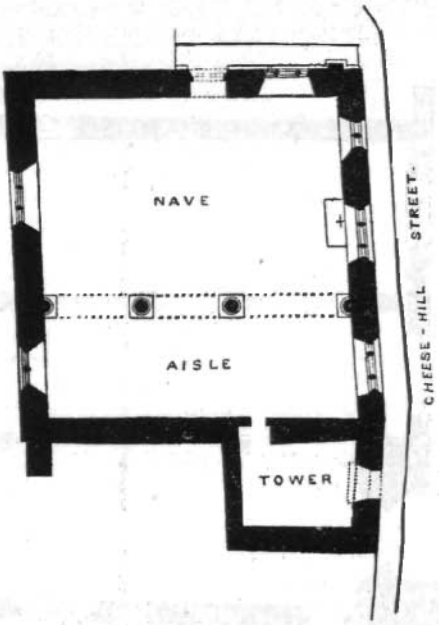

FIG. 23. ST. PETER'S CHURCH, WINCHESTER.

fourteenth century, and the east window of the chancel of the end of the fifteenth century. The tower is of three stages, the topmost made of timber and now tile-hung. The bell-framing is supported on posts which are carried down to the ground. The font is of the twelfth century.

By the kind invitation of the Mayor of Winchester, Councillor H. P. Vacher, and Mrs. Vacher, the members were entertained to tea in the Mayor's parlour, thus bringing a well-attended meeting to a close.

AUTUMN MEETING, 1924.

VISIT TO MAIDSTONE AND ALLINGTON CASTLE.

On Saturday, 18th October, an autumn meeting was held for the purpose of visiting Maidstone and Allington castle.

The party left Victoria station at 9.50 a.m. and reached Maidstone an hour later, their first visit being to the collegiate church of All Saints, under the guidance of Mr. Aymer Vallance, M.A. F.S.A. A church is mentioned in Doomsday (1086) as existing here. Formerly a rectory dedicated in honour of St. Mary, it was refounded in 1395 by archbishop Courtenay, who erected it into the college of All Saints.

The church stands on the east bank of the Medway, and consists of aisled nave, aisled chancel and a south porch with a tower over it. The tower was surmounted by a spire, which was destroyed by fire in 1731. The font is of seventeenth-century date. The chancel is fitted with stalls and misericords. The north aisle of the chancel was formerly the chapel of the brotherhood of Corpus Christi. The college was suppressed in 1547.

Of the late fourteenth-century domestic buildings of the college, which stand on the river Medway, south of the church, there remain the best part of the north range, with the gate-house and dining-hall, and the west range, now a private residence. A cloister formerly ran along the south side of the north range.

Various other parts of the college buildings remain in a fragmentary state.

To the north-west of the church lies the manor-house of the archbishops of Canterbury, now commonly called 'the Palace.' The buildings date from the fourteenth century, but the principal front, facing east, was transformed in the seventeenth century in the style of the period.

The buildings were alienated by archbishop Cranmer, and have since remained in lay hands. In 1887 they were acquired by the borough of Maidstone.

Opposite the east end of the church is the mediaeval tithe-barn or guest-lodging, now used as a store. It has a most picturesque external staircase.

From here Mr. Vallance led the party to the Newark, or New Work, which lies across the river on the west side of the town, and was founded by archbishop Boniface in 1260 as a hospital for travellers and pilgrims, with a chapel and extensive domestic buildings. Nothing now remains but the thirteenth-century chapel with lancet windows. This building was desecrated for many years, but in 1836 it was restored and enlarged as the parish church of St. Peter.

After an interval for luncheon, the members reassembled in the yard of Messrs. Fremlin's brewery, where the remains of the guildhall of the fraternity of Corpus Christi were shown to them under the guidance of

Mr. A. W. Ratcliffe. The building dates from the first half of the fourteenth century. The main door into the screens, part of the screens, an open timber roof and several late fourteenth-century windows in a more or less incomplete state, still remain. The building is now a brewery store.

From the guildhall the members drove by motor char-a-banc to Allington castle, which lies on the Medway, about two miles below Maidstone. Here they were received by Sir William Martin Conway, M.P. F.S.A. under whose guidance they were able to inspect the whole of the site and the interior of the house.

Sir Martin Conway recalled that at the time of Doomsday the property belonged to Odo, bishop of Bayeux. The first castle was built by his successor, William of Warenne, and all that remains of it is the mount and ditch to the south of the present buildings. An adulterine castle erected here was overthrown by order of Henry II in 1174-5, and a manor-house was built out of the materials, licence to crenellate being granted in 1281. The house was bought in 1492 by the Wyatts, whose descendants carried out many alterations. Fire destroyed the banqueting-hall, *c.* 1600, and the long gallery in 1822.

The property was purchased by Sir William Martin Conway in 1905, and he has carried out extensive restorations and repairs. The great hall, however, still remains a ruin.

Leaving the castle about 4 o'clock, the members returned to Maidstone for tea, and brought the meeting to a close with a visit to the museum. This is housed in Chillington Manor-house in St. Faith Street, a building of early sixteenth-century date. The hall and several other apartments remain. The collections illustrate the archaeology of the county, and also include a picture-gallery, a number of Baxter prints, and an exceptionally fine collection of Japanese art.

PROCEEDINGS AT ORDINARY MEETINGS OF THE ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Wednesday, 6th February, 1924.

Sir Henry Fletcher, C.V.O. V.P., in the Chair.

Mr. E. W. Lovegrove, M.A. F.S.A., read a paper on The cathedral church of Llandaff, with lantern illustrations.

It is hoped to print this paper in the *Journal*.

The Chairman announced the nomination of Professor Sir William Boyd-Dawkins, M.A. D.Sc. F.R.S. F.S.A., as President, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Henry Howorth, and moved that this meeting approve the nomination. This resolution was carried unanimously.

Wednesday, 5th March, 1924.

Professor Sir William Boyd-Dawkins, who took the Chair, expressed his gratification at having been elected president, and then read his presidential address On the relation of the prehistoric to the pleistocene and historic periods, with lantern illustrations. This paper is printed at page 1.

Mr. Harry Plowman, F.S.A. Vice-President, on behalf of the Institute, welcomed Sir William to his office of President and moved a vote of thanks for his address, which was carried unanimously.

Wednesday, 2nd April, 1924.

Mr. Harry Plowman in the Chair.

Mr. Samuel Gardner read a paper on English Foliage Sculpture, with many lantern illustrations.

In the discussion there spoke the Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, Litt.D. F.S.A., Miss Rose Graham, F.S.A., and the Chairman.

Wednesday, 30th April, 1924.

Sir Henry Fletcher, C.V.O. in the Chair.

Mr. G. C. Druce, F.S.A., read a paper on Some archaeological features of Surrey, with lantern illustrations.

Mr. Philip M. Johnston, F.S.A., and Mr. Welin also spoke.

Wednesday, 4th June, 1924.

Sir Henry Fletcher, C.V.O. in the Chair.

Dr. Philip Nelson, M.A. M.D. F.S.A., read a paper entitled 'Additional examples of English mediaeval alabaster carvings,' with lantern illustrations. This paper will be printed in an early volume of the *Journal*.

In the discussion there spoke Mr. Arthur Gardner, F.S.A., and Mr. W. L. Hildburgh, Ph.D. F.S.A.

Wednesday, 2nd July, 1924.

Mr. Harry Plowman in the Chair.

Mr. A. W. Clapham, F.S.A., read a paper on the architecture of the Crusaders in Syria, with lantern illustrations.

Mr. J. P. Bushe-Fox, F.S.A., Mr. M. W. Watts, F.S.A. and Mr. C. A. Bradford, F.S.A. also spoke.

Wednesday, 5th November, 1924.

Sir William Boyd-Dawkins in the Chair.

Mr. Arthur Gardner, F.S.A., read a paper on 'Cloisters and Capitals,' with many lantern illustrations.

In the discussion there spoke Dr. Cranage and Mr. F. E. Howard.

Wednesday, 3rd December, 1924.

Sir Henry Fletcher, C.V.O., in the Chair.

Mr. Philip M. Johnston, F.S.A., read a paper on Bramley church, Hants. and its early painting of the martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury, with lantern illustrations.

Dr. Floyer, Mr. Watts and Mr. Plowman added a few words.

Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

DECEMBER, 1923.