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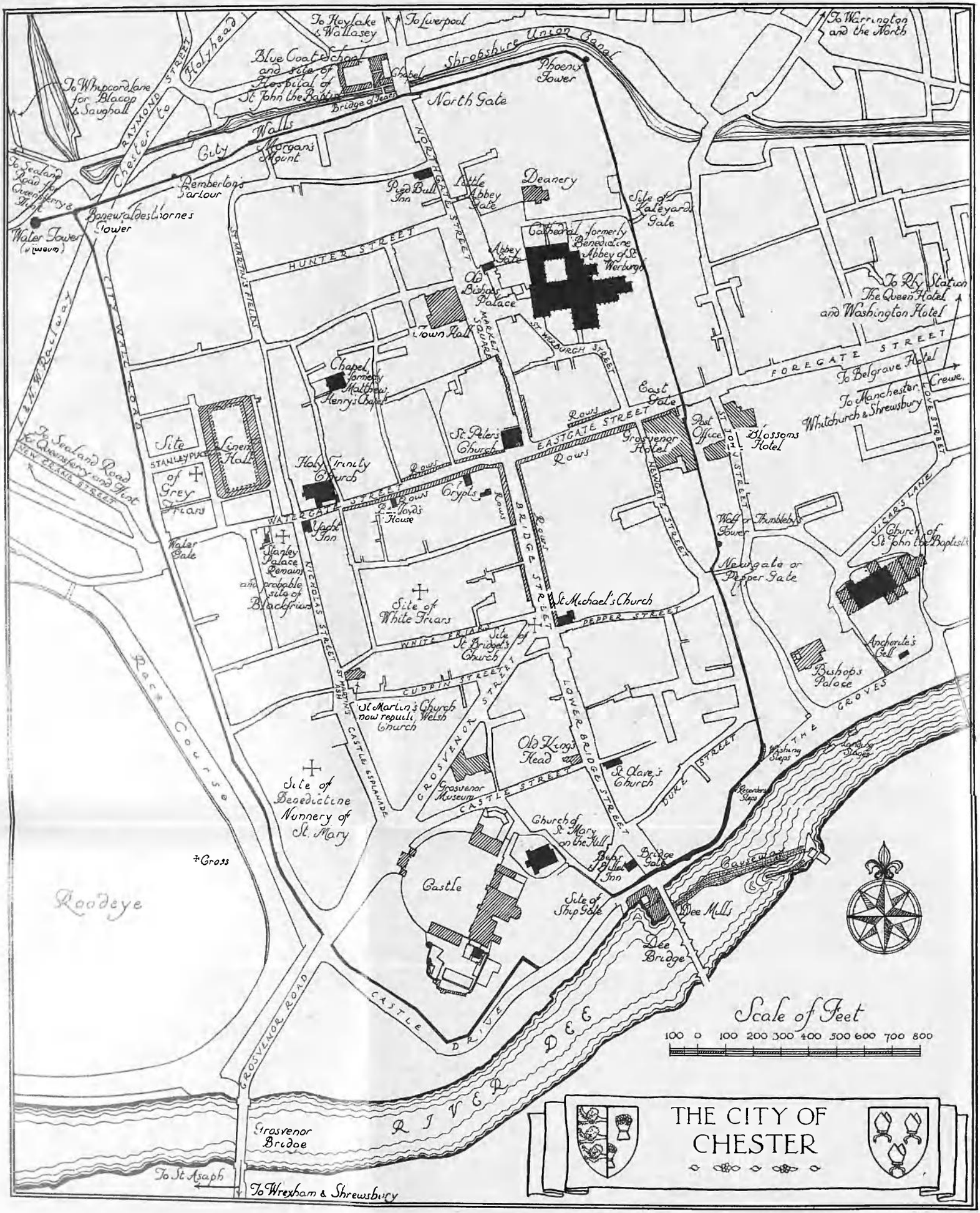


PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

THE SUMMER MEETING AT CHESTER[1]

12th to 17th July, 1937

MEETING COMMITTEE

Patrons : The Lord Lieutenant of the County of Chester (Brig.-Gen. Sir William Bromley Davenport, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S O., D.L.); The Lord Bishop of Chester (The Right Rev. G. F. Fisher, D.D.).

Members : The Mayor (Alderman Robert Matthewson, J.P.); the Dean (The Very Rev. F. S. M. Bennett); F. H. Crossley, Esq., F.S.A.; J. H. Dickson, Esq. (Town Clerk); W. J. Hemp, Esq., F.S.A.; P. H. Lawson, Esq., F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A.; Professor R. Newstead, F.R.S.; Richardson Peele, Esq., M.A. (Director of Education).

PRESIDENT OF THE MEETING

Professor Sir Charles W. C. Oman, K.B.E., LL.D., D.C.L., F.S.A., F.B.A.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—In the preparation of the present report the Editor gratefully acknowledges the assistance rendered by Mr. A. W. Clapham, C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A., Professor A. Hamilton Thompson, D.Litt., F.B.A., F.S.A., Mr. W. J. Hemp, F.S.A., Mr. P. H. Lawson, F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A., Professor R. Newstead, F.R.S., Miss V. M. Dallas, Mrs. T. C. Hencken, The Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments (Wales), and H.M. Office of Works.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

Monday, July 12th, 9 p.m. Reception at the Town Hall by the Mayor. Exhibition of Civic Plate and Charters.

Tuesday, July 13th. Chester: Walls, St. John's, Cathedral, Castle, Museum. Evening Lecture.

Wednesday, July 14th. Gresford, Valle Crucis and Eliseg's Pillar, Llangollen, Chirk Castle, Wrexham. Evening Lecture.

Thursday, July 15th. Beeston Castle, Bunbury, Acton, Nantwich, Sandbach, Vale Royal. Evening Lecture.

Friday, July 16th. Dyserth, Rhuddlan, St. Asaph, Denbigh, Llanrhaiadr.

Saturday, July 17th. Hawarden Castle, Ewloe, Flint Castle, Holywell, Basingwerk Abbey, Maen Achwyfan, Mostyn Hall.

[1] The Institute has met twice previously in Chester, in 1857 and 1886.

PREFATORY NOTE ON CHESTER

Roman Chester

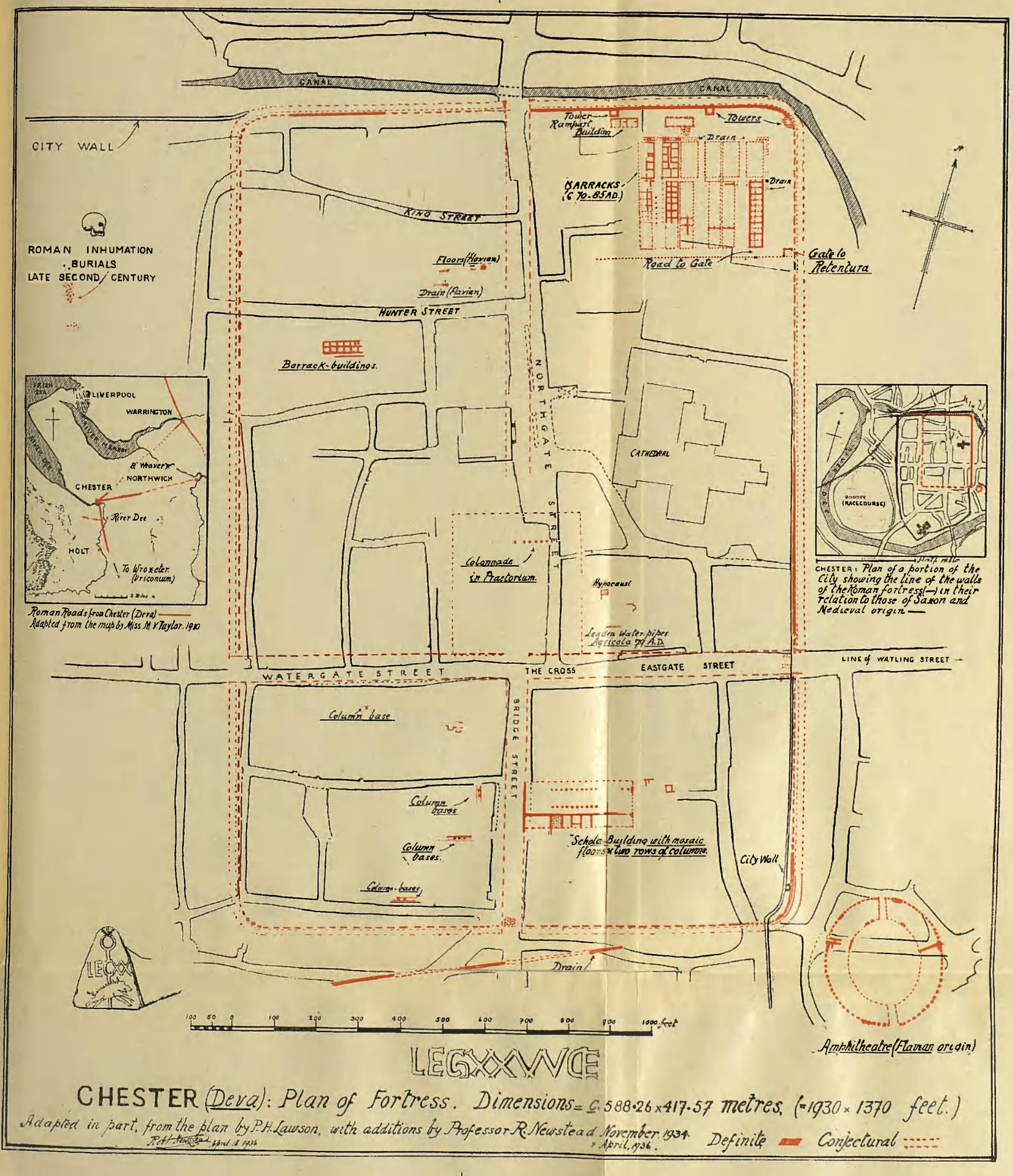
Chester was the *Deva* of the Romans and was primarily a legionary fortress until the last years of the Roman occupation. Unlike York, the non-military suburbs which must have sprung up around the fortress at Chester seem never to have acquired 'colonial' status, and may never have extended far from the fortress walls.

Of the details of the fortress and its environs, comparatively little is at present known; the greater part of the area has long been crowded with buildings and only in a few open spaces has it been possible in recent years to obtain some knowledge of the Roman defences and the barracks, etc., which lay within them. The work of exploration has been largely carried out by Professor R. Newstead, F.R.S., who has published the results of his work in the *Liverpool Annals of Archaeology*; and an important recension of the scattered evidence for Roman Chester, by Professor Newstead and Mr. P. H. Lawson, F.S.A., has been published in the *Journal of the Chester Architectural, Archaeological and Historical Society*, xxvii (1928). A more recent plan by the same authors is here reproduced (Pl. II) through the kind offices of Professor Newstead.

The following summary of Roman Chester is taken, by permission, from Professor R. G. Collingwood's *Archaeology of Roman Britain* (1930).

The fortress lies on the north bank of the Dee, and, like York, has its front towards the river. Its northern and eastern sides are fixed, the walls having been explored for a considerable length on both sides; the south-east corner is visible, and this fixes the north-south length of the fortress; but the position of its west side is known only inferentially. The inference, however, is fairly secure, and the plan here reproduced may be taken as correct, the width from east to west being fixed by the discovery of the *porta decumana* in 1809. This gives a rectangle measuring about 1,950 feet by 1,360 feet, or, allowing for the thickness of the defences, about 56 acres. The defences consisted of a massive stone wall and double ditch, with a bank of sandy clay behind the wall. In 1883 and subsequently, a large number of inscribed and sculptured stones were found built into the north wall; and from the dates of these it became clear that the wall had not been built until some time after 150 (Haverfield, *Catalogue of the Roman Inscribed and Sculptured Stones in the Grosvenor Museum, Chester*, 1900, p. 7); 'it would, therefore, seem probable that the wall which contained these stones was erected in the latter part of the second century or in the commencement of the third century' (*loc. cit.*). In other words, we find at Chester exactly what we find at York—an extensive rebuilding of the defences, after what must have been a serious disaster, about the year 200.

Many relics of internal buildings have come to light, but most are so fragmentary that little can be said about them. The largest and most important are shown on the plan. At *a*, in the Deanery Field, Professor Newstead has been exploring a group of barrack-



Roman Roads from Chester (Deva) —— Adapted from the map by Miss M. V. Taylor. 1910

CHESTER: Plan of a portion of the City showing the line of the walls of the Roman fortress (——) in their relation to those of Saxon and Medieval origin ——

CHESTER (Deva): Plan of Fortress. Dimensions = c. 588·26 × 417·57 metres. (= 1930 × 1370 feet.)

Adapted in part, from the plan by P. H. Lawson, with additions by Professor R. Newstead November 1934 April, 1936. Definite —— Conjectural ------

R. C. H. Newstead April 8 1936

buildings for some years past. These buildings go back to the late Flavian period, but no proof of an occupation earlier than that has yet been discovered. At *b*, in Hunter Street, another barrack-building has been excavated (*Chester Arch. Journ.*, xxvii, 61), and assigned to the same date. From these two sites it is clear that the barracks were arranged as at Novaesium, longitudinally at the decuman end of the fortress, transversely a little farther towards the front. At *c*, a row of bases would appear to indicate the position of a colonnade in the *praetorium*; and at *d* considerable remains of a large colonnaded building have been found, which has been compared with the so-called *schola* at Novaesium. Adjoining this on the south are several rooms with hypocausts which have been explained as officers' baths (*ibid.*, xvi, 118).

Apart from the reconstruction already mentioned, little can be said about the history of the fortress. The fact that one tombstone has been found there which may have recorded a legionary with no *cognomen* points to an early date for its foundation; but, although the possession of a *cognomen* becomes almost invariable after the middle of the first century A.D., this is too slender an argument on which to base any statement as to the date at which the fortress was first established. There is, however, more than a possibility that it may have been founded by Ostorius Scapula when, about A.D. 50, he invaded the territory of the Decangi, as Tacitus calls them, or Degeangli, as they are called on the lead pigs that come from their territory (Tac., *Ann.*, xii, 31–32; for the name, *J.R.S.*, xii, 284). The water supply of the fortress was reorganised by Agricola (*Eph. Epigr.*, ix, 1039) in A.D. 79; after that we have no further archaeological data except in connection with the reconstruction which probably took place under Severus.

Medieval Chester

Chester re-emerges into history in 607 under the name of the City of the Legions. Here Ethelfrid, King of Northumbria, signally defeated the Britons and finally cut off Cumbria from Wales. It was at this battle that 1,200 monks of the abbey of Bangor-is-y-Coed were slain. The district became part of the Mercian Kingdom under Wulfhere (658–75), whose daughter, St. Werburgh, became a popular Mercian saint. Her bones were removed from Hanbury to Chester for greater security in 875. Ruined by the Danes, the fortress was again repaired in 907. In 973 is said to have occurred the well-known incident of King Edgar's passage down the Dee rowed by eight tributary kings. Another legend tells of the escape of King Harold from Hastings and his life and death as a hermit at Chester. After the Conquest, Chester became a county palatine ruled by a succession of powerful earls as a semi-independent regality. In 1075 the see of Lichfield was moved to Chester and there remained till 1102 in the church of St. John. Hugh, Earl of Chester, founded the Benedictine Abbey of Chester, or rather transformed an earlier minster into an abbey. The line of Norman earls came to an end in 1237 and the county palatine passed into the King's hands. The

city was, however, held for a time for Simon de Montfort till taken by Prince Edward after the battle of Evesham. Under Edward I, Chester acted as a base for the expedition against Wales. Richard II twice visited Chester, the second time as a prisoner, and in 1400 his supporters tried to seize the city. After the battle of Shrewsbury, Henry IV purged the town of Welshmen, who were compelled for the future to live outside the walls. The lawless conditions on the Welsh border in the middle of the fifteenth century are well exemplified by the story of the men of Mold and the hanging of the mayor of Chester. At the close of the Middle Ages there were in and near Chester, besides the abbey of St. Werburgh and the collegiate church of St. John, a priory of Benedictine nuns of St. Mary, houses of Grey Friars near the Water Gate, of Black Friars in St. Martin's parish and of the White Friars in the same parish. The church of this last house had a steeple erected in 1496 ' of great height and beauty, the only sea-mark for direction over the bar of Chester ' ; it was taken down in 1597. The two hospitals of St. John the Baptist and St. Giles should also be mentioned. The medieval parish-churches included St. Oswald, St. Mary-on-the-Hill, St. Martin, St. Bridget, Holy Trinity, St. Peter, St. Michael and St. Olave. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the parishioners of St. Oswald worshipped in the neighbouring chapel of St. Nicholas, remains of which are incorporated in the outer walls of the Music Hall. There was another chapel of St. Nicholas in the vicinity of St. Nicholas Street.

The first important event in the history of the city after the break with Rome was the erection of the see of Chester in 1541, the abbey church becoming the cathedral. Under Elizabeth, Chester was the chief port for the passage of troops to Ireland. The city took an important part in the Civil War, being held from the first by the Royalists. It was besieged by the Parliamentarians in 1644 and was still besieged when Charles I entered the city in 1645 ; the king watched the defeat of his forces on Rowton Moor outside the town on September 24th, and immediately afterwards retired into Wales. Chester surrendered at the end of January, 1646. Plague visited the town two years later, more than 2,000 people died and ' the city became so deserted that grass grew in the streets at the High Cross.' James Duke of Monmouth visited Chester in his father's reign and is recorded to have been his own jockey at Wallasey races where he won the plate. This he gave to the Mayor's infant daughter, to whom he had stood godfather. Both James II and William III visited the city, and it was threatened by the advance of Prince Charles's army in 1745 but escaped untouched.

A great part of the northern and eastern walls of Chester stand upon the Roman walls. They have been frequently repaired, a murage-grant being made in 1321. The E. Gate was rebuilt in 1769, the old N. Gate removed in 1809 ; the Water Gate was rebuilt in 1789 and the S. or Bridge Gate in 1782. The city was governed in the Middle Ages by a Mayor, a King's sheriff and an earl's or ' popular ' sheriff and a council of twenty-four. The medieval town

hall was a timber structure, called the Pentice, built against St. Peter's church at the High Cross ; it was finally demolished in 1803. There were formerly twenty-five trading companies in Chester, of which the Weavers and the Drawers in Dee may be mentioned. The celebrated Chester Mystery Plays were performed by these gilds, many of which survive to the present day.

The following are the principal ancient parish churches of Chester :—

St. Mary-on-the-Hill is a building largely of the fifteenth and early sixteenth century. The S. chapel was built by William Troutbeck in 1435, but was largely rebuilt after the fall of the roof in 1661. The roof of the nave is a good specimen of late Gothic work and is reported to have been brought from Basingwerk Abbey. The accounts of 1536, however, refer to the ' quere boght at Basewerk ' which seems more appropriate to stalls. Two monuments should be noticed, those of Thomas Gamull, Recorder of Chester (1613), and his wife, and of Philip Oldfield of Bradwall (1616). There are also remains of wall-paintings, including a Crucifixion, and of early sixteenth-century painted glass.

St. Peter at the High Cross, formerly had the Pentice on its S. side. It was rebuilt in the fifteenth century and the upper part of the tower was rebuilt in 1578. The E. end and part of the S. side were rebuilt in 1631. The church is of four aisles. There are some slight remains of painting on the N.E. pier of the tower and on the S.E. pier is the much worn brass figure of a lawyer.

Holy Trinity has been entirely rebuilt but retains a mutilated effigy in late fourteenth-century armour of John de Whitmore.

St. Martin was rebuilt in 1721, and is used as a Welsh church. The older church seems to have been a small building with an eastern apse.

St. Michael has a footway passing under the rebuilt tower. The church is of the fourteenth century but the chancel was rebuilt *c.* 1496. The roof of this date, should be noted.

St. Olave, a small structure built on a rock, has been secularised.

(R. G. C. and A. W. C.)

PROCEEDINGS

Monday, 12th July

About sixty-five members and their friends were received at the Town Hall by the Mayor (Alderman Robert Matthewson). The Muniments and Plate were described by the Sheriff.

Tuesday, 13th July

At 9.30 a.m. the members assembled on the town-walls at the Eastgate and proceeded under the guidance of Mr. P. H. Lawson, F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A., and Professor R. Newstead, F.R.S., to visit successively :—

Eastgate, rebuilt in 1769 on site of medieval and Roman Gateways (Edwardian Drum Tower, Roman walls, site of former postern, Kaleyards' postern, site of tower, site of recently discovered Roman gateway).

Newton Tower (Phoenix or King Charles's, site of N.E. Roman angle tower. Barracks of the six centuries in the 8th Cohort. North wall E. from which most of the inscribed and sculptured Roman stones now in the Grosvenor Museum, were recovered, sites of interval towers).

Northgate, rebuilt in 1809 on site of medieval and Roman gateways, whence view Blue Coat School, 1717, on site of Hospital of St. John, and, within the walls, the Old Blue Bell Row, late fifteenth century, and Pied Bull Inn. Continuing along North wall, W., pass a watch tower (Morgan's Mount), here the Roman wall turned south, Dille's Tower (Pemberton's Parlour).

Bonewaldesthorne's Tower, curtain wall, and

New Tower (Water Tower), 1322. View site of Port Pool and Water Tower gardens. Continue along west wall, passing site of Roman cemetery, Stanley Palace and site of Grey Friars beyond, noting sedan-chair porch.

Watergate, rebuilt in 1789 on site of medieval gateway. Leave walls and proceed up Watergate Street, passing site of Black Hall and precincts of Black Friars.

At 10.40 a.m. the company proceeded to Stanley Palace, formerly the town house of the Stanleys of Alderley, which bears the date 1591, but also contains work of *circa* 1700. The House has recently been presented to the Corporation of Chester, and the North wing, which had suffered disastrously, has been rebuilt.

STANLEY PALACE

At 11 a.m. the members proceeded to the Rows where they were addressed by Mr. Lawson. The Rows, which are composed largely of seventeenth and eighteenth-century buildings on substructures of medieval origin, in some cases retain early vaulting. The half-timber facades are characterised by greater relief and elaboration of carving and ornamental forms in the timber itself than elsewhere and many brick house-fronts are admirable in scale and proportion. Internally panelling, fireplaces, plasterwork and staircases of all periods are exemplified. Fragments of Roman buildings are also visible under the Rows. The members then inspected Bishop Lloyd's House, 1604, Leche House, sixteenth and seventeenth century, and the thirteenth-century, double-aisled crypt in the building occupied by Messrs. Quellyn Roberts & Co. St. Peter's Church at the Cross, the site of Roman *praetorium* was noted, and the members then proceeded along Bridge Street, viewing en route Cowper's House (1661–4, with thirteenth-century crypt), seventeenth-century house-fronts with twisted pilasters in upper storey, St. Michael's Rectory (1659), the 'Three Arches' incorporating fourteenth-century remains, Old House, White Friars, 1658, 'The Two Churches,' site of Lamb Row, Falcon (Sir Richard Grosvenor's house, 1626), Bridge House, Tudor

THE ROWS

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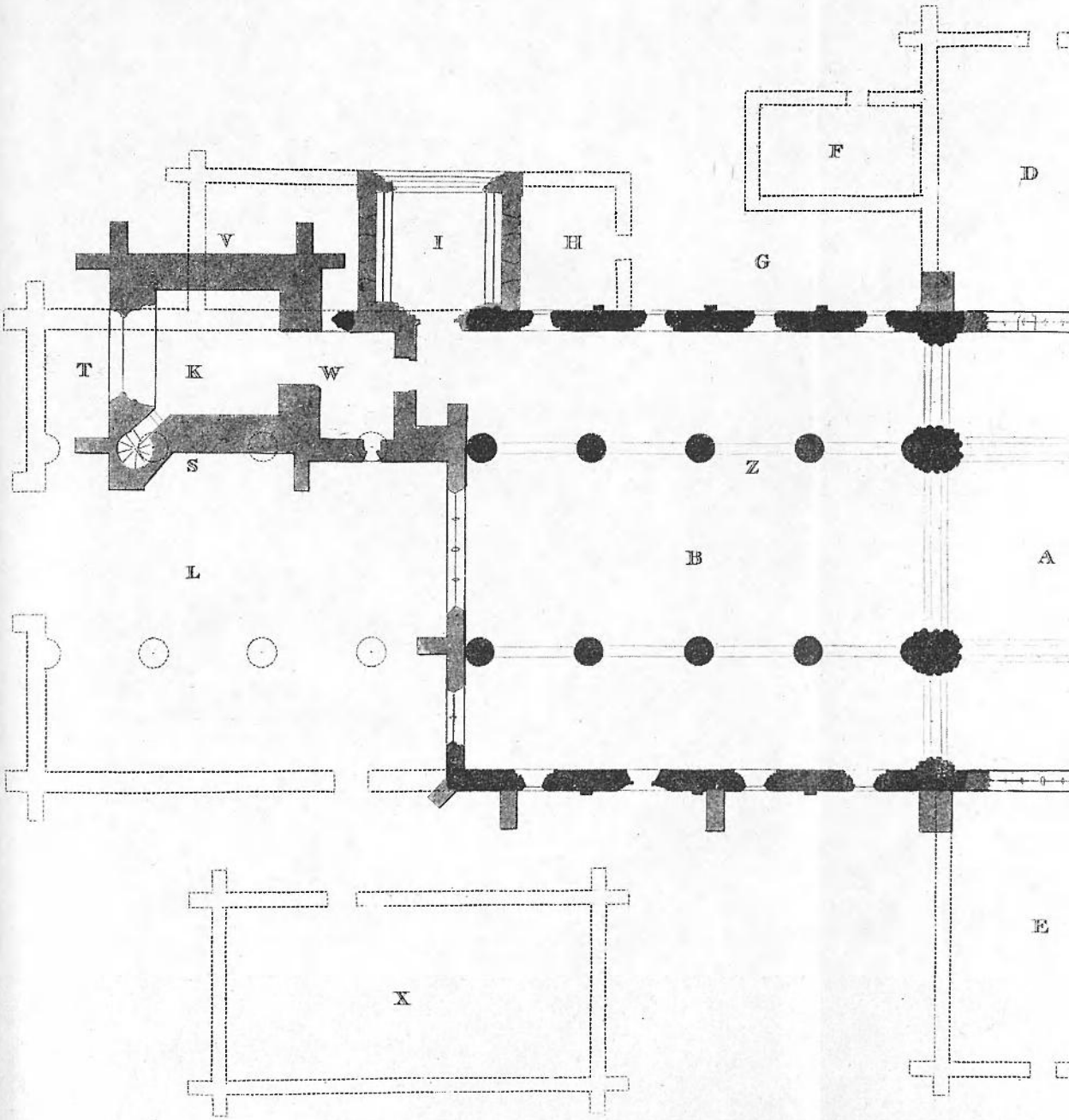
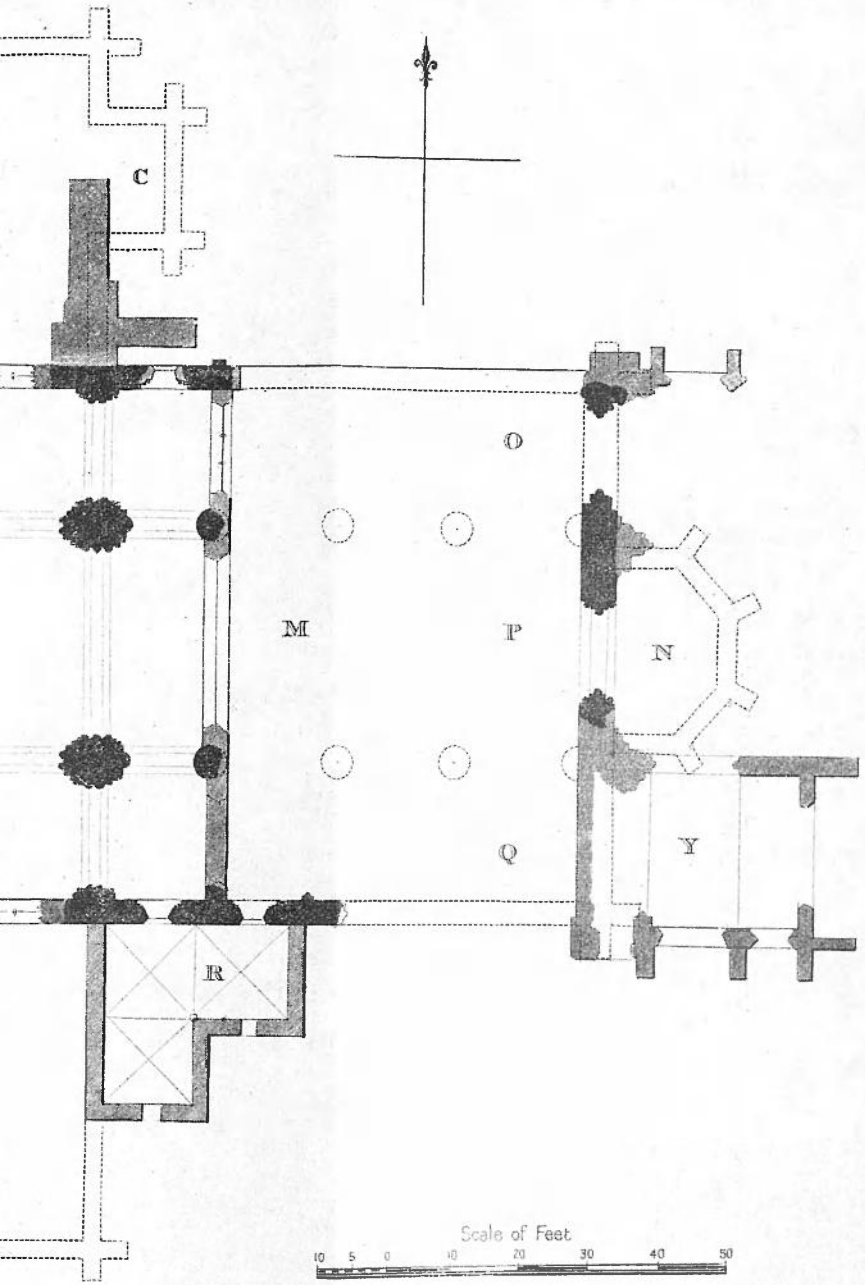


St. John's Church, Chester
(From Lysons, *Magna Britannia* ii, 1810)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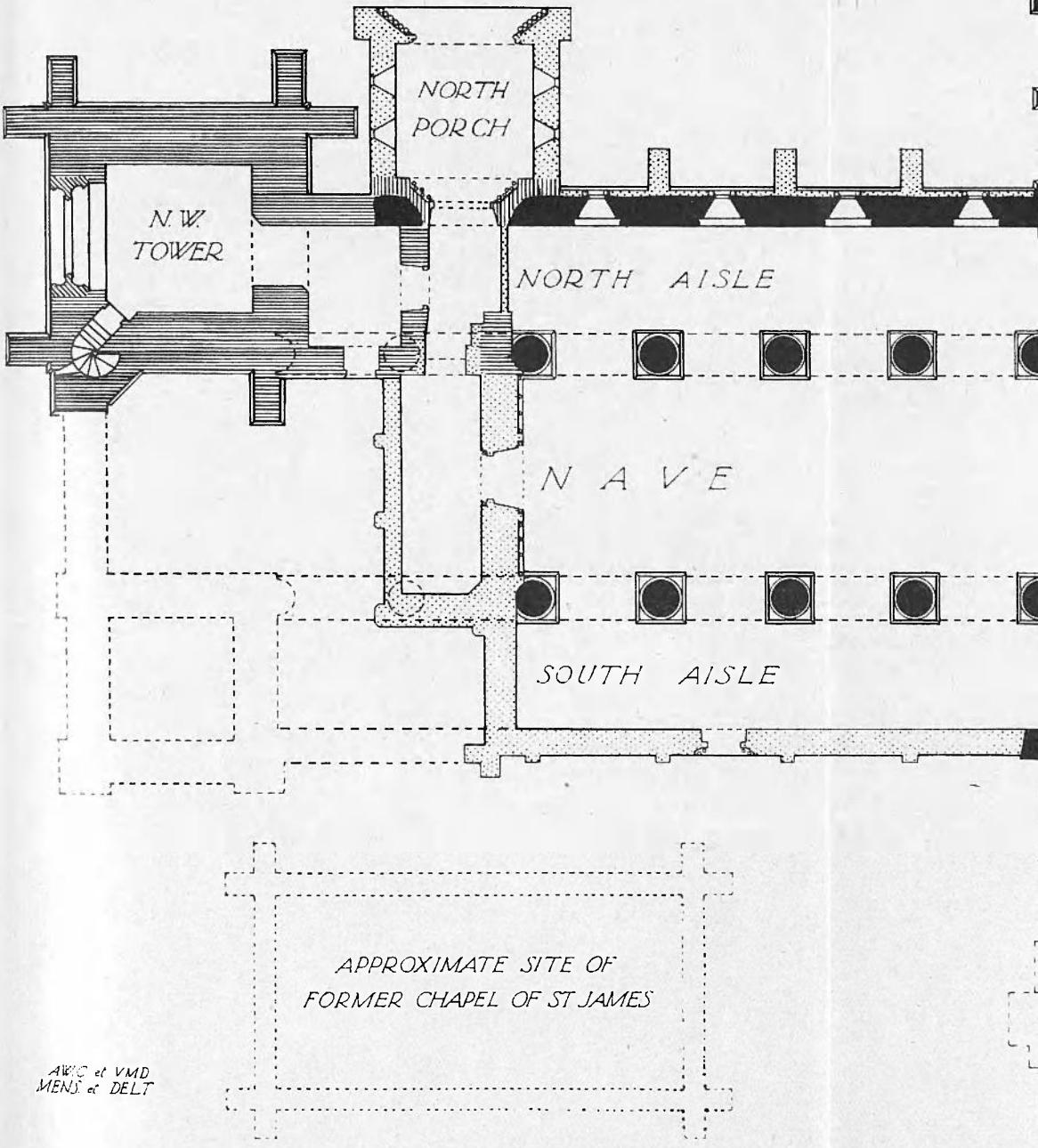
The COLLEGIATE CHURCH of ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST CHESTER



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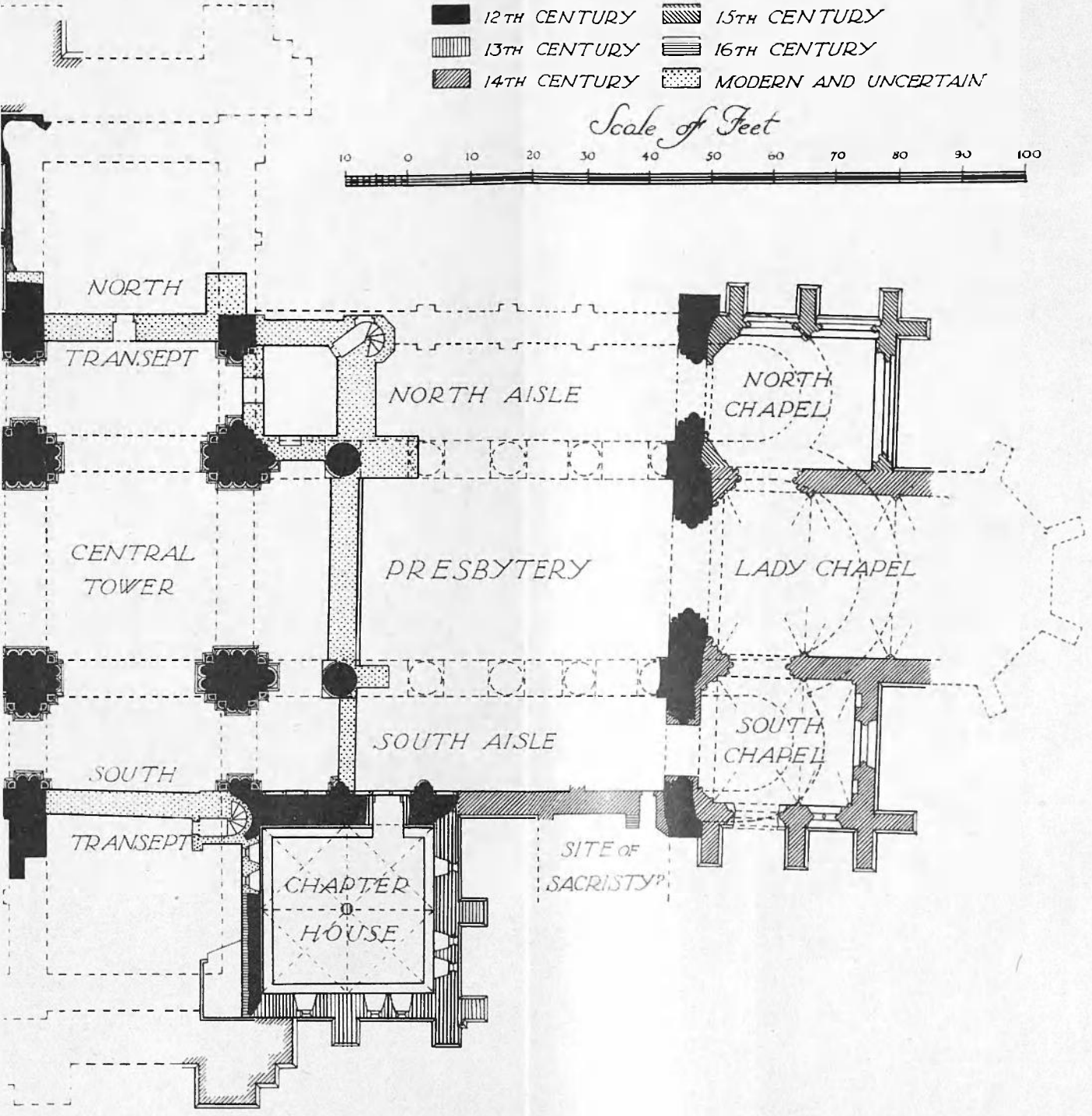
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NORTH AISLE
NORTH CHAPEL
CENTRAL TOWER
PRESBYTERY
LADY CHAPEL
SOUTH AISLE
SOUTH CHAPEL
SOUTH TRANSEPT
SITE OF SACRISTY?
CHAPTER HOUSE

House, Old King's Head (Holme's house, 1622), Gamull House, St. Olave's Church, Paris Place, Rotten Row, Edgar Tavern, Bear and Billet, 1664, and Georgian houses. Thence members proceeded to Bridgegate, rebuilt 1782 on site of medieval gateway, and the fourteenth-century old Dee Bridge. They also viewed the South Wall, W. St. Mary's Church and Castle. They then mounted the walls and passed Drum Tower, Recorder's Steps, 'Wishing Steps,' to a platform of old Tower at the S.W. corner.

BRIDGE GATE

At 11.45 a.m. the members proceeded to *Newgate*, 1768, prior to 1610 a medieval postern, noting Wolf Tower, and remains of Roman south-east angle tower. The New Gateway adjoining, now approaching completion, has been built to the design of the late Sir Walter Tapper, R.A., to facilitate the passage of a 40-foot by-pass road that will skirt the remains of the recently discovered Roman Amphitheatre. A large scale lay-out is exhibited outside the Bureau opposite.

NEWGATE

At 12 noon the members proceeded to the Collegiate Church of St. John the Baptist (Pl. III), where they were met by the vicar (the Rev. A. W. G. Duffield) and were addressed by Mr. A. W. Clapham, C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A.

St. John's Church stands outside the walls on the S.E. of the town. It was traditionally founded by Ethelred of Mercia in 689, but, though its foundation may well go back to the period, there is little or no evidence to that effect. It is stated to have been repaired by Earl Leofric of Mercia, and the surviving remains of crosses on the site prove that it is at least as old as the tenth century. At the conquest it was a minster of the well-known Saxon type, and in 1075 the See of Lichfield was moved there by Bishop Peter only to be robbed of its pre-eminence by Peter's successor Robert of Limesey in 1102. It long retained, however, some claims to be one of the three mother-churches of the diocese, and throughout the Middle Ages the bishop of Coventry and Lichfield is constantly referred to in chronicles and non-official documents as bishop of Chester. The existing structure can hardly have been begun before the first half of the twelfth century and it was evidently long in building. As originally planned, it must have been copied from Hereford Cathedral or some similar church, and had three arches opening into as many apses at the E. end ; two of these arches remain in great part, but the rest of the aisled presbytery is hopelessly ruined though the S. wall still stands in part (Pl. IV B). It was intended to vault the aisles but the project was apparently never completed. The piers were cylindrical and two of these are incorporated in the existing church. Both arms of the transept (now destroyed) were slightly lengthened and strengthened at the ends in the fourteenth century. The E. apses were removed and replaced by three chapels in the fourteenth century ; the N. chapel was again rebuilt in the fifteenth century. The crossing survives intact with its four round arches and scalloped capitals, but the central tower fell in 1468 destroying much of the

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST

choir, which was of five bays. Of the nave of eight bays, only four now survive (Pl. IV A); they have heavy cylindrical columns and round arches and date from the third quarter of the twelfth century; the triforium above is still later and the clearstorey belongs to the early part of the thirteenth century. The church was served by a dean and seven canons throughout its known history till the dissolution in 1547. The greater part of the N.W. steeple fell in 1574 destroying the W. end of the church. The tower was restored and survived until its final collapse in April, 1881. The N. porch of good thirteenth-century work was destroyed at this time, but has been rebuilt on the old lines. Adjoining the former S. transept (now destroyed) is a thirteenth-century addition once serving as a chapter-house, which occupied the vaulted ground-storey. In this building are preserved a number of fragments of late pre-Conquest crosses, all of crude and poor workmanship.

On the last pier of the N. arcade of the nave are traces of a painting of St. John the Baptist. There are a number of coffin-lids and slabs of interest, including one with a half-effigy of Agnes de Ridelegh and another to Thomas Hale, sheriff, 1527.

After luncheon the company assembled at the Cathedral, where they were met by the Dean (the Very Rev. F. S. M. Bennett), and were addressed by Professor A. Hamilton Thompson, D.Litt., F.B.A., F.S.A.

THE CATHEDRAL

The cathedral church of Christ and the Blessed Virgin (Pl. VI), formerly the abbey church of St. Werburgh, is said to stand upon the site occupied at an early date by a church dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. The place of this was taken by the church of St. Werburgh and St. Oswald, possibly when the remains of St. Werburgh (d. *c.* 700), the daughter of Wulfhere, King of Mercia, were translated to Chester from Hanbury in Staffordshire. This church, the endowments of which were increased some years before the Conquest by Leofric, earl of Mercia, was probably served by a body of secular canons until in 1093 it was refounded as a Benedictine monastery by Hugh Lupus, the first Norman earl of Chester.

Of the church which was begun at this period, the north transept and the outer wall of the north aisle remain, with the lower stage of the north-west tower. In the middle of the last century foundations were discovered which were taken to indicate that the church terminated eastward in an apsidal presbytery with an ambulatory and radiating chapels. The evidence, however, is insufficient, and the subsequent development of plan points more clearly to a presbytery of two or three bays, ending in an apse, with an apsidal chapel at the end of each aisle. To the east of each transept was an apsidal chapel: for that on the north a rectangular chapel was substituted about the end of the twelfth century. There was a central tower: the nave was aisled in six bays, as at present, the seventh bay being set between two towers, the upper parts of which were probably left incomplete.

About the middle of the thirteenth century the rebuilding of the

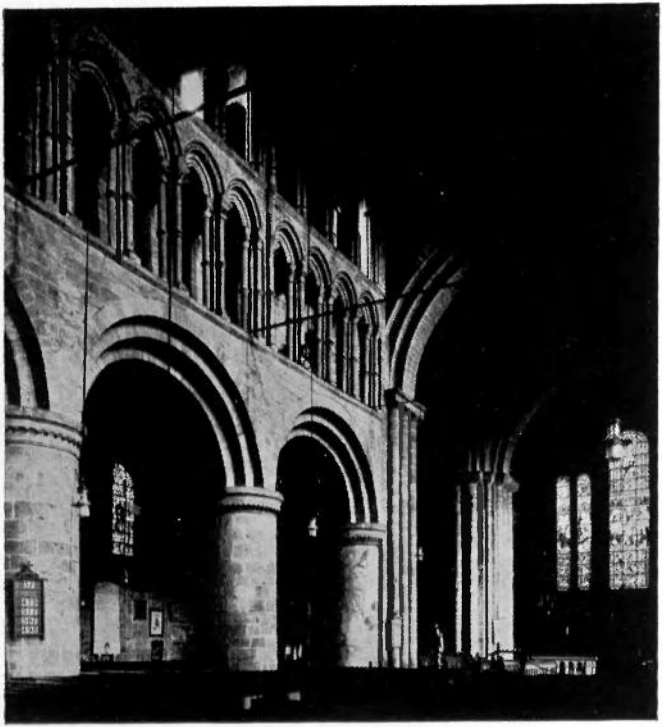


Photo : M. E. Wood

A. ST. JOHN'S, CHESTER : NAVE AND CROSSINGS

To face page 308.

Photo : M. E. Wood

B. ST. JOHN'S, CHESTER

PLATE IV.

Photo : M. E. Wood

A. CHESTER CATHEDRAL : BISHOP'S CHAPEL

PLATE V.

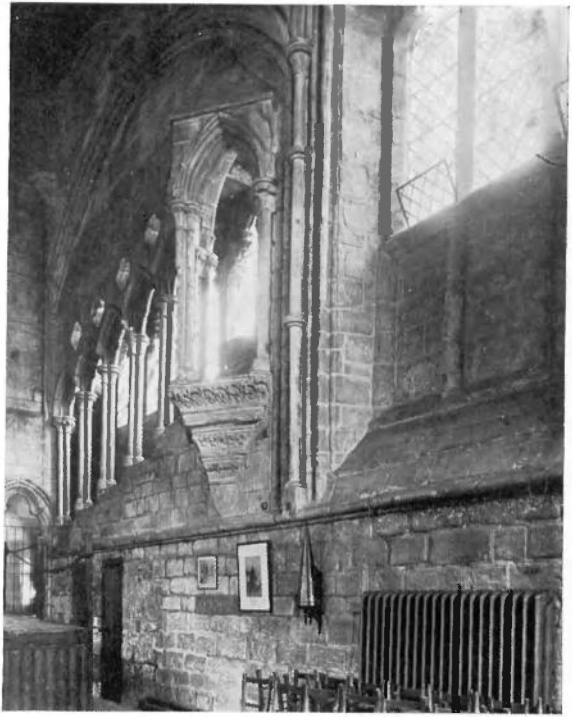


Photo : M. E. Wood

B. CHESTER CATHEDRAL : FRATER PULPIT

To face page 309.

eastern part of the church was begun by the construction of the Lady Chapel, extending three bays east of a choir and presbytery of five bays, the easternmost bay of which formed an ambulatory behind the high altar. This work was gradually continued westward. The choir was completed towards the end of the thirteenth century; the great south transept, with east and west aisles, which was used in the first instance as the parish church of St. Oswald, belongs for the most part to the next century, during which the south aisle of the nave was rebuilt. The rebuilding of the arcades of the nave, with the central tower and clearstorey, is attributed to the period of Abbot Simon Ripley, who died in 1492; and it was certainly finished in his lifetime. To the fifteenth century also belongs the lengthening of the north aisle of the choir, with a lateral entrance to the Lady Chapel.

In 1541 the abbey church was converted into the cathedral church of a new diocese, formed by uniting the archdeaconries of Chester in the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield, and Richmond in the diocese of York. A dean and chapter of six prebendaries took the place of the abbot and convent, and the dedication of the church was changed. The vast and unwieldy diocese, including Cheshire and Lancashire, the southern parts of Cumberland and Westmorland, and a very large tract of north-west Yorkshire, existed till 1836, when the old archdeaconry of Richmond was divided between the diocese of Carlisle and the new diocese of Ripon; and in the course of the next half-century the formation of dioceses in south Lancashire reduced the diocese of Chester to the area of a single county.

Early in the nineteenth century, the church underwent some restoration and repair. The extensive restoration begun under Sir Gilbert Scott in 1868 involved a vast amount of recasing and rebuilding, in which ancient features were drastically rehandled and new features introduced for which there was little, if any, authority in the history of the building.

The high roofs above the clearstorey are of wood throughout: that of the north transept is of the early part of the sixteenth century. The rest are modern, and only the aisles and Lady Chapel are vaulted in stone. The fine series of choir-stalls, though much restored, belong to the close of the fourteenth century, and retain most of their misericords. The consistory court, at the west end of the nave, in the space intended for the south-west tower, keeps its interesting Jacobean fittings.

The monastic buildings were on the north side of the church, and a large portion of those surrounding the cloister remains and is in use for various purposes. As already said, the wall of the church adjoining the cloister was built as part of the earliest work, and the two processional doorways are of the twelfth century. The cloister alleys were rebuilt in the fifteenth century: the outer walls of the south and part of the west alleys have an inner row of piers, the recesses thus formed being probably divided by wainscoting into carrels or studies for the monks. The east building of the cloister is of the thirteenth century. The dorter, now gone, occupied the whole

of the upper floor, above the vestibule of the chapter-house and the sub-vault north of it. The chapter-house, a rectangular vaulted building which contains the library of the dean and chapter, projects three bays east of the vestibule and the dorter above (Pl. IX A).

The refectory or frater, at one time used as the schoolroom of the King's School, is on the north side of the cloister, and is in the main a building of the end of the thirteenth century, the roof of which was flattened and a clearstorey introduced in the fifteenth century. At the south-east angle is the beautiful refectory pulpit, *c.* 1290, the stair to which is entered through a doorway in the east wall and mounts in the south wall, with an ascending open arcade on the side next the dais (Pl. V B).

The ground-floor of the west building is a low cellar with a row of short piers in the middle, dividing it into six double bays of groined vaulting. At the south end, between it and the church, is a vaulted passage which was the outer parlour of the cloister. All this is of the earliest work, and above the passage is the early abbot's *camera*, a vaulted chamber with windows into the north aisle of the nave. Above the cellar the first-floor building has been removed. This, including the abbot's hall and adjoining rooms, became the bishop's palace in 1541. All of this has now gone, but the early *camera*, which formed its chapel, was cased internally with Gothic decoration and fan-vaulting of plaster by John Bridgeman, who became bishop in 1619, and retains its plasterwork and fittings (Pl. V A).

Abbey Square, north of the cloister, occupies the site of the outer court of the monastery, and is entered through the fourteenth-century gateway of the abbey, on its west side.

At 4.0 p.m. tea was served, by permission of the Dean and Chapter, in the Cathedral Refectory.

At 5.0 p.m. the company proceeded to the Castle, where they were addressed by Professor Hamilton Thompson.

THE CASTLE

The Castle (Pl. VII) stands in the south-west angle of the city, overlooking the Dee. Its traditional foundress was Æthelflaed, the lady of the Mercians, daughter of Alfred the Great, who fortified the *burh* of Chester in A.D. 907. This, however, did not include the foundation of a castle, a type of stronghold unknown in England until the period immediately preceding the Norman Conquest. The origin of the castle of Chester may be attributed to the first Norman earl. It was an earthwork fortress of the motte-and-bailey type, occupying the southern and higher portion of the site covered by the later medieval castle. To this, which was walled with stone in the twelfth century, a lower bailey was added in the middle of the thirteenth century, with a gateway and ditch on the north side, next the town.

The only portion of the medieval castle which remains is the tower known as Caesar's Tower. This was on the south wall of the inner bailey, to the east of the inner gatehouse. It contains a vaulted chapel of the end of the twelfth century, beneath which is a chamber also covered by ribbed vaulting. The rest of the castle was destroyed at various dates, especially during the last quarter of the eighteenth

CHESTER CATHEDRAL
GROVND PLAN

Published by the Royal Archaeological Institute.

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 100 Feet.
Scale.

Site of Kitchen.
Buttresses & window tracery are Perpdr.
Modern House built over site.
Passage (now Closed)
FRATER.
Modern Passage
Pulpit.
Rere Dorter.
Site of Cellars under probable extension of Dorter.
CELLARERS BVILDINGS
CLOISTER.
SLYPE.
VESTIBVLE
CHAPTER HOVSE
Passage
NORTH TRANSEPT.
Chapel (now a Vestry) IIa
BASE OF N.W. TOWER
Organ.
Vestry
Pulpit
TOWER.
NAVE
CHOIR.
PRESBYTERY.
Throne
Lectern
Vestry
LADY CHAPEL.
Site of Perpdr Chapel (now destroyed)
BASE OF S.W. TOWER (Now used as the Consistory Court).
S. PORCH
SOUTH TRANSEPT. (Formerly the church of Saint Oswald).

Dates.
- Norman.
- Transitional.
- Early English.
- Early Decorated.
- Late do
- Perpendicular.
- Modern.

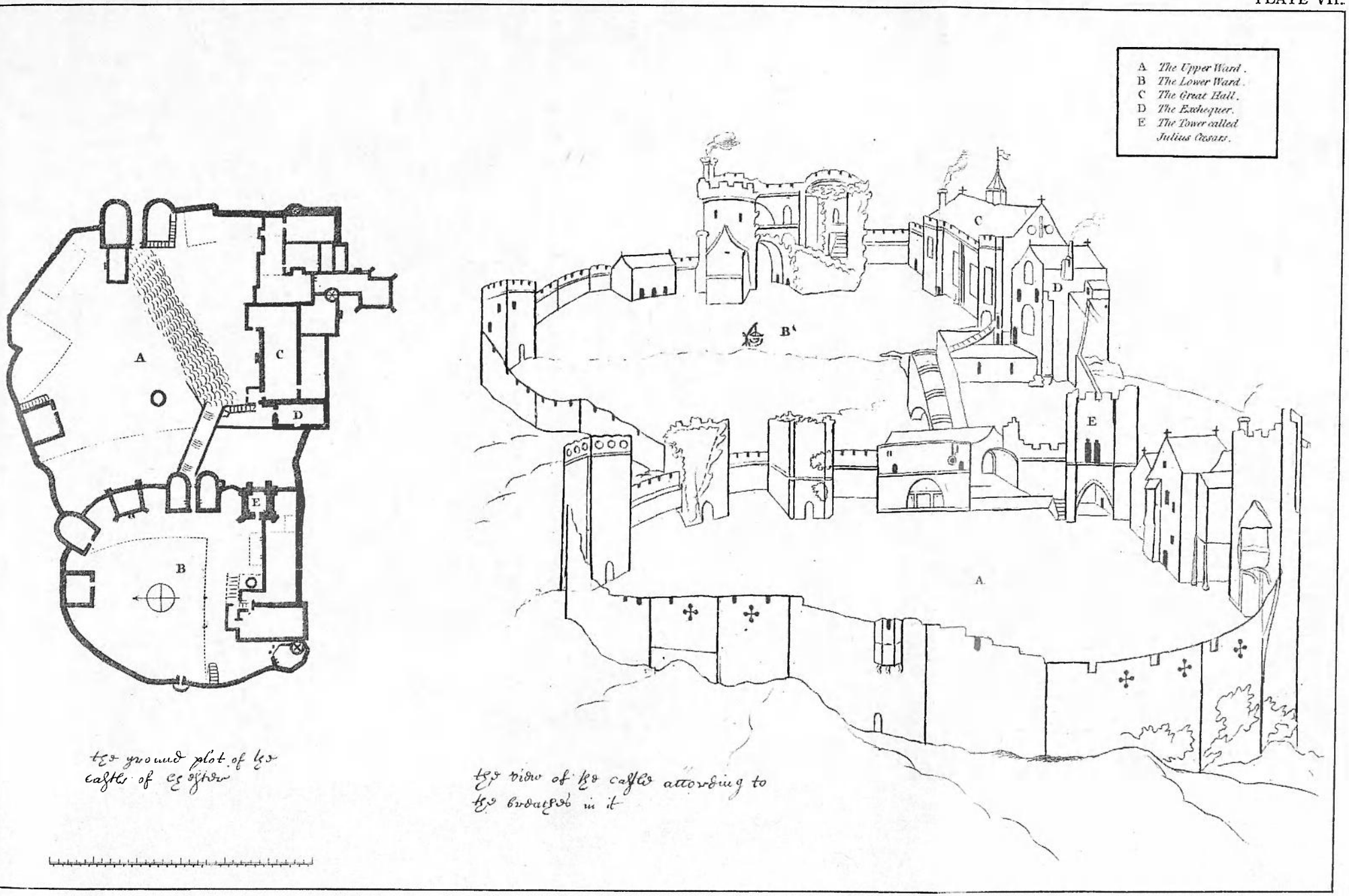
Monuments, etc.

1. Bases of piers of Norman Choir.
2. Remains of Norman Apse.
3. ditto ditto.
4. Two recessed Tombs.
5. Sedilia. } Formerly one bay further west.
6. Fiscina & Credence. }
7. Tomb
8. Portions of old Organ Screen.
9. The Shrine of Saint Werburgh.
10. Monument - Bishop Graham (1848-65).
11. Traces of a fireplace.
- IIa Remains of Apse of Norman Chapel.
12. Modern mont! to Bishop Pearson (1686).
13. Piscina & Sedile (restored).
14. Stairs from Cloister to Dorter.
15. Recessed Cupboards.
16. The Lavatory (Extent shown by arrows).
17. Carols in W. & S. walks of Cloister.
18. Entrance to Frater. (now disused).

Note. The monastic buildings now destroyed are given in Lysons History of Cheshire from plan in Harl. MSS. 2073.

Roland W. Paul mens. et delt. 1893.

(From the Builder Mar. 4. 1893.)



CHESTER CASTLE FROM A DRAWING IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM

(From Lysons, *Magna Britannia* ii, 1810)

century. The site of the lower bailey is now occupied by the Shire Hall and other buildings, begun in 1797 from designs by Thomas Harrison.

LECTURE

At 9.0 p.m. a lecture on 'Roman Chester' was given by Professor R. Newstead, F.R.S., in the lecture theatre at the Grosvenor Museum.

Wednesday, 14th July

At 9.30 a.m. the members departed by coach for Gresford Church, which was visited under the guidance of Professor Hamilton Thompson.

GRESFORD CHURCH

The church of All Saints was entirely rebuilt and lengthened eastward by a bay at the end of the fifteenth century, and is a fine example of its date with a beautiful west tower (Pl. IX B), in a niche of which there is a statue of Henry VII. There is another statue, possibly also from the tower, now in the porch. The aisles extend the whole length of nave and chancel. There are a rood-screen and choir-stalls which are traditionally said to have been brought here from Basingwerk Abbey, and fine timber roofs. The most remarkable feature of the church is its stained glass, of which three windows remain, together with fragments in other windows. The east window, given by Thomas Stanley, earl of Derby, in 1500, and much restored in 1867, is filled with figures of saints and angels adoring the Divine Majesty: its restoration as illustrating the *Te Deum* has somewhat obscured its original meaning. The east window of the Llai chapel, at the end of the north aisle, represents scenes in the life of the Blessed Virgin, and is dated 1498. A third window of the same date is in the south aisle. The chancel and high altar are raised above a fourteenth-century crypt used as a vestry. There are effigies of knights from the earlier church, and a fifteenth-century secular effigy in unusual costume in the N. aisle. The fittings include a candelabrum of 1747 with gilt and painted wrought-iron supporting rods having elaborate scrolls of mistletoe and flowers, and a second candelabrum of 1796.

The church was appropriated in the fourteenth century to the dean and canons of St. Stephen's, Westminster, but, after the dissolution of the college, the dean and chapter of Winchester acquired the impropriation.

At 11.20 a.m. the company reached Valle Crucis Abbey, and were addressed by Mr. Clapham.

VALLE CRUCIS

Valle Crucis (Pl. VIII) was founded in 1200 by Madoc ap Gruffydd Maelor, prince of Powys, for monks of the Cistercian Order. It was colonised from Strata Marcella (Montgomery) itself a daughter of Whitland and grand-daughter of Clairvaux. The church (Pl. X A) was laid out on its present plans at the time of the foundation, but the original chancel was only carried up to above the lower range of lancet-windows; the rest of the church was also carried up a certain height. There appears to have been a fire at this point, and when the work was resumed it was decided to raise the height of the chancel, the two upper lancets being added. The W. wall and windows are later still and are to be

assigned to that Abbot Adam whose inscription remains above the rose-window in the gable. The S.W. pier of the crossing failed and had to be rebuilt and with it the adjoining arch over the S. aisle. The church provides interesting examples of foliage carving of the first and second periods of the building. The pulpitum occupied the W. arch of the crossing and remains of the S. part and of one of the altars against the W. face can be seen. There is a row of interesting coffin-lids towards the E. side of the crossing.

Of the conventual buildings to the S. of the church, the sacristy is of the same date as the church, but the aisled chapter-house is of mid fourteenth-century date. To the N. of the chapter-house doorway is a large vaulted recess with a traceried front, no doubt a book-cupboard. Further S. is the day-stair from the Dorter and a vaulted passage to the Infirmary and Cemetery. The Dorter above is still roofed. Only the foundations of the other buildings round the cloister survive.

The abbey was suppressed among the lesser monasteries in 1536 when its clear annual value was £188. The very beautiful brass candelabrum of the fourteenth century, now in the neighbouring church of Llanarmon-yn-Ial, very possibly came from the abbey.

At 12.40 p.m. the company visited Eliseg's Pillar, under the guidance of the President and Mr. Clapham.

ELISEG'S PILLAR

Eliseg's Pillar now stands on the summit of a tumulus on which it was placed by T. Lloyd, a local landowner, in 1779. There is some evidence that it formerly occupied the same position and was thrown down during the Civil War. During the work of 1779, the tumulus was excavated and a stone cist was found containing a skeleton. The pillar is a circular shaft with a cable necking near the top above which the shaft is cut back from a circle to a square on plan; the lower part of the shaft has been lost and with it part of the inscription recorded by Edward Lhuyd in 1696. This inscription is still partly decipherable and records that the stone was set up by Concenn, Prince of Powys (d. 854) in memory of his great grandfather Eliseg, and giving some interesting but not too clear references to Maxen Wledig and Pascent, son of Vortigern. The form of the shaft is similar to a number of others in the Midlands and north-west of England such as Leek, Gosforth, Beckermet and Corwen.

After luncheon at Llangollen, the party re-assembled at the Parish Church, and was addressed by Professor Hamilton Thompson.

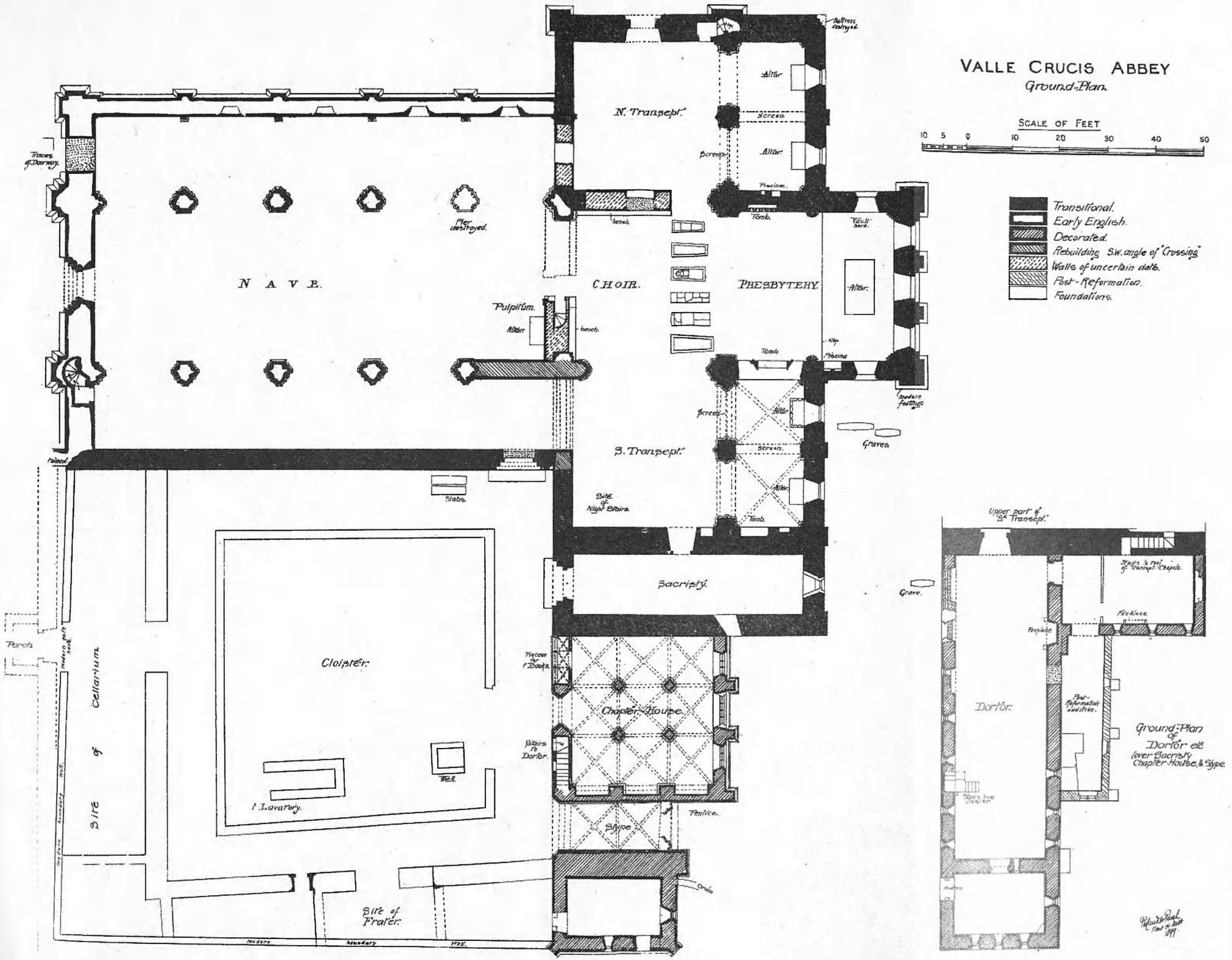
LLANGOLLEN CHURCH

The church, originally consisting of two parallel aisles, but enlarged by the addition of a N. aisle in 1865, is notable principally for the fifteenth-century hammer-beam roof of the nave. The hammer-beams have angels at the terminals, and there are carved roof-bosses. The two eastern bays are richly panelled. The church was appropriated to the Valle Crucis Abbey.

LLANGOLLEN BRIDGE

Llangollen Bridge is of the sixteenth century, and formerly consisted of five arches, of which four remain, with their tall cut-water piers.

Published by the Royal Archaeological Institute.



(From the Builder July 1. 1899.)

Castell Dinas Bran (which time did not permit the Institute to visit) occupies a commanding site overlooking the valley of the Dee.

CASTELL DINAS BRAN

Its remains are fragmentary, but indicate an oblong court with a square tower and a gate-house retaining traces of mid thirteenth-century vaulting at the eastern end. A second, smaller tower adjoins the site of the hall in the centre of the southern side. The castle has little history; it was built possibly by Gruffydd ap Madoc, who died in 1270, and was in 1282 granted to John de Warenne, earl of Surrey. In 1488 it passed uneventfully into the neighbouring lordship of Chirkland, and may already have been in a state of decay.

At 3.0 p.m. Chirk Castle was visited, by kind permission of Lord Howard de Walden, under the guidance of Professor Hamilton Thompson.

The motte of an earthwork castle, probably that founded by William Peverel early in the twelfth century, still exists at Chirk.

CHIRK CASTLE

The present castle was founded on another site by Roger Mortimer in the reign of Edward I, and was a rectangular enclosure with round angle-towers, entered by a gateway in the north wall. On the longer (E. and W.) sides of the quadrangle the walls were flanked by intermediate towers, which, owing to the reduction in space of the area and the removal of the original towers, now stand at the S.E. and S.W. angles of the enclosure, with a range of domestic buildings projecting beyond them. The history of the ownership of the castle is complicated by its vicissitudes in the fourteenth century under the alternate rule of Mortimers and Fitz Alans, and by its succession of short tenancies under grants from the Crown in the fifteenth century. At the end of this century it was much repaired by Sir William Stanley, executed in 1495 for his participation in the rebellion of Perkin Warbeck, and was again repaired in 1529, when William Edwardes was constable of the castle. In 1595 the castle was sold to Sir Thomas Myddelton, Lord Mayor of London. Under his son, Sir Thomas Myddelton, it played a prominent part in the Civil Wars, and was taken by its owner, who subsequently became Royalist himself, from a party of Royalists who occupied it. Of the present mansion the south block, with the chapel at its east end, is mainly of the fifteenth century, the north block of the seventeenth century, while the east block (now the principal range) was modernised in the nineteenth century.

After tea the company proceeded to Wrexham Church, under the guidance of Mr. Clapham.

The church of St. Giles was appropriated to Valle Crucis Abbey in 1227. The existing nave was built in the latter part of the

WREXHAM CHURCH

fourteenth century. The steeple was blown down in the great storm of 1330; it is thought to have stood immediately E. of the existing tower. In 1463 the church was burnt and it was largely rebuilt between that date and 1472, when the clearstorey was added. Towards the end of the century the existing apsidal chancel was added, the former large E.

window, shorn of its tracery, being converted into the chancel-arch. The magnificent W. tower was built between 1506 and 1516 and is certainly the finest tower in Wales. The niches still retain some thirty images, including a Crucifixion and figures of St. Giles, St. Stephen, St. Laurence, St. Anthony, two royal abbesses, St. Peter and St. Andrew. The monuments in the church include those of Hugh Bellot, Bishop of Chester, 1596, with a coloured effigy, of Sir Richard Lloyd, who held Holt Castle for Charles I, of Kenverik ap Howell, a fourteenth-century figure in armour and two monuments by Roubiliac. In the churchyard, W. of the tower, is the tomb of Elihu Yale, 1721, founder of Yale University. The bronze eagle-lectern was given by John Griffiths in 1524. There is a painting of the Doom over the chancel-arch and remains of a painting in the porch. The early eighteenth-century iron gates of the churchyard are exceptionally fine examples of local work, as also is the wrought-iron chancel screen.

At 9 p.m. a lecture on ' The Domestic Architecture of Chester ' was given by Mr. P. H. Lawson, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.A., in the Grosvenor Museum.

Thursday, 15th July

At 9.30 a.m. the members motored to Beeston Castle and were addressed by Mr. Clapham.

BEESTON CASTLE

The castle (Fig. 1) was begun by Randle Blundeville, sixth earl of Chester, in 1220, after his return from the Holy Land, according to Higden. It came into the king's hands in 1237. Its history during the Middle Ages was uneventful, and Leland describes it as shattered and ruinous. In February, 1643, it was occupied by the Parliamentarian forces and put in repair; at the end of the year, however, it was taken by surprise and treachery. It was finally taken by the Parliamentarians in 1646 and the defences slighted.

The castle crowns a rock 740 feet high and is approached from the E. side through a large outer bailey. The walls of this bailey towards the E. and S.E. still stand in part. The inner bailey is defended by a rock-cut ditch and is entered by a bastioned gatehouse of the thirteenth century still mostly standing. There are also considerable stretches of the inner curtain.

At 11.0 a.m. the party reached Bunbury Church and were addressed by Professor Hamilton Thompson.

BUNBURY CHURCH

The church of St. Boniface, Bunbury, was largely rebuilt in *c.* 1386, when Sir Hugh Calveley founded in it a college of chantry priests, consisting of a warden and six fellows, which was dissolved in 1548. It is an excellent example of the local variety of late Gothic, with large windows in aisles and clearstorey. The founder, one of the most famous captains who took part in the French wars of the reigns of Edward III and Richard II, is buried in the middle of the chancel, where his tomb,

A. CHESTER CATHEDRAL: THIRT[illegible] CENTURY CHEST

To face page 314.

Photo : M. E. Wood

B. GRESFORD CHURCH, FLINTSHIRE : W. TOWER

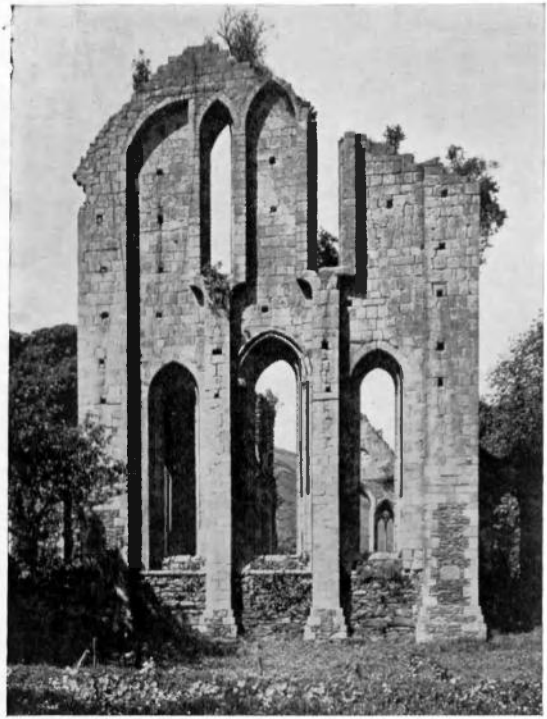


Photo : M. E. Wood

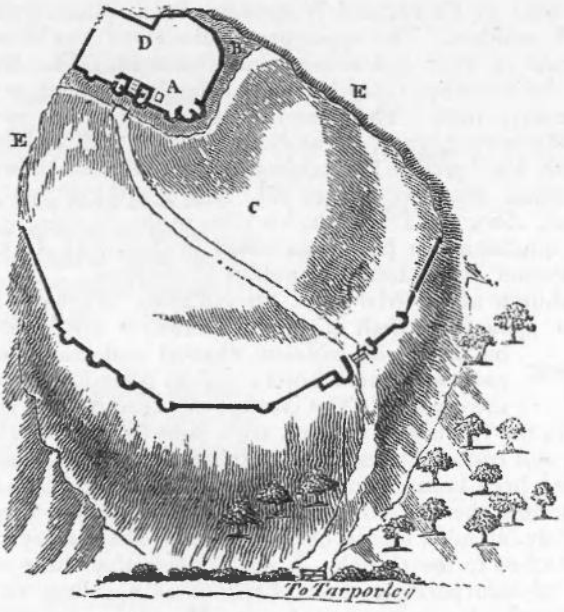
A. VALLE CRUCIS ABBEY : E. FRONT OF CHURCH

PLATE X.

Photo : M. E. Wood

B. ACTON CHURCH, CHESHIRE : TOMB OF SIR WILLIAM MANWARING, 1399

To face page 315.



A Draw Well.
B Castle Ditch.
C Outer Court.
D Inner Court.
EE Precipitous sides of the rock, where the wall is discontinued.

FIG. 1. BEESTON CASTLE

(From G. Ormerod, *History of Cheshire*, ii, 1882)

bearing his effigy, is surrounded by the railing of its iron herse. There is also an altar tomb, with an effigy of Sir Hugh Beeston, 1600. The Egerton chapel, on the south side of the chancel, was added by Sir Ralph Egerton in 1527. This is recorded by an inscription on the screen.

At 11.55 the company visited Acton Church under the guidance of Mr. Clapham.

ACTON CHURCH

The church of St. Mary was appropriated to the Cistercian Abbey of Combermere. The W. tower dates from early in the thirteenth century, at which period the nave was aisled. The tower has a good triple-lancet window in the W. wall: the nave is of the same date. The S. aisle was rebuilt in the fourteenth century and the N. aisle, which bears the arms of Sir William Manwaring (d. 1399), *c.* 1400. This aisle was again rebuilt in 1897 when it was found to incorporate earlier remains; these are now built into a heating-chamber. The chancel was partly

rebuilt *c.* 1621 by Sir Richard Wilbraham, Bart., whose arms appear over the E. window. The upper part of the tower was blown down in a tempest in 1757 and subsequently restored. The sculptured stones in the Woodhey Chapel (S. aisle) should be noted, as also the twelfth-century font. The monuments include those of (*a*) Sir William Manwaring, 1399, in the N. aisle; he left directions for his burial with his 'picture' in alabaster and bequeathed a part of Christ's cross, shut up in wax (Pl. X B); (*b*) of Sir Thomas Wilbraham, 1660, and Elizabeth, his wife, in the S. aisle.

After luncheon the party assembled in Nantwich Church and were addressed by Professor Hamilton Thompson.

NANTWICH CHURCH

The church of St. Mary and St. Nicholas, originally a chapel dependent upon the parish church of Acton, is a large cruciform building with aisleless chancel and transepts, aisled nave with south porch, and an octagonal tower above the crossing. The chancel was rebuilt upon an imposing scale in the fourteenth century, with vaulting and large traceried windows, and contains a series of canopied choir-stalls, traditionally said to have been brought from Vale Royal Abbey after the Dissolution. For this there is no trustworthy authority, and the chancel was certainly intended for the choir services of the chantry and guild priests attached to the church. It seems likely that there was some intention of incorporating these chaplains as a college of chantry priests; but this was never carried out. The low stone screen which crosses the west end of the chancel has, at its north end, a stair mounting to a stone pulpit against the north-east pier of the crossing. The nave and aisles were rebuilt at a later date than the chancel and present no features of remarkable interest. The vaulted south porch has an upper chamber. The pulpit now in use is a wooden pulpit, bearing the date 1601.

At 2.55 p.m. the members reached Sandbach and were addressed by Mr. Clapham.

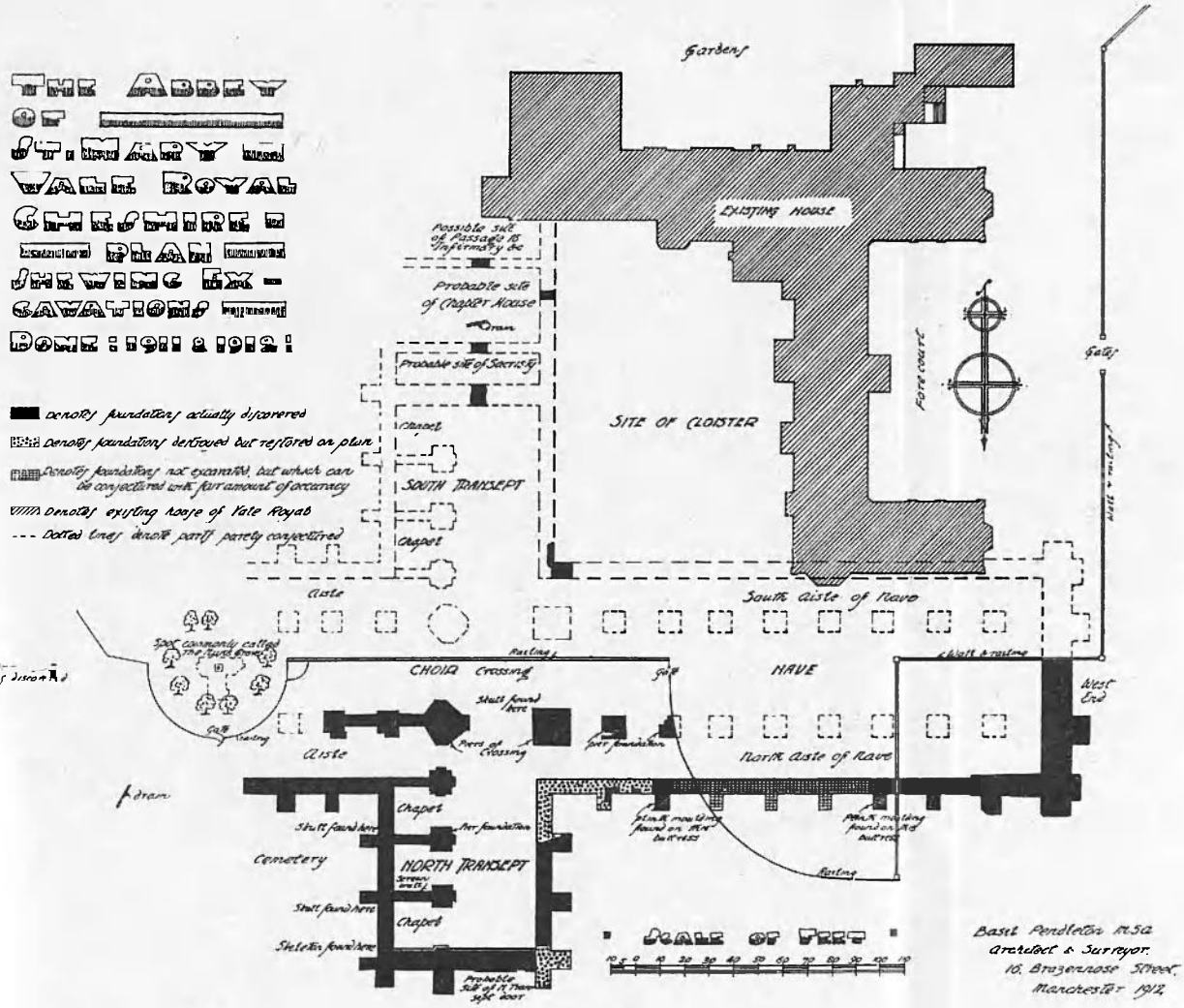
SANDBACH CHURCH

The Church was entirely rebuilt in 1847–9 on the old lines and retaining the open arches under the tower. The font is of 1667. The roofs were repaired in 1661, John and Thomas Broome being Churchwardens. A member of this family may also have been responsible for the repairs to the *Old Hall*, opposite the church, which bears the initials and date T.B. 1656. The house is a good example of a timber-framed building of the sixteenth century and is typical of such work in the district.

THE CROSSES

The Crosses stand in the Market Place. The larger has tiers of figure-subjects on the front—The Virgin and Child, The Baptism (?), the Nativity, the Crucifixion; on the other side are separate figures under arches; the narrow sides have scrolls, interlaced work and small figures. The smaller cross has a trellis on the front with beasts and men in the panels and figures on the other three sides. The work is rather crudely executed, but may be assigned to the ninth century.

At 3.40 p.m. Vale Royal was visited by kind permission of Lord Delamere.



VALE ROYAL

(From B. Pendleton, *Notes on the Cistercian Abbey of St. Mary, Vale Royal, Cheshire*, 1912)

Vale Royal Abbey (Pl. XI) was founded by Edward I in 1273 for monks of the Cistercian Order; it was colonised from Dore Abbey in Herefordshire. The great church, which from the results of the excavations of 1911, appears to have been some 400 feet long, was not completed in 1336. Some portions of the foundations are still exposed. The site was granted in 1543 to Thomas Holcroft and the main buildings were demolished. The central portion of the existing house seems to have been built in the sixteenth century. In 1615 Vale Royal passed to Mary, widow of Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, and in 1617 James I was entertained here. Thomas Cholmondeley was created Lord Delamere in 1821, and the present owner is the fourth lord. The House was plundered during the Civil War and early in the nineteenth century the main building was recased.

VALE ROYAL ABBEY

After tea the weather conditions did not permit the visit to be made to Eddisbury Camp.

At 9.15 p.m. a lecture on 'Ecclesiastical Woodwork in Cheshire' was given by Mr. F. H. Crossley, F.S.A., in the Grosvenor Museum.

Friday, 16th July

At 9.30 a.m. the members motored to Dyserth and were addressed by Mr. Clapham.

Dyserth Castle (Pl. XII) was built by Henry III in 1241, but was taken and destroyed by Llewelyn ap Gruffydd in 1263. The castle seems to have been of the concentric type with a rectangular outwork towards the S.E. Quarrying has destroyed much of the S. face and the remains otherwise are not of great importance.

DYSERTH CASTLE

Siambr Wen (White Chamber) is the ruin of a medieval house with a central hall, a cross-wing or solar at the E. end, and kitchen continuing the main block towards the W. There are no surviving details to determine the date more precisely (*Arch. Camb.*, 6th ser. xii, p. 33).

SIAMBR WEN

The Parish Church of St. Bride or St. Cwyfan was largely rebuilt in 1875. It retains much fifteenth-century glass in the E. window and remains of two standing crosses (*Arch. Camb.*, 7th ser. v, p. 149). One cross retains its shaft and wheel-head, and is decorated with crude interlacement; it may date from the eleventh century. Of the other cross, only the base survives; it is still more crudely ornamented and has a Latin cross on one side. It dates probably from early in the twelfth century. The E. window has a fairly complete fifteenth-century Jesse tree, with single figures of apostles and seventeenth-century shields-of-arms of the see of St. Asaph and the family of Conway in the tracery and a jumble of fragments in the lower parts of the lights.

DYSERTH CHURCH

At 11.15 a.m. the party reached Rhuddlan Castle and were received by Admiral Rowley-Conwy, and addressed by Mr. Clapham. Dr. E. Neaverson also spoke on building-stones.

Rhuddlan Castle (Pl. XIII) stands on the right bank of the river

Clwyd. The earliest castle is represented by the motte called the *Twthill* to the south of the present structure. The latter was built in 1277, at the same time as the castle of Flint, as a preliminary step towards the conquest of Gwynedd (N. Wales). The plan is a nearly symmetrical parallelogram with towered gate-houses towards the E. and W. and round towers at the N. and S. angles. The gatehouses have round flanking towers and portcullis-grooves. The W. gate stands one stage higher than the E. gate. The N. and S. towers are of similar form but that on the N. has been largely destroyed. Otherwise the main walls and towers remain standing nearly to their full height, though most of the worked stone has been removed. The window-openings in the curtain indicate that there were buildings against all four internal faces and in the central courtyard is a well. The castle stands upon a platform surrounded, except towards the river, by a moat. The moat had stone revetments on each side and dams to hold up the water. Towards the river the ground slopes and the castle is defended by an outwork of which one square tower remains standing.

RHUDDLAN CASTLE

Traces of the Edwardian town plan laid out on the general lines adopted for the other Edwardian towns of North Wales can still be identified, together with a part of the town rampart.

At 12.15 p.m. the company reached St. Asaph Cathedral (Pl. XIV), where they were received by the Dean, and addressed by Professor Hamilton Thompson.

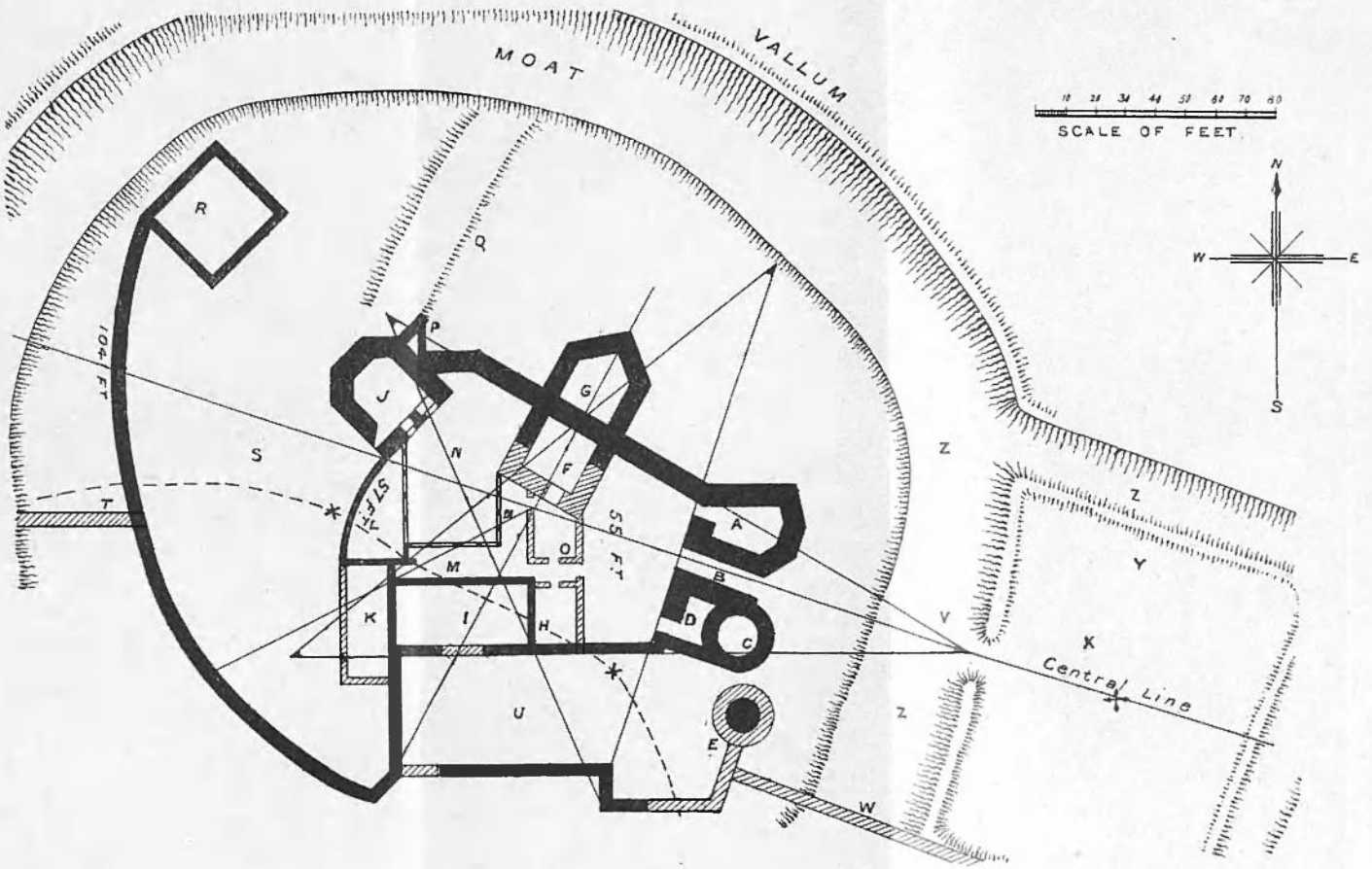
The see of Llanelwy is said to have been founded about 560 by St. Kentigern or Mungo, who, driven from his see of Glasgow, sought shelter in Wales and worked there under the patronage of St. David. When he returned to Scotland, he was succeeded as bishop of Llanelwy by his pupil Asa or Asaph, who died in 596, and gave his name to the cathedral church and city. After his time the history of the church and see until the middle of the twelfth century is practically a blank; but the continuity of the tradition of St. Asaph survived this period of obscurity with vigour, and it was to the see of St. Asaph that a Norman bishop was consecrated in 1143.

ST. ASAPH CATHEDRAL

In 1188, when Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury, made his visitation of the Welsh dioceses, the cathedral was described by Giraldus Cambrensis as *paupercula sedis Llanelvensis ecclesia*. Some slight remains of masonry of about this date exist in the present structure. This is usually said to have been begun after the destruction of the church and city by fire in 1282, during the episcopate of Anian II (1268–1293). The original windows of the rectangular chancel of three bays, however, discovered and restored during the work begun in 1868, point to a date earlier than that of Anian; while the work initiated by him, which included the transepts, crossing, and aisled nave of five bays, was not completed until the middle of the fourteenth century. All this work is plain and massive: the piers of the nave have no capitals, and the wave-mouldings of the arches are continued unbroken to the floor. The west doorway and the crossing-arches are similarly treated with sunken chamfers.

FROM PLAN OF THE LATE Mr E.W. COX, OF LIVERPOOL IN 1894. (VOL.V. CHESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC SOCIETY.)

The thick black lines represent actual walls or foundations, the lines ▨ Mr. Cox's conjectural restorations



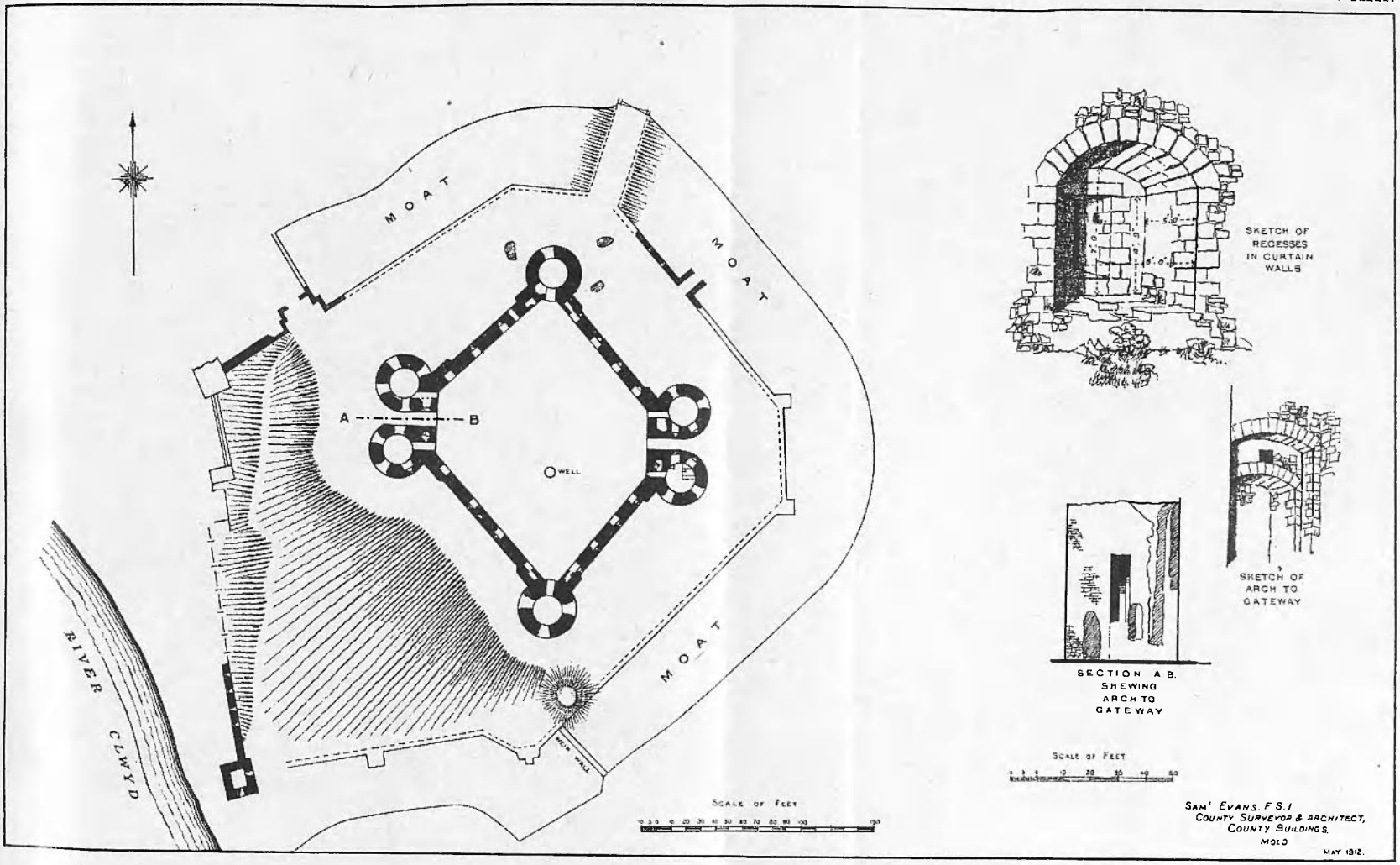
A Guard-room, Chapel over
B Gate Passage
C. Gate Tower Dungeon
D. Guard-room to Dungeon.
E Well Tower.
F. Kitchen.
G. Constable's Tower.
H. Pantry
I. Great Hall
J. Stable Tower.
K Solar and Chamber.
L. Shed, open in front.
M.M. Wooden Cloister.
N. Inner Courtyard
O. Buttery
P Small outwork (added)
Q Traces of traverse wall.
R Square redoubt on outer
S Garden with curtain wall.
T Traces of Traverse wall.
U Southern outworks.
V Site of Drawbridge from Outer Court.
W Trace of wall crossing ditch.
X Outer Court earthworks.
Y Site of great Stables and Outbuildings.

The dotted line represents the quarry face on the 6 Sept 1910.
The crosses represent the points from and to which the measurements were taken, 6 Sept 1910
All south of the dotted line had been quarried away prior to that date

DISERTH: THE CASTLE

To face page 318.

PLATE XIII.

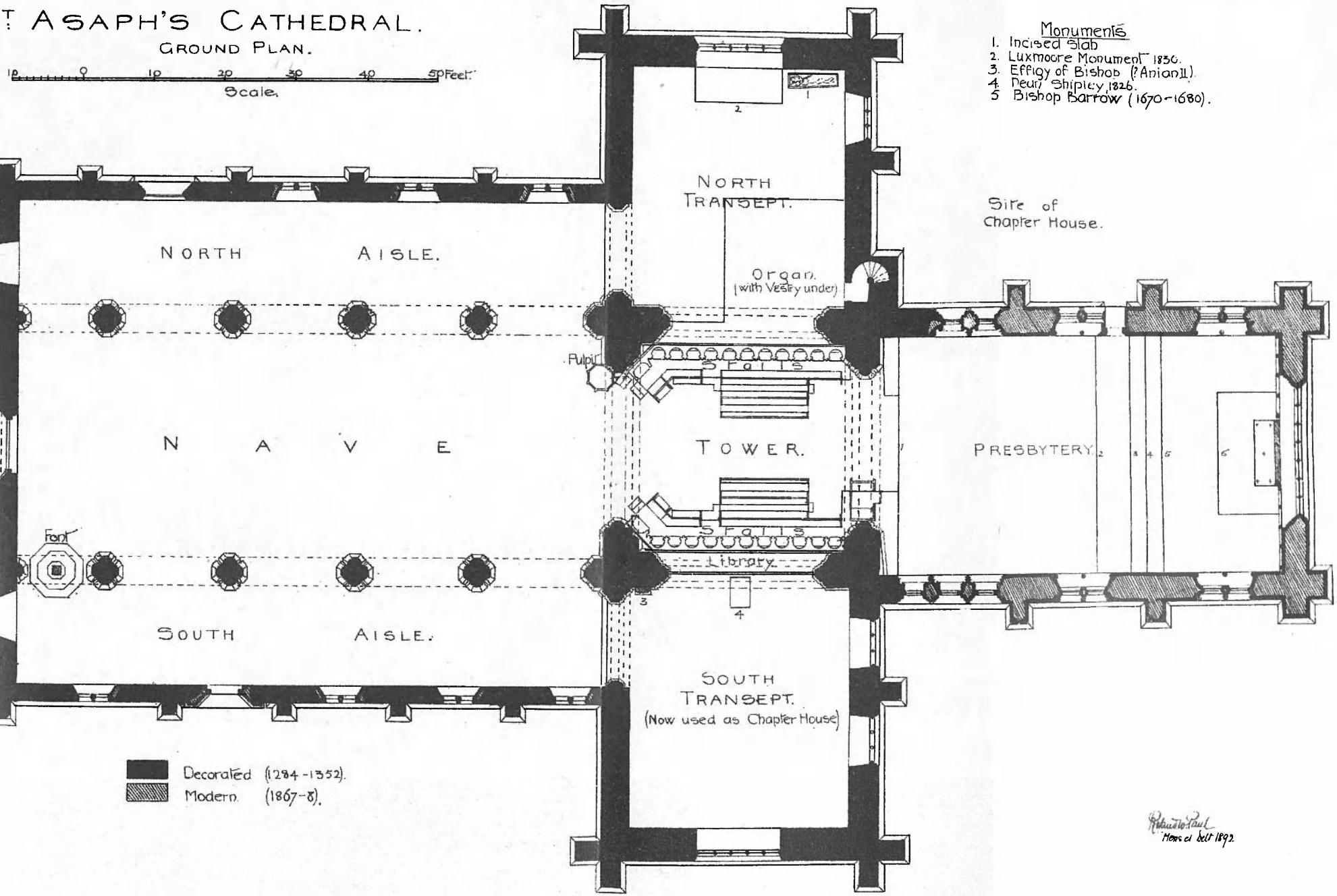


(*R. C. A. M.*)

Published by the Royal Archaeological Institute.

St Asaph's Cathedral.

Ground Plan.



FROM THE BUILDER, SEPTEMBER 3, 1892.

The church was burned by Owain Glyndwr in 1402, and remained for long afterwards in a ruinous state. At the end of the fifteenth century considerable repairs were taken in hand, and a new east window was inserted. But after the Reformation the building suffered greatly from neglect, and works of repair and re-roofing undertaken in the first half of the seventeenth century were undone by the damage caused by its maltreatment during the Civil War. Necessary repairs were made after the Restoration, but in 1714 the lead-covered timber spire was blown down. It was probably owing to this that the upper part of the fourteenth-century tower was reconstructed in red sandstone. In 1780 the ruined chapter-house, on the north side of the chancel, was removed, a new east window was inserted and other alterations were made.

During the eighteenth century the chancel was the only part of the church used for service and it was closed at the west end by a screen on which stood the organ. This ritual choir was extended eastward in 1830, but it was not until 1868 and the following years that the church assumed its present aspect.

The canopied choir-stalls, now in the crossing beneath the tower, are for the most part those provided at the end of the fifteenth century. In the south transept, originally the Lady Chapel, but used in later times as a chapter-house and consistory court, and containing the library of the dean and chapter, is the effigy of a bishop, probably Anian II, which was removed here from the chancel in 1780.

After luncheon the members motored to Denbigh and visited the Castle (Pl. XV) under the guidance of Mr. W. J. Hemp, F.S.A.

DENBIGH CASTLE

Dafydd ap Gruffydd, brother of Llywelyn, last native prince of Wales, had a residence with hall and chapel at Denbigh, and it has been conjectured that it stood on the isolated rock at the back of the Crown Hotel. It was taken by the English in 1282 and was granted by Edward I to the earl of Lincoln that he might build a castle there to hold down the district. Thus the town and castle of Denbigh came into existence. The defences of the town seem to have been first undertaken and were continued with a series of bastions round the outward sides of the castle site at the S. end. In the rebellion of 1294 the castle was taken by the Welsh and recaptured at the suppression of the rising. The inward defences of the castle were mainly the work of the last fifteen years of the century, but the building went on till 1322, the year of the death of Thomas, earl of Lancaster, to whom the castle had passed in 1311 in right of his wife, the heiress of the last earl of Lincoln. At his death it was forfeited to the Crown but was restored to his brother Henry, and eventually passed, with the Duchy of Lancaster to the Crown on the accession of Henry IV in 1399. Denbigh was taken by the Lancastrians in 1460, retaken by the Yorkists in 1461 and again by the Lancastrians in 1468 when the town was burnt. It was apparently at this time that the town was moved outside the former walls. In the Civil War the great siege of Denbigh by the Parliamentarians extended from April 17th to October 28th, 1646. The castle was slighted in 1660.

The castle forms an irregular oval entered on the N. by a highly remarkable but much ruined gatehouse. The curtain wall with its towers is of two periods, the earlier towards the S. and W. forming part of the general defences of the town. Against the E. curtain are some remains of the great hall and a lodging to the S. The town-enclosure is entered by the still-existing Burgess Gate on the N. On the E. side there are extensive alterations, including the Goblin Tower, of the end of the thirteenth century.

Within the enclosure stand the church of St. Hilary and Leicester's Church. The former is an early fourteenth-century structure with a N. aisle and W. tower; it was dismantled in 1904. A little to the N. stand the ruined walls of the church, begun but never completed, by Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester in 1579–88. It was designed to become the cathedral of the diocese of St. Asaph.

Some of the company then proceeded to Denbigh White Friars, where they were addressed by Mr. Clapham.

DENBIGH WHITE FRIARS

The Carmelites were established at Denbigh about the middle of the fourteenth century, and the surviving portions of the church date from this period. The existing part, now roofless, comprised the choir, steeple and the E. end of an aisleless nave. The E. window of *c.* 1340–50 has been altered early in the fifteenth century into a traceried window of five lights. In the N. wall is an original window of five lights set high to avoid the stalls which were below; the piscina and sedilia are of the same period. Perhaps the most interesting features are the charred remains of the timberwork of the steeple (the roof was burned in 1898) which stood astride the building at the W. end of the choir. They are perhaps the sole surviving remains of a friars' steeple of timber in this country.

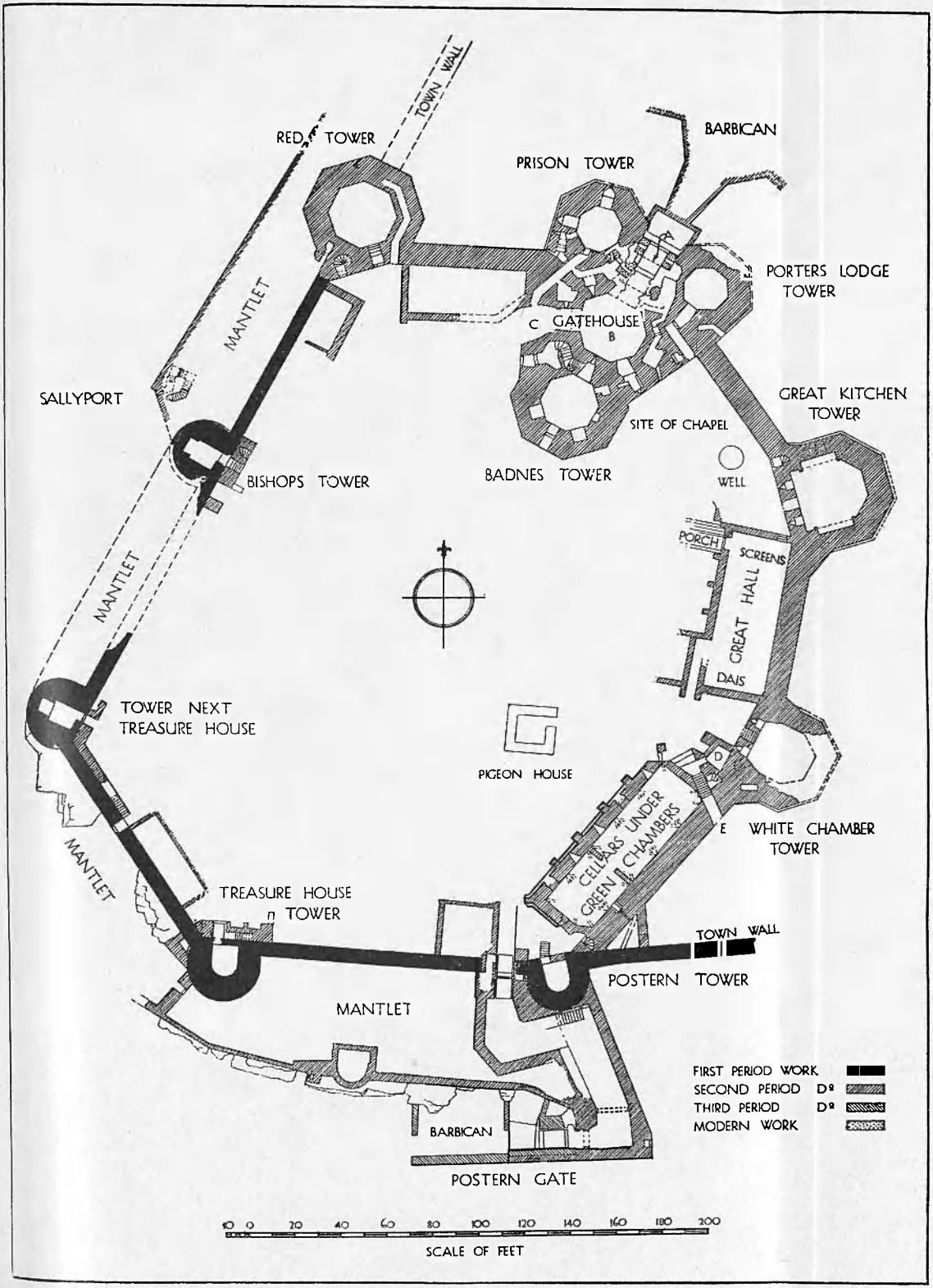
The party then proceeded to Llanrhaiadr church where it was addressed by Professor Hamilton Thompson.

LLANRHAIADR CHURCH

The church of St. Dogfan, Llanrhaiadr-yn-Cynmerch, is of the double-aisled type common in the Vale of Clwyd and neighbourhood. Apart from the tower, at the West end of the South aisle, which is earlier than the rest of the structure, the church is entirely of the fifteenth century. There is a good wooden porch of this date, and the roofs are in good preservation (Pl. XVI A), that of the sanctuary (at the East end of the South aisle) being elaborately carved and panelled and somewhat similar to the nave roof at Llangollen. There is a fine Jesse window, dated 1533, in the East wall of the North aisle. One of the inscriptions, now removed and its place taken by a modern one, ran 'Orate pro bono statu Roberti Johannis (i.e. Robert Jones) clerici qui hoc lumen vitriari fecit.' There are a number of monuments to members of local families.

Saturday, 17th July

At 9.30 a.m. the party motored to Hawarden Castle, where they were received by Capt. A. C. Gladstone, J.P., D.L., and addressed by Professor Hamilton Thompson.



DENBIGH CASTLE
(Plan by permission of H.M. Office of Works)

HAWARDEN CASTLE

Hawarden Castle, commanding the fringe of the Cheshire plains, is fundamentally a motte-and-bailey castle, and a second motte, of uncertain relationship with the first, lies outside the grounds. Hawarden was granted by the Conqueror to Hugh, earl of Chester, and was allotted by him to Robert de Montalt, in whose family it remained until about 1320. In 1264 it was for a time in the hands of Llywelyn ap Gruffydd, to whom it was ceded by Simon de Montfort; it was restored to the Montalts on the suppression of de Montfort's revolt, and was seized and destroyed by Llywelyn in 1280. It then passed successively to Queen Isabel, the Salisburys, the Duke of Clarence, the Crown, the Stanleys and, in 1660, to the Glynnes. In 1494 and 1495 Henry VII stayed here, but no further event is recorded until the Civil War, when it was held for the King, captured by the Parliament, recaptured for the King, and finally, after a month's siege, taken in 1646. Its demolition was ordered, but incompletely carried out.

The tower on the motte and the remains of the curtain are of late thirteenth-century date, and were doubtless built after the destruction by Llywelyn. The great hall was on the south-east side, but of this and of other buildings round the curtain only fragments remain. The north gateway is of *c.* 1470, and retains the drawbridge-pit.

The company then proceeded to Ewloe Castle (Pl. XVIII), where they were addressed by Mr. Hemp.

EWLOE CASTLE

The first castle of Ewloe was probably built after the rupture between King John and Llywelyn the Great in 1210. The site had a political and strategic importance, placed as it was on the eastern boundary of the cantref of Tegeingl and on the flank of the coastal route from Chester into North Wales. This first castle was no doubt a motte, but Ewloe as it now stands has several unusual features, and is of much interest in spite of its small size and the unimportant part it has played in history. The great majority of the stone castles in Wales are essentially English in plan, that is to say they were designed by Englishmen for Englishmen, and were modelled on the general castle types to be found in England and France, the builders being either the King or one of his great vassals. In North Wales, however, are to be found several castles which are essentially different from the contemporary fortifications set up in the same district by the English. In each case the builder was a Welshman, the area covered comparatively small, and the site chosen usually a hill top. The most distinguishing feature was the plan of the principal tower, which was 'apsidal,' *i.e.* a square or oblong having one side projecting as a half-round. Usually this tower was placed at one end of the site, with the semi-circular end projecting towards the 'field,' while the other extremity of the castle was marked by a round tower; these two towers were connected by curtain walls, and, in some cases, a third tower stood free in the courtyard so enclosed.

In addition to Ewloe, some or all of the distinguishing features of the 'Welsh' castle are to be found at Deganwy and Dolbadarn in

Carnarvonshire, and at Carndochan and Castell-y-Bere in Merionethshire, the last named built by Llywelyn the Great in 1221.

At Ewloe the round tower is placed in the usual position at the farther end of the site on the circuit of the curtain walls of the lower bailey, while the apsidal tower, which is the principal tower, stands free within an upper bailey, the site of the motte, instead of astride the curtain. There is now no third tower.

The history of the castle is recorded in a report dated 1311, which implies that the greater part of the castle was built in 1257 by Llywelyn ap Gruffydd, the last Prince of Wales.

With the building of Flint and Rhuddlan later in the century, the castle ceased to have any military importance and probably was not considered worth the cost of keeping in repair.

The general lay-out of the castle is shown by the plan. Apart from the design of the principal tower, the most striking feature is the great ditch which isolates the site. Owing to the natural fall of the ground, the counter-scarp opposite the 'Welsh' (apsidal) tower is considerably higher than the scarp, and it has been further raised by an artificial bank of earth placed along its crest; as a result the site is almost completely overlooked, the highest part of the bank being less than 20 feet below the top of the tower. This bank is probably an addition made when the castle was remodelled by Llywelyn, and the mass of earth and rock which still narrows and shallows the ditch west of its south-east angle (and formerly did so to a great extent) probably marks the site of a timber bridge leading to the original mount. Here there is a 'shelf' projecting from the steep outer bank, which is the only concrete evidence for the existence of the earlier castle. The shelf was deliberately left as a projection when the ditch was cut; its only function could have been to provide an abutment for a bridge, and it was made inaccessible when the bank was placed along the outer edge of the ditch. It is possible that the present upper ward provided all the accommodation required and carried both motte and bailey.

The present way into the castle is by a timber stair on the site of the old entrance into the lower ward, and near the head of the stair is a steep ladder leading to the upper ward, placed there for convenience only and probably not on the site of an earlier approach. It is likely that the original stair, also of timber, was placed against the south curtain wall, but no evidence for its existence has been found.

Some building formerly stood at the south-east corner of the upper ward, as the remains of the shafts of two garderobes can be traced in the revetment.

The principal tower of apsidal plan, 'the Welsh tower,' which stands free within the Upper Ward, contained a principal floor and a basement. The doorway is entered from a platform at the head of an external stair. So much of the parapet wall of the tower as still remains carries a number of transverse grooves about one foot wide and two feet deep, whose only purpose could have been to hold beams, presumably to carry some kind of protected fighting-platform.

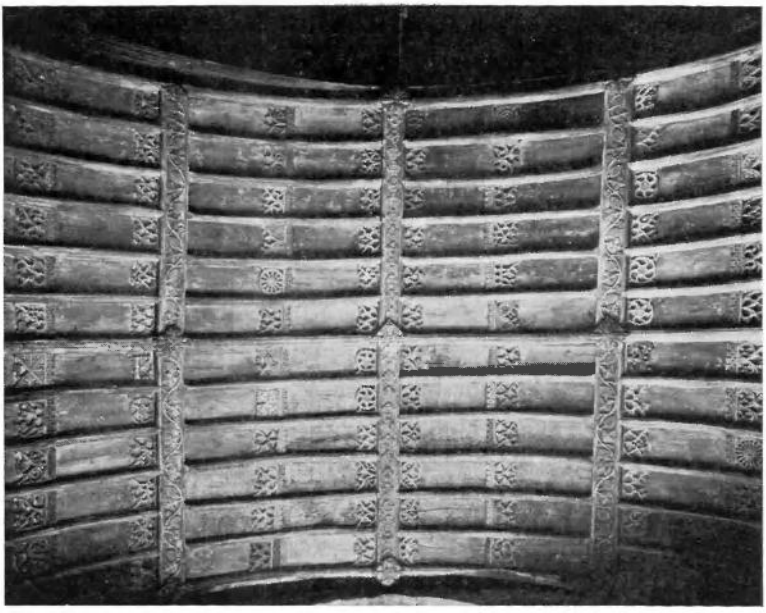


Photo : M. E. Wood

A. LLANRHAIADR CHURCH : CHANCEL ROOF, FIFTEENTH CENTURY

B. HOLYWELL : THE UPPER CHURCH

Photo : M. E. Wood

BASINGWERK ABBEY : CLOISTER

There is not enough evidence left to reconstruct the internal arrangements of the tower, but presumably the residential floor was partitioned off to contain a living and one or more sleeping rooms; the accommodation must have been extremely limited, and there is no clear evidence of the existence of a kitchen or chapel; they may possibly have been placed in the lost building at the south-east corner of the ward, but it is also possible that the lord was content to share with the rest of the garrison the hall, kitchen, buttery, pantry, etc., which must have stood in the lower ward, housed in timber buildings of which no trace now remains.

The West tower is built upon a boss of rock which has been revetted on the side overlooking the lower ward. Like its companion it seems to have consisted of a single floor and a basement. Nearly all the upper part has disappeared, but the surviving fragment on the north side preserves the chase for the roof timbers and also the only evidence in the castle of a rebuilding, or, perhaps, of a change of plan during the progress of the work. This is the profile of a window seat which has been embodied in the wall. As there is no evidence in the outer face of the wall of the former existence of a window, it is possible that it was built in as it now appears before the tower was actually completed. Another interesting feature is the incorporation of a baulk of oak as a bonding timber in the thickness of the wall.

At 11.20 a.m. the members visited Flint Castle, under the guidance of Mr. Hemp.

FLINT CASTLE

The present castle (Pl. XIX) owes its origin to the energy of Edward I, and to his realisation that the only way to settle the continually recurring 'Welsh problem' was to conquer and occupy the country.

The work on the castle seems actually to have begun on Sunday, July 25th, 1277, and was carried out at high speed under the king's personal supervision. It was finished in 1280. The first weeks of payments include the wages of over 950 dykers, 100 tree fellers, 320 wood cutters, 230 carpenters and 200 masons. The extraordinarily large numbers of the men employed indicate the importance and urgency of the task.

As Edward intended permanently to occupy the country he founded a town simultaneously with his new castle, as part of the same defensive scheme; its burgesses were to be Englishmen, and it would be their recognised duty to serve as a garrison in time of need. The town was defended by deep ditches and earthen banks crowned by timber stockades: hence the large number of dykers, woodcutters and carpenters employed.

In 1282, Flint was besieged by Llywelyn and David and, although the hundred archers and eight 'constables' who formed the garrison held out until a relieving force arrived, repairs were subsequently necessary. The only other event of importance in the medieval history of the place was the surrender of Richard II to Bolingbroke here in 1399. The scene can be vividly reconstructed from the existing remains and from the account of an eye-witness, the author

of the *Traison et Mort du Roy Richard Deux*. On the morning of August 22nd, 1399, King Richard stood on the great tower or donjon and watched 'the Duke of Lancaster as he came along the sea-shore with all his host "to take him. . . ." The Archbishop entered first, and the others after him; they went up to the donjon. Then the King came down from the walls, to whom they made very great obeisance, kneeling on the ground.' The King was allowed to dine in peace; whereafter 'the Duke entered the castle, armed at all points, except his basinet. . . . Then they made the King, who, as soon as he perceived him at a distance, bowed to the ground; and as they approached each other he bowed a second time, with his cap in his hand; and then the King took off his bonnet, and spake first in this manner: "Fair cousin of Lancaster, you be right welcome." Then Duke Henry replied, bowing to the ground, "My lord, I come sooner than you sent for me; and I will tell you why I did so. The common report of your people is, that you have, for the space of twenty, or two-and-twenty years, governed them very badly and very rigorously, and in so much that they are not well contented therewith. But if it please our Lord, I will help you to govern them better than they have been governed in time past." King Richard then answered him, "Fair cousin, since it pleaseth you, it pleaseth us well." And be assured that these are the very words that they two spake together, without taking away or adding anything: for I heard and understood them very well. . . .'

During the Civil War the castle changed hands more than once. It was finally captured by the Parliamentary forces in 1646, and was systematically slighted.

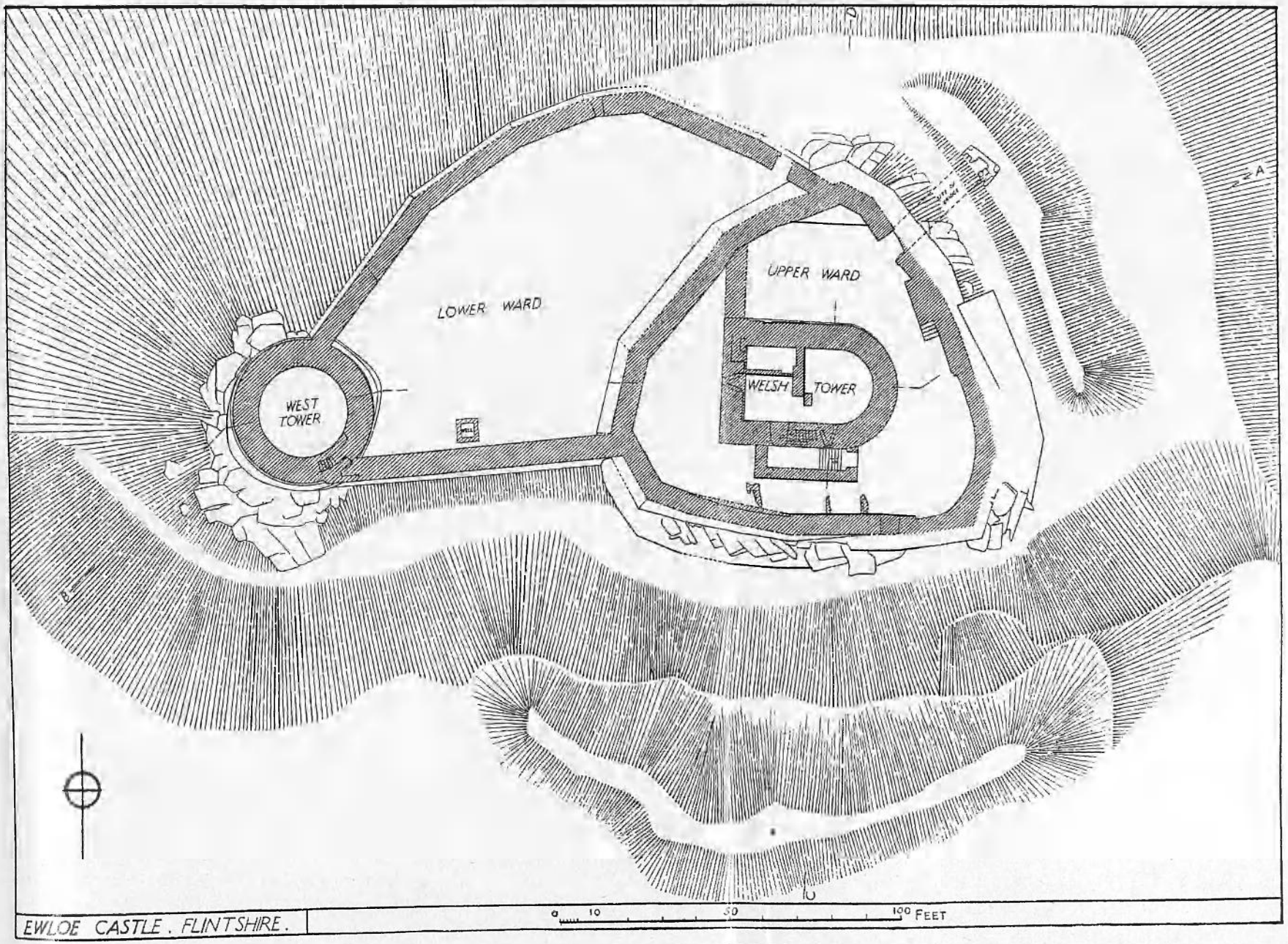
Flint is an excellent example of the transplanting to Britain of the continental system known as the *bastide*. The great Tour Constance of mid-thirteenth-century date placed at one angle of the fortifications at Aigues-Mortes—at this time consisting of palisaded banks and ditches—is a close parallel to the great tower or donjon of Flint, being entirely surrounded by a ditch and only connected by a bridge with the main system of fortifications. In 1272 the Aigues-Mortes town defences were rebuilt in stone, but at Flint the banks and ditches remained and their course can be traced at the present day.

The castle is built upon a small and low promontory of sandstone rock which breaks into the marshes lining the shores of the Dee.

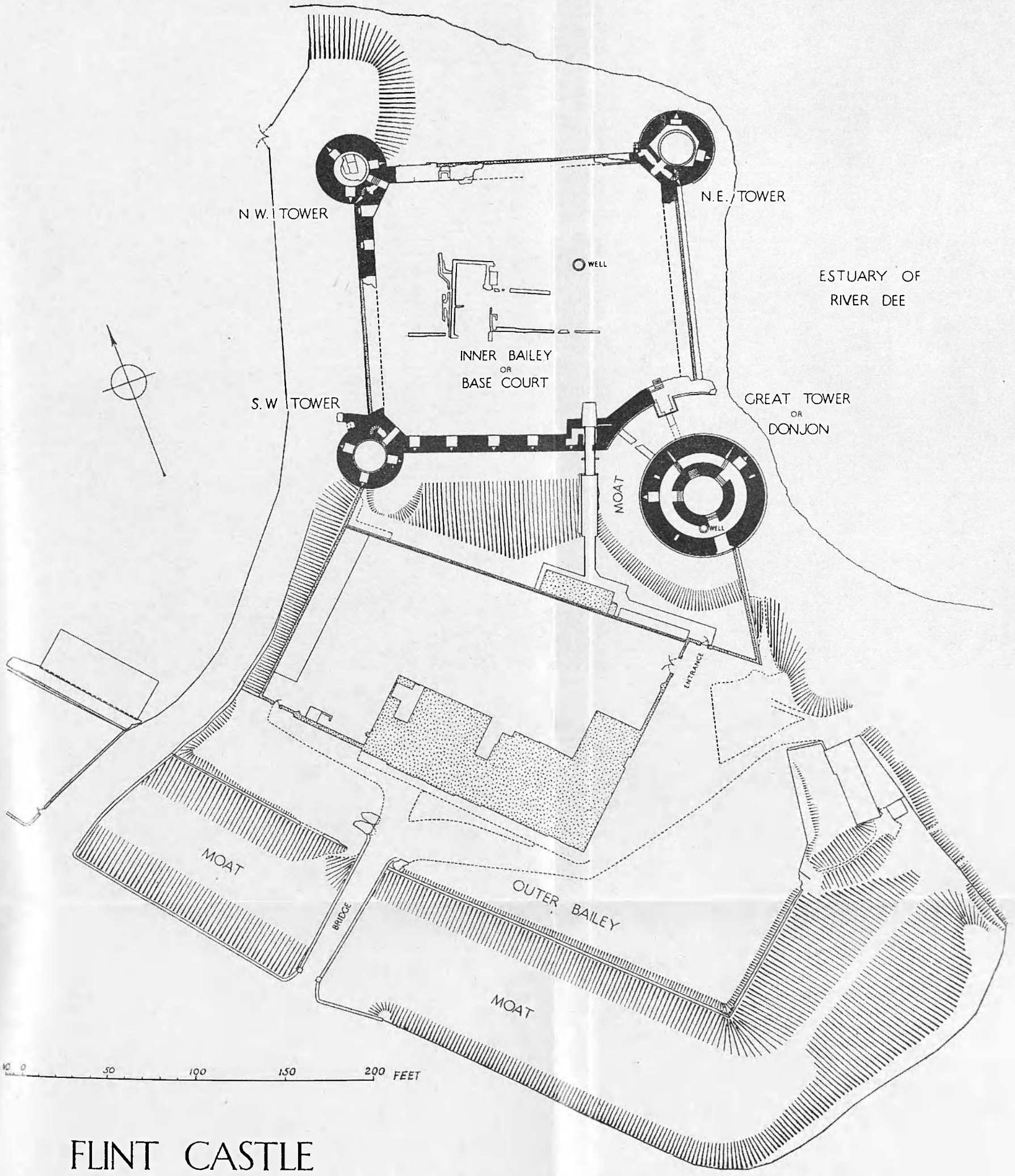
The greater part of the outer bailey or castle yard is now occupied by the buildings and yard of the gaol built in 1785.

The main castle was entered from a drawbridge, now replaced by a modern timber bridge crossing the inner moat, through a small gatehouse which has now disappeared.

Inside the gatehouse is the inner bailey, or base court as it was termed by Shakespeare; on the right, *i.e.*, the eastern side, of the entrance, the curving wall of the curtain follows the line of the ditch which isolates the donjon and is crossed by a bridge, the only means of access to that tower. The donjon is an exceptionally interesting survival of a feature of military architecture which was



(Plan by permission of H.M. Office of Works)



FLINT CASTLE

(Plan by permission of H.M. Office of Works)

rapidly going out of fashion in 1277. In fact, it was one of the last great towers to be built before they were superseded by the elaborate, self-contained gate houses, such as that of Harlech Castle built in 1286. The great tower is a development of the earthen mount or *motte*, crowned by a tower, originally of timber, which formed the keep of a typical castle of the twelfth century. At the foot of the mound was a courtyard or bailey represented by the base court here at Flint.

The tower is two storeys in height and of great solidity, the wall in the lower part being 23 feet thick, while the area enclosed was another 23 feet in diameter.

The bridge from the base court ends in a lobby or passage, from which passages and stairs lead to the different floors. The central room of the basement was formerly covered by a flattened dome of masonry. Four flights of stairs, formerly covered by stepped vaults, lead up from this room to a passage in the thickness of the wall. The passage is lighted by three recesses containing arrow slits, which are placed opposite three of the stairs and so help to light the central area, and in it is a well which was accessible from the upper floor by a hole in the roof.

The upper floor contained a number of well-lighted rooms, and formed the chief residence of the castle. There was a central apartment, circular or possibly octagonal, either lighted from above or by borrowed light from the chambers which surrounded it. One of these, that nearest the stair, was the chapel in which Richard II heard mass on the morning of 22nd August, 1399. It is likely that the central room was covered by a conical roof pierced to admit light.

The north-east is the largest and best preserved of the three other towers, all of which contain three storeys and a basement. It is certain that there must have been a series of buildings within the court, probably for the most part set against the curtains. Hall, chapel and kitchen, as well as bake-house, brew-house, stables, etc., are all missing from the plan.

At 12.15 p.m. the company proceeded to Holywell (Fig. 2), where they were received by Monsignor Pozzi and addressed by the Rev. Ellis Davies.

The *Church of St. James* has been rebuilt except the fifteenth-century tower. There is a headless effigy of a priest holding a chalice.

HOLYWELL

St. Winifred's Chapel (Pl. XVI B) stands partly in the churchyard to the W. of the tower. It was built by Margaret, countess of Richmond (mother of Henry VII), at the end of the fifteenth century and is an elaborate late Gothic building with a three-sided apse, chancel, nave and N. aisle of three bays. The roofs are panelled and that of the chancel is supported on corbels carved with representations of the Deadly Sins. The *Well Chamber*, below the nave and aisle of the chapel, is of the same date and has a stone basin of star form surrounded by an ambulatory. The basin is approached by a doorway and stairs at the N.W. angle. The elaborate ribbed vault is supported on piers round the basin. To the N. of

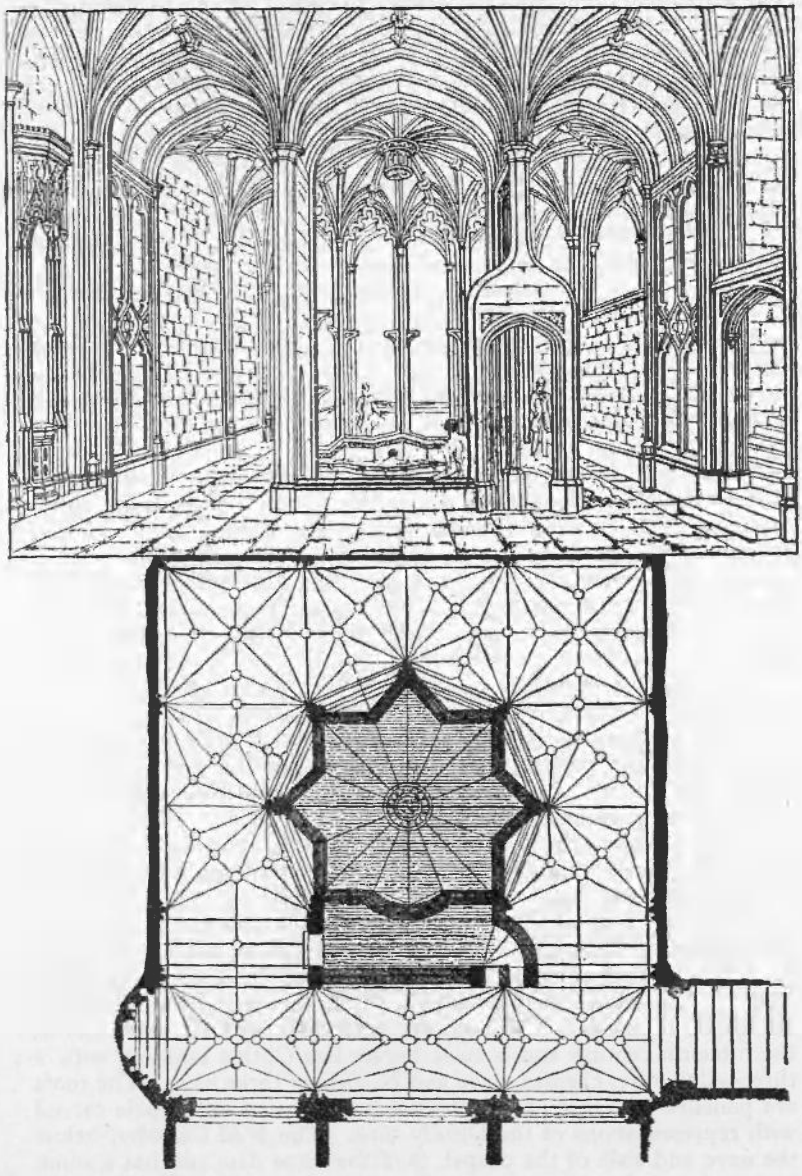


FIG. 2. HOLYWELL

the well-house is a long uncovered bath in which is a roughly oval stone, now called Maen Beuno.

After luncheon the company reassembled at Basingwerk Abbey, under the guidance of Professor Hamilton Thompson.

BASINGWERK ABBEY

The abbey of St. Mary, Basingwerk, was founded for Savigniac monks by an uncertain founder, probably one of the princes of North Wales. The date of foundation appears to lie between 1131 and 1133. With the other monasteries of the Order of Savigny, it was united to the Cistercian Order in September, 1147, and was affiliated, with the abbey of St. Mary, Dublin, to the abbey of Buildwas in Shropshire, a Savigniac house of rather later foundation, from which it was more easily accessible than from the parent monastery in Normandy.

Of recent years the ruins of the abbey, which had been neglected and were much overgrown, have been cleared and excavated by the Office of Works. The remaining buildings are for the most part work of a date *c.* 1200. The church, with the cloister (Pl. XVII) on the south side, followed the normal early Cistercian plan: the end wall of the south transept, which was the last substantial portion of the church then above ground, fell in 1901. On the east side of the cloister, the dorter occupied the whole length of the first floor and was carried over a vestibule in front of the chapter-house, which stood east of the range. On the south side was the frater, with its longer axis, as is usual in Cistercian abbeys, from north to south. The west wall is standing, with three tall lancet windows and a pulpit, the stair to which was entered by a tall round-headed doorway. The original kitchen was on the west side of the frater: the meat-kitchen, added in the fifteenth century, was built against the south end of the east cloister range. Of other remains, the most striking is the building of stone and timber standing to the south-east of the cloister. South-west of the abbey there are barns which probably belonged to it.

At 3.0 p.m. the party proceeded to the Maen Achwyfan and were addressed by Mr. Clapham.

MAEN ACHWYFAN

This is the tallest wheel-cross in Britain and is still substantially intact. Its decoration is not of a high order, but, together with crude animal and human forms, includes a representative series of the interlace and key-patterns normal on Welsh crosses ascribable to the tenth and eleventh centuries. The name has been interpreted as "the stone of Cwyfan's field," Cwyfan being the saint of Dyserth, the neighbouring parish. It may be doubted whether the cross is precisely in its original position; it is said traditionally, however, to have been found near by.

At 3.30 p.m. Mostyn Hall was visited under the kind guidance of Lord Mostyn and the Rev. Ellis Davies, F.S.A.

MOSTYN HALL

Parts of the present building are said to date from the fifteenth century, but the bulk of the older work is of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, and the whole house has been much restored in recent years. The Hall with its porch and the tower represent ancient

features and the general appearance of the front of the house does not differ greatly from Dineley's drawing of 1684.

After tea, taken at the kind invitation of Lord and Lady Mostyn, a vote of thanks to Professor Hamilton Thompson, Mr. Clapham and Lieut.-Col. B. S. Browne for the successful arrangements of the meeting was passed by acclamation.

OTHER MEETINGS OF THE INSTITUTE

A. SPRING MEETING AT GREENWICH AND ELTHAM

Saturday, 22nd May, 1937

The members assembled at Westminster Pier and travelled by motor-launch to Greenwich. They visited The Queen's House, which is now part of the National Maritime Museum, under the guidance of Mr. Percy Lovell, F.S.A. After lunch at the Ship Hotel the party left by motor-coach for Eltham Palace, which was visited by kind permission of Mr. S. L. Courtauld and described by Mr. W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. The members had tea at the Tudor Barn Restaurant, Well Hall, and returned to London by motor-coach.

B. AUTUMN MEETING AT SYON HOUSE

Saturday, 25th September, 1937

The members visited Syon House, Isleworth, by kind permission of the Duke of Northumberland, and under the guidance of Mr. G. E. Chambers, F.S.A.

C. MEETINGS IN LONDON

Wednesday, 3rd February, 1937

The President, Sir Charles Oman, in the chair.

Papers, illustrated by lantern slides, were read on 'English Brass Chandeliers' by Mr. C. C. Oman, M.A., and 'Medieval Embossed Tiles' by Mr. J. B. Ward Perkins.

Mr. Bradfer-Lawrence, Dr. Borenius, Mr. Eeles and Mr. Seymour Lindsay took part in the subsequent discussion.

Wednesday, 3rd March, 1937

The President, Sir Charles Oman, in the chair.

Mr. H. G. Leask, M.R.I.A., M.R.I.A.I., F.R.S.A.I., read a paper on 'Irish Castles from 1180–1300' which was illustrated by lantern slides.

Mr. O'Neil, Mr. Braun, Mr. Hemp, Sir Cyril Fox and the President contributed to the discussion.

Wednesday, 7th April, 1937

Dr. Rose Graham, Vice-President, in the chair.

Mr. T. D. Kendrick, M.A., F.S.A., read a paper entitled 'Problems of Romano-British Art' and illustrated by lantern slides.

Dr. Wheeler, Miss Kenyon and Mr. Hawkes spoke in the discussion which followed.

Wednesday, 5th May, 1937

Mr. A. W. Clapham, Vice-President, in the chair.

A paper on ' Geology for Archaeologists ' was read by Mr. F. J. North, D.Sc., F.G.S.; the paper was illustrated by lantern slides.

Mr. Hemp, Mr. O. F. Parker, Mr. Greene and the Chairman took part in the ensuing discussion.

Wednesday, 9th June, 1937

The Annual General Meeting took place in the Rooms of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, at 4.30 p.m.

The President, Sir Charles Oman, in the chair.

1. *Report of the Council*

The adoption of the report of the Council for the year 1936, which had been circulated, was moved, seconded and carried unanimously.

2. *Balance Sheet*

The adoption of the balance sheet was moved, seconded and carried unanimously.

3. *Retirement of Members of the Council*

It was announced that the following members of the Council retire by rotation :—

Lt.-Col. C. D. Drew, D.S.O., F.S.A.
Mr. R. F. Jessup, F.S.A.
Mr. Stuart Piggott, F.S.A.
Mr. C. W. Phillips, F.S.A.
Mr. P. K. Baillie-Reynolds, F.S.A.
Mr. E. A. B. Barnard, F.S.A.

The Council recommended the election of the following in the vacant places :—

Colonel Stanley Bird, M.V.O.
Mr. Denis Buxton, F.S.A.
Mr. John Charlton.
Mrs. M. A. Cotton, M.B., B.S.
Miss Joan Evans, D.Lit., F.S.A.
Mr. J. N. L. Myres, F.S.A.

All of whom were duly elected.

The Senior Vice-President, Miss Rose Graham, D.Litt., F.S.A., retired and, on the recommendation of the Council, she was appointed an Honorary Vice-President, and Mr. E. A. B. Barnard, F.S.A., was elected a Vice-President in her place.

Mr. B. H. St. J. O'Neil, F.S.A., and Mr. E. A. B. Barnard retired by rotation from the Executive Committee, and Mr. A. W. Clapham, C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A., and Mr. J. N. L. Myres were proposed and elected in their places. Mr. H. A. A. Cruso was re-elected Honorary Auditor.

The Ordinary Meeting followed at 5 p.m. and Professor Tancred Borenius, Ph.D., D.Lit., F.S.A., read a paper, illustrated by lantern slides, on ' Painted Wooden Ceilings of the Middle Ages.'

Mr. Clapham, Mr. Bradfer-Lawrence and the President took part in the subsequent discussion.

Wednesday, 3rd November, 1937

Mr. A. W. Clapham, Vice-President, in the chair.

The Reverend Eric Baker read a paper, illustrated by lantern slides, entitled ' The Cult of St. Alban at Cologne.'

Dr. Borenius, Mr. Oman, Dr. Rose Graham, the Reverend J. P. Stevenson and the Chairman contributed to the discussion.

Wednesday, 1st December, 1937

Sir Charles Oman, President, in the chair.

Mr. A. W. Clapham, Vice-President, read a paper on ' Some Minor Irish Cathedrals ' which was illustrated by lantern slides.

Mr. Hamilton Ellis, Miss Lowenthal and the President took part in the ensuing discussion.