

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

Wednesday, 2nd February, 1910.

Sir Henry H. Howorth, K.C.I.E. D.C.L. F.R.S. F.S.A. *President*, in the Chair.

Mr. Andrew Oliver, A.R.I.B.A. by kind permission of the Council of the Architectural Association, exhibited two alabaster tables from the Architectural Museum, the subject matter of which he briefly described. They are here reproduced. That shewn on the first plate portrays the Coronation of the Virgin, the second the martyrdom of some saint, probably St. Catherine.

Mr. E. S. Prior, F.S.A. opened the discussion by saying that though similar alabaster tables were to be found in many countries of Western Europe, their provenance was undoubtedly English, seeing that their material was quarried at Chellaston in Derbyshire, and that the treatment of their subjects can be traced upon tombs *in situ* in many English churches. Nottingham had been fixed upon as the probable place of manufacture, because a document existed recounting the carriage of an alabaster reredos from that town to St. George's, Windsor. But seeing how great was the variety to be found in the treatments and subjects of the tables, it was reasonable to suppose that there was more than one centre of production, and indeed in many cities the existence of "alabastermen" have been recorded. From London alabaster work was known to have been exported, in the third quarter of the fourteenth century, for use in Durham cathedral church, behind the altar.

The isolated tables found in England gave no idea of their use, but abroad many perfect examples of sets are to be seen, retaining much of their original colour, and still in the double-chamfered oak frame-work, which seems to have been supplied with them. These reredos-sets represented series of scenes, such as those dealing with the Passion or with the life of the Virgin. The former usually consisted of four companion tables depicting the Betrayal, the Flagellation, the Entombment, and the Resurrection, with a central larger panel of the Crucifixion. Two other scenes, the Carrying of the cross and the Deposition, were often added, and in the more elaborate examples, standing figures and statues of saints in niches, were placed between the reliefs. The series of scenes from the life of the Virgin consisted of the Annunciation, the Three Kings, the Assumption and the Coronation, with a central panel of the Resurrection or the Trinity. It was to such a set that the table of the Coronation exhibited that day belonged. Additional scenes such as the Birth of the Virgin, the Adoration of the Child, the Circumcision, etc. were often added.

Other sets of similar handling, to be seen in French churches, showed the history of St. John the Baptist and the legend of St. George, but in England, besides these, there had been found many subjects appearing

either on single slabs or in sets of two or three. The most conspicuous of these extra sets were the Martyrdom Tables, usually in pairs, and it would seem that the second table before the meeting was from one of these, probably the martyrdom of St. Catherine.

Taken singly, these carvings bear little evidence of date, beyond the vague one of manufacture somewhere in the late fourteenth or fifteenth centuries; but as a whole, a distinct progression of execution can be observed, which is distinct enough to suggest at any rate two classes. An earlier one, evidenced by the armour and the treatment of the drapery in the figures, can be fixed as having been made not later than about 1420. The distinction in this class is that each table is a finished slab with a dais or capping worked in the stone, and this pattern seems, at any rate at first, to have been manufactured near the quarries. The second class is that to which the reredos sets belong, and for them the cappings were supplied in separate pieces of alabaster, worked with a peculiar perforated tracery. The armour and costumes in the figures of this class, show, as a rule, that they date approximately between 1420 and 1500, and particularly the subjects have that pictorial elaboration and extravagance of gesture which is characteristic of the later mediaeval English sculpture. There is at present no evidence at hand to connect the making of this class with any particular English city.

The two examples exhibited before the Institute would seem to be early specimens of this second class, and they may be dated somewhere between 1420 and 1450.

Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A. drew attention to certain examples in Surrey, instancing two at Chessington near Epsom, and one representing the Nativity at West Horsley near Guildford. Another, which Mr. Johnston had been instrumental in rescuing, was at Stoke D'Abernon.

The Chairman in moving a vote of thanks to the Architectural Association and to Mr. Oliver referred to the presence of these alabaster tables in Spanish reredoses, where they stood out in very striking contrast to the character of the surrounding Spanish carving.

Mr. P. M. Johnston then read a paper on the discovery of some early wall-paintings in Kingsdown church, Farningham, Kent, with lantern illustrations. The paper will be printed in a subsequent issue of the *Journal*.

The Rector of Kingsdown, Mr. Warland, then gave a brief account of his church leading up to the opening of the early window, on the splays of which the paintings were found.

Mr. G. C. Druce was inclined to think that the date ascribed to the paintings was too early. In his opinion they were probably considerably later than the window. There also spoke Messrs. A. D. Hill, Aymer Vallance and P. W. D. Stebbing.

Mr. Johnston then threw on the screen some slides made from his own drawings and photographs, to illustrate the curious similarity between some features of the late-eleventh-century work in the abbey buildings at Westminster and the chapel of St. John in the Tower of London. He remarked that he believed he was one of the few people who possessed an authentic record of some destroyed windows of the monks' dormitory in the abbey, brought to light during the demolition of Dr. Turle's house,

adjoining Ashburnham House, to make way for additions to Westminster School in 1883. His drawings were made in February of that year, and the windows in question were shortly afterwards destroyed, or entirely covered up. On the ground floor were twin round-headed openings, probably lighting the rere-dorter, and on the first floor, once the dorter, was a wide single-light opening, set in a larger circular arch with shafts and capitals in the jambs. These capitals, of which one, or one closely resembling it, is preserved in the undercroft at Westminster, bore the T-shaped cross, and Mr. Johnston expressed the belief that these and the capitals of the main arcade pillars in St. John's chapel in the Tower of London, most of which bear the same tau cross, were carved by the same workmen.

Upon the motion of the Chairman a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to Mr. Johnston.

Wednesday, 2nd March, 1910.

Sir H. H. Howorth, *President*, in the Chair.

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope read a paper on "The Site of the Saxon Cathedral church of Wells," illustrated by several plans. The paper will be printed in the *Journal*.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, the Rev. E. S. Dewick and the Chairman joined in the discussion which followed, after which a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Hope for his paper and to the Dean of Westminster for his attendance.

Upon the motion of the Chairman seconded by Mr. Heward Bell, it was resolved that the Secretary should write to the lay rector of the parish church of Puddletown, Dorset, deprecating the proposed alterations in that church, and that a copy of his letter be sent to the Press.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

Wednesday, April 6th, 1910.

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A. in the Chair.

Mr. E. Thurlow Leeds, F.S.A. read a paper on two types of brooches from the island of Gotland, Sweden, with lantern illustrations. The paper will be printed in the *Journal*.

Mr. Reginald A. Smith, F.S.A. expressed his satisfaction that advantage was being taken of the exhibition of Teutonic antiquities collected by Sir John Evans and presented to the Ashmolean Museum by Mr. Arthur J. Evans. The two types described by Mr. Leeds were well represented in that series, but, not being found in our soil, were seldom seen in this country. A parallel development of the animal-head and tortoise brooches had now been established, and recent investigations made it possible to date any particular stage of their evolution within about half a century. For such precision a large series was essential, but there were hopes of a similar scheme being formulated for Anglo-Saxon antiquities, which were much less numerous, and covered a much shorter period. It was unwise to assume an intimate acquaintance with the three styles of animal ornament determined by Dr. Salin, but his canons could be and should be applied to our own antiquities, and our foreign relations made clear, at least for the pagan period. The diminutive island of Gotland was remarkable in more than one respect: it had a peculiar indigenous art for centuries, and, though the principal trade-depot of the North, seems to have exported a very small proportion of its artistic products. Coins and silver ornaments from beyond the Caspian reached England by way of this Baltic island, but Gotland types do not seem to have inspired our own craftsmen to any appreciable extent. Scandinavian archaeologists had set an excellent example in their treatment of national antiquities, and the recent death of Dr. Knut Stjerna, whose valuable work was fully recognised by Mr. Leeds, had been a great loss to the archaeological world.

Mr. Leeds replied, and a vote of thanks was then accorded to him.

Wednesday, May 4th, 1910.

Mr. Herbert Jones, F.S.A. in the Chair.

Dr. Philip Nelson exhibited a photograph, here reproduced, of a late fifteenth-century group of eleven figures in oak, probably representing St. Ursula and the eleven thousand virgins martyred at Cologne, now in his possession.

The central figure is $22\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, and represents St. Ursula, in



A LATE FIFTEENTH-CENTURY WOODEN FIGURE IN THE POSSESSION OF DR. PHILIP NELSON,
PROBABLY REPRESENTING ST. URSULA AND THE ELEVEN THOUSAND VIRGINS.

front of whom are ten of her fellow martyrs, on either side five, sheltering within the folds of her ample cloak. When this group was discovered all the figures were thickly covered beneath successive layers of recent oil paint, but upon removal the original polychrome tempera decoration was revealed, the robe of the saint being treated in blue, whilst her cloak was of vermillion, as were also those of several of her fellow sufferers. The left fore-arm of the saint is a clumsy restoration in wood, whilst her right arm, from the elbow, is also restored in iron, excellently modelled, upon which is a bracelet of elaborate design, and upon the fore-finger is a jewelled ring. Dr. Nelson is of opinion that this group came originally from Nottinghamshire, and that it is apparently of English workmanship of the late fifteenth century.

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope read a paper on the Holy Blood of Hayles, which will be printed in the *Journal*.

He then gave a short account of the previous year's excavations at Old Sarum, with lantern illustrations.

Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A. added a few words, after which votes of thanks were passed to Dr. Nelson and Mr. Hope.

Wednesday, June 1st, 1910.

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, in the Chair.

Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A. described the results of his excavations at the Augustinian priory of Tortington, Sussex, which, when completed will form the subject of a paper in the *Journal*. Lantern illustrations, plans, and some objects found in the course of the work were exhibited.

After some observations from the Rev. E. S. Dewick, Mr. G. C. Druce and the Chairman, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Johnston.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

Wednesday, 6th July, 1910.

Mr. Charles Hercules Read, LL.D. Pres.S.A. in the Chair.

Mr. Lewis Evans, F.S.A. F.R.A.S. read a paper on some Oriental and European Astrolabes, with lantern illustrations and examples.

The Chairman, in introducing Mr. Evans, referred to the fact that this was the first occasion on which they had met in the apartments of the Society of Antiquaries. As President of that body, he desired to extend a hearty welcome to the Institute, and expressed the opinion that archaeology had much to gain by centralisation and co-ordination of effort. The Society of Antiquaries was ready to offer its hospitality for meetings and to help in other ways, and he hoped that as a result the curtailment of standing charges would set free funds for the advancement of research.

Mr. Evans then read his paper, describing a series of astrolabes, some of which were exhibited on the table, while others were thrown on the screen. It is hoped that the paper may be printed in the *Journal*.

In the discussion which followed, the Chairman referred to some astrolabes in the British Museum.

Mr. E. B. Knobel, F.R.A.S. expressed the great interest with which he had listened to the paper. He did not quite agree that the astrolabe, as used by Eudoxus and Ptolemy, would be of the type of the instruments on the table; probably it was more of the nature of an armillary sphere. The current form of the astrolabe was in his opinion due to the Arabs. He called attention to the opinion that was expressed to him many years ago by both the late Sir Augustus Franks and the late Mr. Stuart Poole, that it would be of advantage to travellers in Arabia to carry an astrolabe rather than a sextant, as it would tend to allay suspicion; and it would be possible to construct an astrolabe of far greater accuracy than those exhibited, but of course not offering the precision of the sextant.

After a brief reply by Mr. Evans, the Chairman moved a hearty vote of thanks to the reader of the paper, which was carried unanimously.

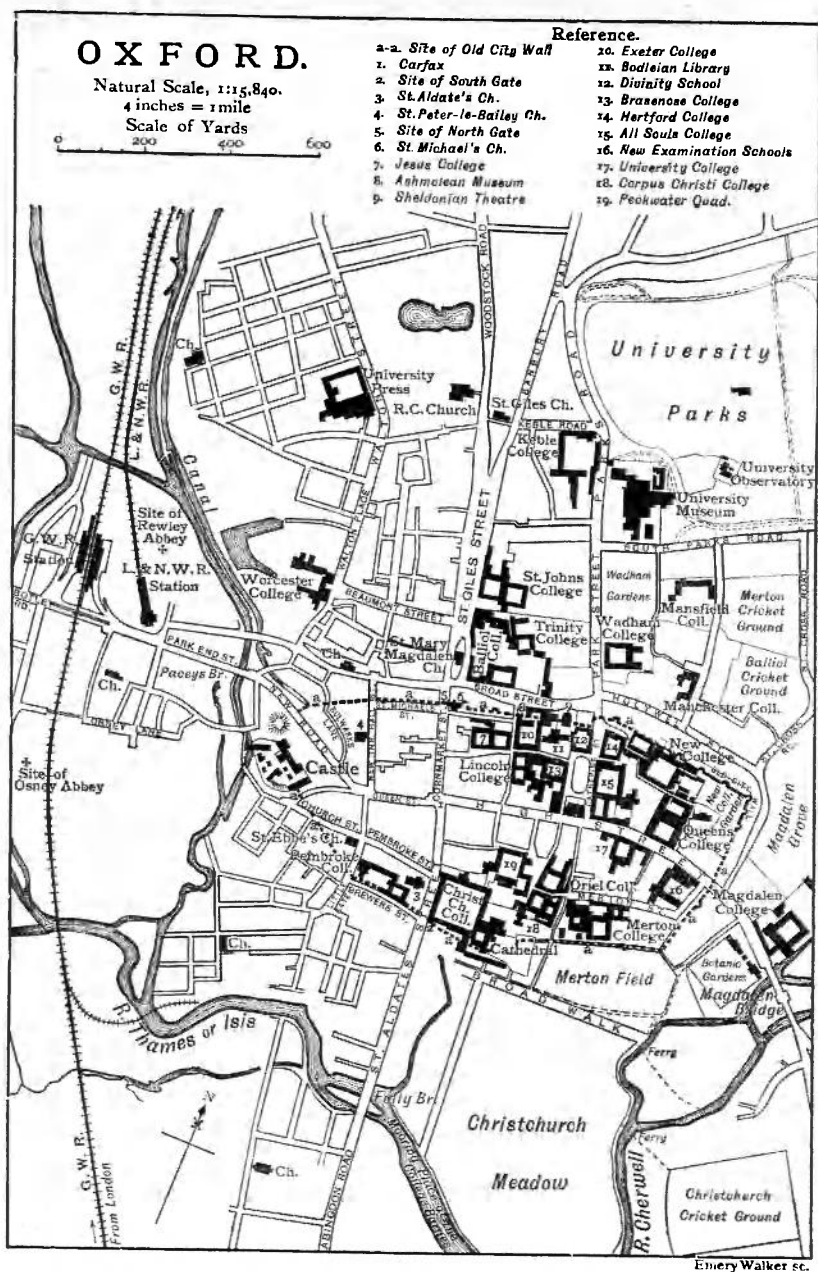


FIG. I. PLAN OF OXFORD. From "Highways and Byways in the Cotswolds."
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Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

THE SUMMER MEETING AT OXFORD.

19TH JULY TO 28TH JULY, 1910.

President of the Meeting. The Right Hon. Lord Curzon of Kedleston, G.C.S.I. G.C.I.E. P.C. F.R.S. D.C.L. LL.D. D.L. Chancellor of the University.

Vice-Presidents of the Meeting. T. H. Warren, M.A. D.C.L. Vice-Chancellor of the University, President of Magdalen College; the Worshipful the Mayor of Oxford; Sir John Rhys, M.A. D.Litt. F.S.A. Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Principal of Jesus College, Professor of Celtic; Sir William Anson, Bart. D.C.L. M.P. Warden of All Souls College; Lord Hugh Cecil, M.A. M.P.; Reginald L. Poole, M.A. LL.D. Keeper of the Archives; D. G. Hogarth, M.A. F.S.A. Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum; Henry Balfour, M.A. Curator of the Pitt-Rivers Museum; William Osler, M.D. D.Sc. Regius Professor of Medicine; F. J. Haverfield, M.A. LL.D. V.P.S.A. Camden Professor of Ancient History; C. W. C. Oman, M.A. F.S.A. Chichele Professor of Modern History; Percy Gardner, M.A. F.S.A. Lincoln and Merton Professor of Classical Archaeology and Art; Arthur J. Evans, M.A. D.Litt. V.P.S.A. Professor of Prehistoric Archaeology; the Rev. Canon Hastings Rashdall, M.A. D.Litt. D.C.L.; the Rev. W. H. Hutton, B.D.; the Rev. Andrew Clark, M.A. LL.D.; the Rev. Charles Plummer, M.A.; and James Parker, Hon. M.A.

Meeting Committee. Sir Henry H. Howorth, K.C.I.E. D.C.L. F.R.S. F.S.A; Sir Edward Brabrook, C.B. Dir. S.A; W. H. St. John Hope, M.A; C. R. Peers, M.A. Sec. S.A; Mill Stephenson, B.A. F.S.A; and Aymer Vallance, M.A. F.S.A.

Local Committee. Professor F. J. Haverfield, V.P.S.A. *Chairman*; E. W. Allfrey, M.A; C. F. Bell, M.A. F.S.A; Falconer Madan, M.A. F.S.A; Percy Manning, M.A. F.S.A; Professor C. W. C. Oman; the Rev. L. R. Phelps, M.A; the Rev. H. E. Salter, M.A; and E. T. Leeds, B.A. F.S.A. *Local Secretary*.

Honorary Secretaries of the Meeting. Harold Brakspear, F.S.A; and G. D. Hardinge-Tyler, M.A. F.S.A.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

Tuesday, 19th July. Reception by the Mayor, Town Hall. Reception by the Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University, Sheldonian Theatre. Lunch. Bodleian Library. Divinity School. Brasenose College. All Souls College. Church of St. Mary the Virgin. Evening Meeting: Mr. Aymer Vallance on "The development of the College plan."

Wednesday, 20th July. Motor to Dorchester Church. Motor to Wallingford Church and Castle. Lunch. Motor to Ewelme Church and Hospital. Motor to Oxford. Evening Meeting: Mr. Aymer Vallance on "The buildings of Merton College."

Thursday, 21st July. Merton College. Queen's College. St. Peter's in the East. New College. Lunch. Wadham College. Trinity College. St. John's College. Evening Meeting: Professor Haverfield on "The extent of Wolsey's work in the great quadrangle at Christ Church"; Mr. Brakspear on "The Cathedral Church of St. Frideswide"; and Mr. Hope on "A Monument in Stanton Harcourt Church."

Friday, 22nd July. Christ Church. Motor to Eynsham. Lunch. Motor to Stanton Harcourt Church, Manor House, etc. Motor to Oxford. Evening Meeting: Professor Oman on "An illustrated diary by Walter Morgan."

Saturday, 23rd July. Corpus Christi College. Magdalen College. Motor to Youlbury. Lunch and garden party by invitation of Mr. A. J. Evans. Motor to Oxford.

Monday, 25th July. Oxford Castle. Motor to Rycote. Motor to Thame. Lunch. Thame Church, Prebendal House and Grammar School. Motor to Oxford. Evening Meeting: Mr. F. E. Howard on "Fan-vaults."

Tuesday, 26th July. Steamer to Iffley Church. Steamer to Abingdon. Lunch. Steamer to Sutton Courtenay Church and Houses. Motor to Oxford. Evening Meeting: the Rev. Canon Rashdall on "The Origin of Universities."

Wednesday, 27th July. Rail to Banbury. Motor to Broughton Castle and Church. Lunch at Banbury. Motor to Bloxham Church. Motor to Adderbury Church. Motor to King's Sutton. Rail to Oxford. Annual General Meeting, and Mr. P. Manning on "Sport and Pastime in Stuart Oxford."

Thursday, 28th July. Rail to Witney. Witney Church. Motor to Minster Lovell Church and Manor House. Motor to Burford. Lunch. Church, Priory, etc. Motor to Witney. Rail to Oxford.

Tuesday, 19th July.

After an interval of sixty years the Institute again held its summer meeting at Oxford.¹

The proceedings began with a visit to the town hall where a description of the corporation plate was given by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope. In the unavoidable absence through indisposition of the President of the Institute, Sir Henry H. Howorth, the chair was taken by Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, Vice-President.

THE COR- The plate comprises a large silver-gilt great mace (1673);
PORATION a bailiff's and two sergeants' maces (1606, 1660, 1660); two
PLATE silver tapers (1690-1701); two grace cups (1775 and 1781);
twelve silver plates (1687); two silver pint tankards (1651); a coronation

¹ The only previous meeting at Oxford took place in 1850 (see special Oxford volume, and *Archaeological Journal*, vii, 307).

cup (1665); a silver quart tankard (1715); a gold cup (1680); a silver gallon tankard (1713).

In describing the plate, Mr. Hope observed that none of it was of earlier date than the end of the sixteenth century. The great mace was the largest of its kind in the country, being 5 ft. 4½ ins. long, or 1½ ins. longer than the next largest, the great maces of London and Winchester; it only dates from 1660, but represents a much older predecessor.

The mace before them was of the usual type. The head had the royal badges and the king's initials on each side, and there were the royal arms on the top, these constituting the proper ornaments for every mace. The small silver mace was the one borne by the bailiffs' sergeant. It was made in 1606, and on it were the initials B.H. There were three little dolphin brackets formed to support the foot. At the top there were the royal arms of James I. Of the other two maces one was reminiscent of the oldest type, with the blades which formed the "business end" of the original maces. This belonged to the Restoration, and bore the royal arms of the Stuarts on the top. Both of the smaller maces were carried by the mayor's sergeants, of whom there were two.

The display of plate, continued Mr. Hope, was not as extensive as that possessed in some towns. As some of them would remember, the corporation of Norwich had one of the most magnificent collections of plate in the country, because some of the articles were Elizabethan, and the corporations of Lynn and Bristol also had very fine sets.

One of the most noteworthy pieces at Oxford was the solid gold cup (weighing 44¼ oz.) dating from 1680, presented by George, duke of Buckingham. Such cups were usually silver-gilt, the only other similar instance of a gold cup in the possession of a civic corporation being that of York (1608). Another noteworthy piece is a tall silver-gilt covered cup with the London hall-marks for 1665-6, and weighing 108 oz. This was given to the city by king Charles II at his coronation feast, in place of the three mazers due to the mayor and commonalty for their service (with the city of London) in the office of the botelery. The other articles of plate include two large silver-gilt grace cups, given in 1775 and 1781 respectively; a silver standing cup of 1810-11; two small silver tankards, given in 1651, but refashioned in 1676-7; another tankard given in 1659, but remade in 1715-16; and a fourth tankard, made and given in 1713. There is also a silver snuff-box of the date 1711-12. The Corporation likewise possesses a quantity of dinner-plate, mostly late eighteenth century, but this was not exhibited.

At the request of the Chairman, Mr. Hope supplemented his descriptive remarks with a short history of the evolution of the ornamental civic maces, now carried merely for dignity, from the steel or iron mace of offence and defence anciently borne by the sergeants of the city in their official capacity. He recapitulated their history from the time when they were serviceable weapons in the hands of the sergeants-at-arms, through their gradual evolution, in the course of which the "business end" shrank in size and the button at the other grew larger and larger.

The inspection of plate was followed by the arrival of **OFFICIAL RECEPTIONS.** the Mayor and Corporation of Oxford. The Mayor (Mr. J. E. Salter) said that he wished to welcome the Royal Archaeological Institute to the city. They felt it was an honour, though one of

which Oxford was not unworthy. If the university was ancient, the city was more ancient still. The great characteristic of everything to be seen in Oxford was that it was connected with living things rather than with dead things; and it was in the latter that some archaeologists were chiefly interested. Oxford can show comparatively few of the dry bones of history. The old buildings erected for the earliest students of the university stand to-day sheltering their successors. It was no small thing that the objects in and around Oxford are in a setting of natural beauty. The Mayor concluded by expressing his confident hope that the meeting would prove one of the most memorable and enjoyable in the annals of the Institute, and that they would go away feeling that there was not another city in the world like Oxford.

The Town Clerk added a few words.

Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, after thanking the Mayor and Corporation for their welcome, referred to the unavoidable absence through sickness of the president, Sir Henry Howorth. He remarked that the last visit of the Archaeological Institute was as far back as 1850, and that on the present occasion their numbers were 170 strong, double that of their previous visit, and unprecedented in the history of their summer meetings.

Sir Edward Brabrook seconded the vote of thanks, and remarked that Sir Henry Howorth, whose absence they all regretted, had attached himself to them by his great devotion to the interests of the Institute, and the ability with which he had carried through a long series of meetings.

The Institute then adjourned to the Sheldonian Theatre, the well-known building by Sir Christopher Wren, 1664-69, with painted ceiling by Streater recently restored, where they were welcomed by Sir John Rhys, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, on behalf of the University. He said that this pleasing duty had been entrusted to him by the Vice-Chancellor, whose absence nobody could regret more than he did. He was delighted that in Sir Henry Howorth's enforced absence the Institute had appointed Professor Boyd Dawkins to fill his place. He was conscious that he was welcoming them to nine days' hard work; they had, however, the best guides, not only in the experts they had brought with them, but also in the best resident specialists which the Oxford of to-day supplied. The men who would find least to interest them in this visit would be, he fancied, the students of the earlier archaeology, if they wished to examine sites belonging to the ages of stone, bronze or iron. That was unavoidable probably when they visited a modern site like that of Oxford. As chairman of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments of Wales and Monmouthshire, he had had opportunities of watching the astounding progress which had been made recently by our Romanists, if he might venture to use that word in its new sense. There was one suggestion he would like to make. The Welsh Monuments Commission had been the means of making him realise the unsatisfactory state of the law of this country as regarded the preservation of our ancient monuments. All the evidence he had heard went to show that it was inadequate and inefficient, he might say practically a dead letter. He suggested that the Royal Archaeological Institute should discuss that question and appoint a committee to prepare a statement which should serve as the basis of a new law. He took it that a government which had been enlightened enough to appoint three royal commissions to inventory

the ancient monuments of Scotland, Wales, and England, and to specify those of them deemed deserving of preservation, would only be too pleased to pay favourable attention to the deliberate opinion of such a weighty body as the Royal Archaeological Institute, assembled with its friends under the auspices of the University of Oxford.

The welcome was acknowledged by Professor Boyd Dawkins, who referred to the fact that prehistory had been largely left out of their programme. He for one regretted that, but, nevertheless, they would be able to make up for it on some other occasion. Nearly all of them knew that the re-organiser of the Ashmolean Museum, and almost the creator of that wonderful collection, was Mr. Arthur Evans, who had done more than any other man in this country to raise those studies and pursuits to the level of science. There was no other place anywhere in Europe where they had a better opportunity for the study of pre-Greek civilisation than in the Ashmolean Museum; certainly there was not another museum in this country where they could obtain such a clear idea of that civilisation as there. They were not only indebted to Mr. Arthur Evans for the Ashmolean Museum and its existing organisation, but for his generous invitation to his house at Youlbury; there they would see the collection of stone, bronze, iron and various objects illustrating prehistoric civilisation, which were collected during the long life of his father, Sir John Evans. He felt that although in the programme prehistory was conspicuous by its absence, when they came to study the actual work of that meeting they would not find that the prehistoric region had been altogether left out.

Sir Edward Brabrook also acknowledged the welcome, and congratulated Sir John Rhys on the success of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments, over which he presided, and on the great impulse given to the movement by the appointment as inspector of a member of the Institute, Mr. C. R. Peers. The suggestion that had been made by Sir John that the Institute should discuss the question would receive the earnest attention of the Council, and probably be acted upon. He was sure they all felt the statute for the preservation of ancient monuments, well intended as it was, had fallen far short of what it ought to do, and required very careful amendment.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL. The serious work of the Institute began in the afternoon with a visit to the Divinity School, which Mr. W. H. St. John Hope described as the most magnificent room in Oxford. A detailed account was given of its wonderful stone-vaulted roof and its heraldry and badges. About the middle of the fifteenth century the building was projected, but the carrying out of the work was prolonged owing to the want of funds, and it was not completed until late in the reign of Edward IV, whose arms, name, and badges occurred among the carved keys of the vault. The vault was what is technically called a lierne vault, but in order to get more room for the window heads the ribs had been made to start somewhat higher than the springing of the transverse arches dividing the building into bays, and the intervening space thus produced was filled in with open tracery. Another peculiarity was the pairs of pendants attached to the transverse arches, wrought in one piece with one of the voussoirs of the arch; but the open lanterns forming the lower division of each pendant were probably held up by iron rods. Owing to the peculiar

construction of the vault it had a broad band of bosses extending from end to end, and secondary clusters of bosses in front of each window. A large proportion of the bosses, which are beautifully carved, are heraldic, and from them it is possible to narrow the date of construction to between 1481 and 1483. Mr. Hope also described in detail the fine series of carved images at each end of the building.

In Mr. Hope's opinion the architect who designed this vault probably put up vaults in St. George's chapel, Windsor, and in Henry VII's chapel at Westminster. They met with the pendants attached to the roof in Henry VII's chapel, although their nature was rather different. The principal benefactors of the roof of the Divinity School were archbishop Kemp and Thomas Kemp, bishop of Stepney. There was no evidence as to what the fittings of the building were, and the whole building had been lately divested of coats of whitewash put on it from time to time. Mr. Hope thought it was rather tempting providence to expose to the atmosphere work that had been protected all these years by coats of lime-wash, and he was not sure it would not be a good thing to give it a thin coat of limewash again.

THE
BODLEIAN
LIBRARY.

Mr. Falconer Madan followed with a general account of the Bodleian Library. He said that it possessed much which would demand their attention, not only for its size, but also for its importance. It stood seventh or eighth in size and importance in the world, and among English-speaking people it stood second; second, of course, to the British Museum, over which they had this advantage, that they had a century and a half of active work before the British Museum was dreamt of. Among the libraries that were not state libraries they were, he thought, easily first. That was to say, they were the largest university library, and the largest without state aid of any sort; but what they were quite as proud of, so far as they might be allowed to have any provincial pride, was that they were the first free public library of Europe.

Of the Library, the part over the Divinity School dates from 1445-1480. Duke Humphrey's benefaction of books had long disappeared, and the present library owed everything to Sir Thomas Bodley, by whom it was refounded in 1597. The portion begun by him in 1597 was not completed till 1613. The eastern wing was built in 1610, that on the west was completed in 1640.

Then the party passed through the Proscholium (1610) into the Schools quadrangle. The plan of it, said Mr. Madan, was a story in stone, for it exactly portrayed the mediaeval system of education. The undergraduate on joining the university entered through the main gateway under the great tower of the schools, and going in at the first door had to fight his way successively through the different professors' lecture-rooms in a proper procession of studies, round two sides of the quadrangle, until at the end of a four or five years' course he had reached the point where he had to choose which of the three superior faculties he would pursue: in the centre stood the Divinity School, representing theology, on the right was law, and on the left medicine.

The Bodleian was reached by a staircase entered through a door in a corner of the quadrangle, and was inspected by a series of small parties,

the various antiquities in the adjoining galleries being described by Mr. Madan. Foremost among these are a possibly contemporary and genuine portrait of Mary, queen of Scots, formerly hidden beneath a later painting, and the magnificent cloth of gold hersecloth formerly used at the commemoration of the obit of Henry VII in the university church.

A move was next made to Brasenose College, which was described by Mr. E. W. Allfrey. The old quadrangle, with its fine gatehouse, he said, was built between 1509 and 1518, and in the hall may be seen the twelfth-century brazen knocker, from which the college is supposed to take its name, brought from Stamford in 1890. The chapel was in building from 1656 to 1666, and is covered with a plaster fan-vault attached to the framing of a fine fifteenth-century hammer-beam roof brought from the destroyed St. Mary's College of Austin canons. The west block of the new quadrangle was finished in 1887, and the most of the High Street front in 1889 by Mr. T. Graham Jackson. The rest is still under construction.

All Souls College was described by Professor Oman, who commented on its peculiar foundation, by archbishop Chichele in 1438, as a college for study and research, and not for teaching. There were many such institutions founded in Oxford, but all the others gradually became teaching bodies, with large numbers of resident undergraduates. All Souls never had any scholars except four Bible clerks.

In describing the architectural history of the college Professor Oman pointed out that the front quadrangle, the original work of the founder (1438-1444) remains unaltered, except the windows. The chapel, completed 1442, has a fine hammer-beam roof, the original stallwork with carved misericords, and an elaborate reredos, the latter mutilated and concealed until 1872 behind later schemes of decoration, and then brought to light and restored. The ante-chapel contains some beautiful original glazing, probably the finest in Oxford. The old library, now a lecture room, on the east side of the front quadrangle (first floor) contains a moulded plaster ceiling, c. 1583-1603, inserted within the framing of the original roof, covered with badges and armorial bearings, and including the pomegranate of Aragon. In the hall attention was drawn to the fine series of portraits, and at the request of Professor Oman, Mr. Hope added some remarks descriptive of the almost unique collection of mazers in the possession of the college, which was exhibited, together with the founder's salt and other plate. The back quadrangle was erected at various dates from 1716 to 1756, in part by Hawksmoor.

After an examination of the college, tea was served in the fine library, dating from 1716, and the members then paid a visit to the university church of St. Mary the Virgin.

This was described by Mr. E. W. Allfrey (fig. 2). The tower and spire dating from about 1300, are the earliest parts standing, but since the restoration in 1893-1896 one only of the original statues remains in place; the rest may be seen in the Old Congregation House (begun in 1320) on the north-east of the church. The lady-chapel, north of the present nave, was built by Adam de Brome, in 1328. The chancel dates from

CHURCH OF
ST. MARY
THE
VIRGIN.

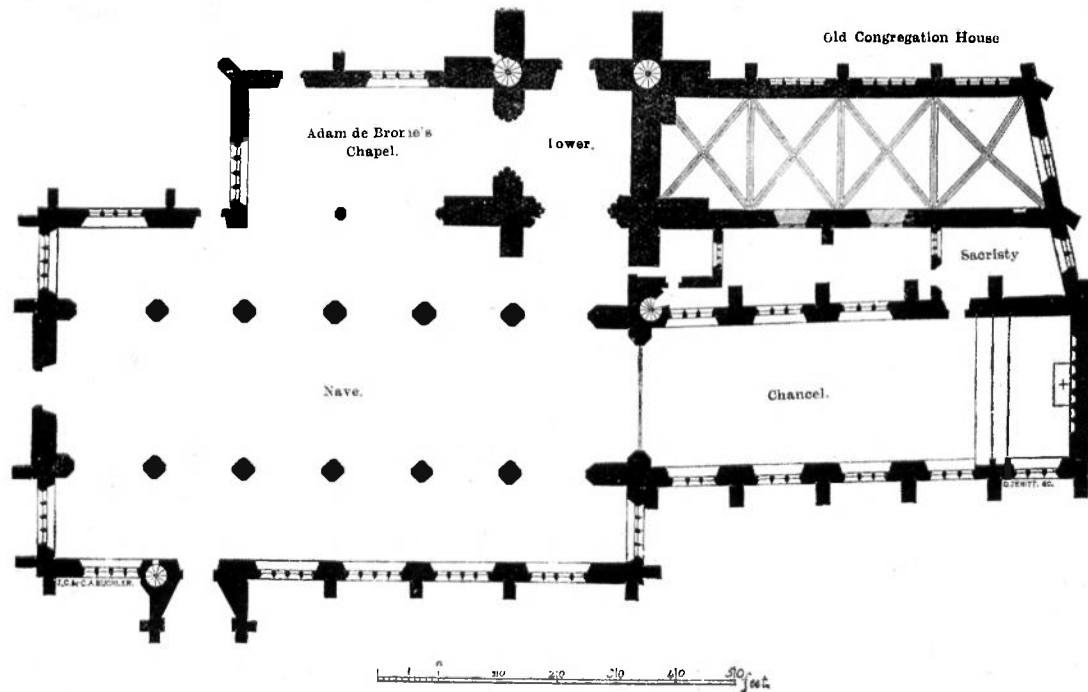


FIG. 2 PLAN OF THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, OXFORD.

1462, the nave from 1490, and was finished in 1510. The organ-screen and the interior fittings of the nave were put up in 1827. The south porch, adorned with a crowned statue of the Virgin and Child, the introduction of which formed one of the charges against archbishop Laud, was erected in 1637.

EVENING MEETING. In the evening Mr. Aymer Vallance read a paper on the development of the college plan, with lantern illustrations.

Mr. D. G. Hogarth, Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, took the opportunity to welcome the members of the Institute and said he hoped that in the course of the week they would find a few minutes in which to make themselves acquainted with some of the remarkable contents of the museum. The Ashmolean was absolutely unrivalled in early Egyptian objects; they had no rival in Cretan antiquities outside Crete, they had a very fine Greek and Roman collection, and in certain departments of European archaeology their collections were very notable indeed.

Mr. Aymer Vallance then proceeded to read his paper. The precursors of the present-day college were, of course, the numerous halls, which were not only antecedent to any college foundation but once far exceeded the utmost number of colleges that are or ever were. If the college had at last attained to full development, it was at the cost of the halls that such development had been brought about, the colleges that were junior having gradually absorbed and extinguished one after another the halls that were senior. New-Inn-Hall was absorbed by Balliol, St. Alban Hall by Merton, and lastly St. Mary Hall by Oriel. It is no secret at the present day that St. Edmund Hall was coveted by Queen's College, yet how could one help wishing that the little house might withstand such annexation, for it must mean the severance of a valuable link in the continuity of the Oxford of to-day with the Oxford of history. Originally a hall was little more than a mere hostel or boarding-house for the temporary accommodation of undergraduates during their residence at the university; the college, on the other hand, was founded and incorporated in perpetuity and was regulated by a body of statutes, which laid down the duties of its members to the minutest detail. It was constituted to enable graduates to engage in advanced studies coupled with the obligation to carry on certain specific religious services for the intentions of the founders and benefactors.

A college structure comprises a common gate with porter's lodge, a dining-hall, buttery and kitchen, lodging for the head of the house and humbler accommodation for the rest, muniment room and bursary, library, chapel and common room. The oldest existing college buildings are those of Merton, where the first court only vaguely approximates to a quadrangular plan, but the inner court, Mob Quadrangle, finished in the fourteenth century, virtually constitutes a quadrangle (plate II and fig. 8). The two preceding colleges, University and Balliol, and the three that came next to Merton, namely, Exeter, Oriel, and Queen's were content to begin by assimilating existing tenements.

The most potent influence ever brought to bear on college architecture was that of William of Wykeham, who in the New College he founded in 1379 formulated and stereotyped once and for all the collegiate plan. His model prevailed with the least possible modifications for upwards of three centuries. His buildings are in a perfect quadrangle, with the chapel on the north side. In some important respects he was a daring innovator.

OXFORD COLLEGE CHAPELS.

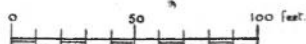
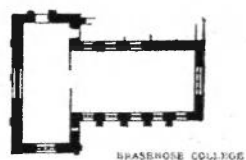
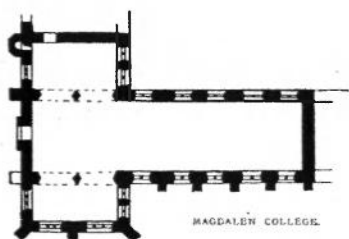
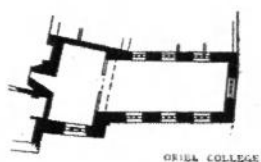
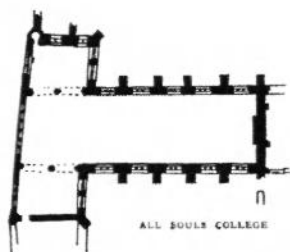
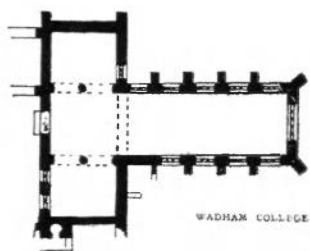
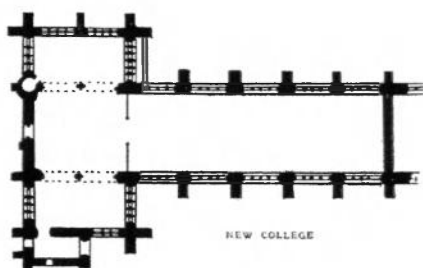
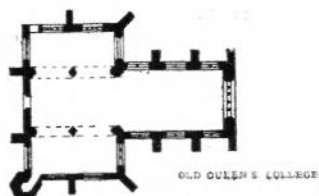
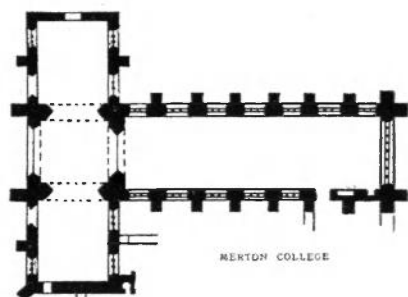


FIG. 3.

A chapel placed in one block with the hall in such wise that the former culminates in a blank east wall was flagrantly at variance with church traditions. He introduced the familiar square entrance tower with stair turret at one corner. His gate-tower at New College (1380-85) exhibits a four-centred arch, fully 100 years before the time of the Tudors with which it is commonly associated.

The plan of the dining-hall or refectory is almost identical with that of the great hall of a mediaeval house, with a dais lit by a bay window at one end and the screened entrance at the other. It was invariably warmed by a brazier, the smoke escaping by a louvre. Side fireplaces were substituted in the eighteenth century. The hall used formerly to serve also as a common room.

Although nowadays a set of rooms consisting of one large and one small room (with or without a small closet or storeroom) is occupied by only one man, up to 1714 they had to accommodate two, and sometimes three or even four. The larger room was then used for sleeping purposes. The change to modern ideas was of the utmost importance, for further accommodation became imperative. The first attempt to provide it was by forming garrets in the roof, and then by adding an entire extra story, or lastly by rebuilding everything on a larger scale.

A chapel was not included at the outset in the college foundations, chiefly owing to the necessity for respecting the rights of the parochial clergy. Every college lay within the bounds of some parish or other, of which every member of the college was *ipso facto* a parishioner, and it was his duty to worship at the parish church. The earliest type of college chapel, since it developed out of an oratory, was an upper chamber.

The first college to include a private chapel as part of its initial plan was Queen's College, but only from the foundation of New College was a chapel recognised as a normal factor. A peculiar feature of certain Oxford chapels is what may be called the Wykehamite ante-chapel (fig. 3), since it was first introduced by William of Wykeham at New College. It exists nowhere outside Oxford except at Haddon Hall, Derbyshire. His plan comprises a quire and short nave under one continuous roof; the nave being flanked by aisles of the same length, and opening out of the nave on either hand by an arcade of two arches. By this device Wykeham provided ample space outside the quire for scholastic disputations; for making the solemn station in front of the great Rood before High Mass, and, what was most practical of all, it afforded space against the east walls of the aisles for at least four altars additional to the customary three which were all that could be contained in a building planned in one pace, to wit the high altar in the quire and two against the screen, one altar on each side of the quire entrance. The New College arrangement proved so convenient that it was adopted at All Souls, at Magdalen, and probably at St. Mary's College, in the fifteenth century, and in 1518 the chapel of Queen's College (plate I and fig. 3), thitherto a plain parallelogram, was brought by the addition of a two-bayed nave and aisles into conformity with the Wykehamite plan. The latter is on no account to be confounded with the purely transeptal form followed in Merton College chapel, some forty years after New College chapel was built. The next and only purely transeptal ante-chapel was that of Oriel College. The chapels of Wadham and

Brasenose exhibit anomalies, due to a confusion between the Wykehamite and the transeptal plans (see fig. 3). The bell-tower is peculiar to the Merton chapel, which was a parochial church, and to those colleges which obtained special exception from parochial jurisdiction, such as New College, Magdalen, and Cardinal College (Christ Church).

Cloisters, again, were introduced into colleges which had secured the right of sepulture. Wykeham's was the first college to include a cloister in its scheme, but Wykeham failed to secure logical coherence in his design. It was merely an unattached appendage, and so was Chichele's cloister at All Souls on the north side of the chapel. At Magdalen in 1475 the cloister first became incorporated as part and parcel of the quadrangle (plate vi). Cloisters were to have run round the inner sides of Wolsey's Cardinal College, which, however, he was prevented from completing. The plan was not adopted elsewhere, but some sort of a covered way was found so convenient that, in one form or other, it was introduced into nearly all college buildings of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Late examples are the piazzas at Worcester and Queen's Colleges, and in the new buildings at Magdalen and All Souls. Safeguarding the contents of libraries against earth-damp was so important that until the erection of the Codrington library in the eighteenth century at All Souls, no library in Oxford was installed on the ground floor. The piazza under Laud's library at St. John's College (plate iv), is the finest example of the seventeenth century in Oxford. Another requisite that had to be provided in the days before the advent of banks was a strong room for the safe custody of money, plate and the common seal, together with the archives and documents bearing seals. At New College the splendid muniment tower, remaining to this day precisely as the founder erected it, gave the lead which nearly all the subsequent founders followed. An audit room or bursary for the transaction of business became especially necessary for colleges possessed of property and landed estates. The real author of the three-sided plan instead of a quadrangle was a Cambridge man, Dr. Caius, but Wren in 1665 undertook to build a new quadrangle at Trinity in Oxford with the Machiavellian intention of cheating the subscribers by giving them only three sides of a square.

If the erection of Wykeham's New College in the closing years of the fourteenth century marked the first great epoch in college building, Wadham College (plate iii) in the early part of the seventeenth century inaugurated the second epoch. The plan of Wadham (erected from 1610-13) is absolutely formal and symmetrical, a quadrangle with two wings projecting at the back. Its most characteristic feature, a "frontispiece" in the middle of a series of flanking windows absolutely uniform, for hall and chapel, without distinction, was afterwards repeated at Oriel, University and Queen's Colleges. The fashion thus prevailed for a century from the time of its first introduction.

Many colleges by Loggan's time (1675) had developed into self-contained and self-supplying establishments comprising orchards, kitchen gardens, farmyards, stables, breweries and bakehouses; but the necessity of devoting all available space to purely educational purposes caused such outbuildings gradually to become extinct in modern times.

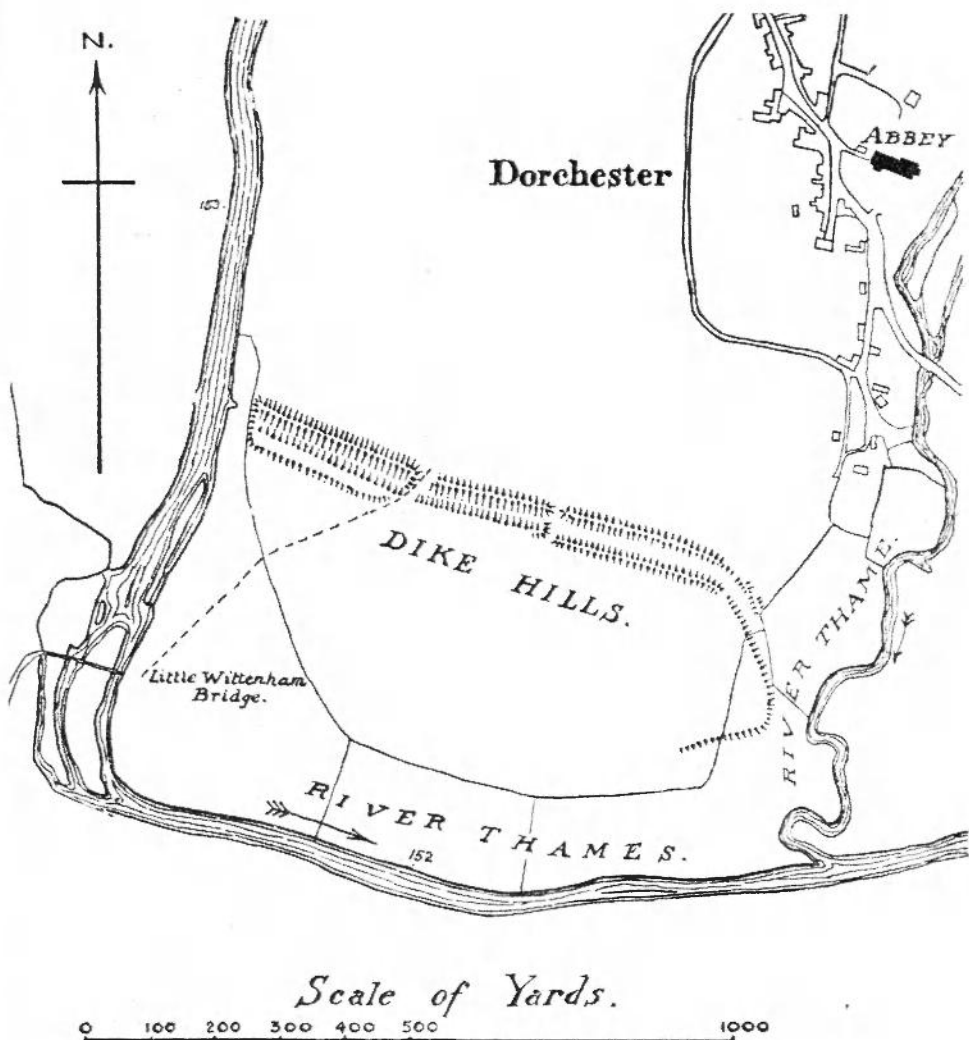


FIG 4. EARTHWORK AT DORCHESTER, OXON.

Wednesday, 20th July.

The excursions to places outside the city of Oxford commenced with an hour's motor ride to Dorchester.

Professor Boyd Dawkins made some preliminary remarks PREHISTORIC on the importance of Dorchester in prehistoric and Roman DORCHESTER times. He pointed out that its story extends far back into the past and is closely connected with the prehistoric inhabitants of the district. First of all, there is a Roman villa and other buildings,

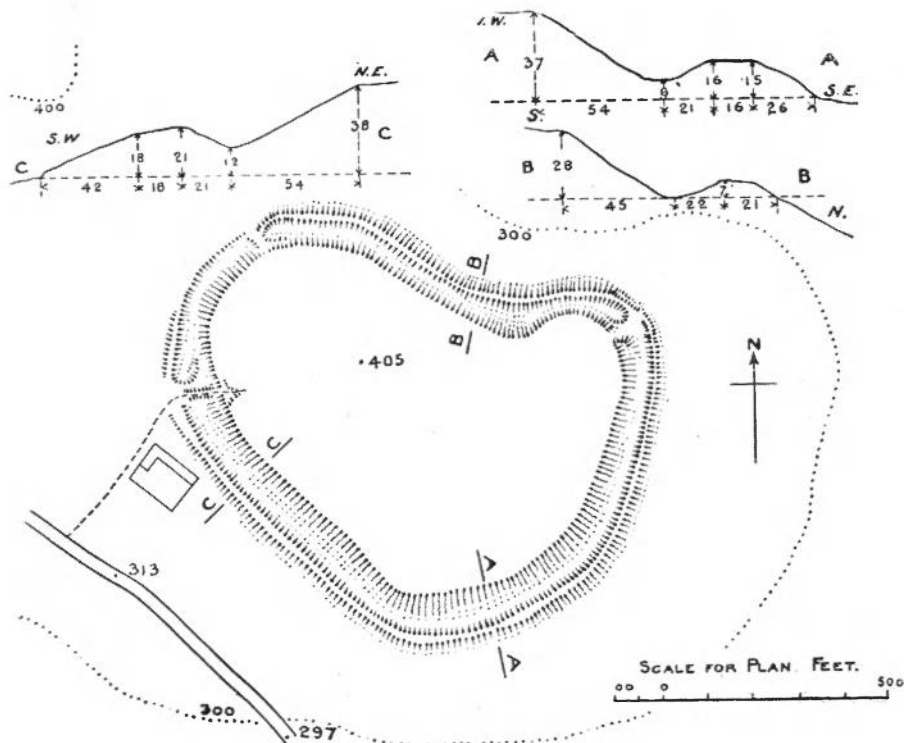








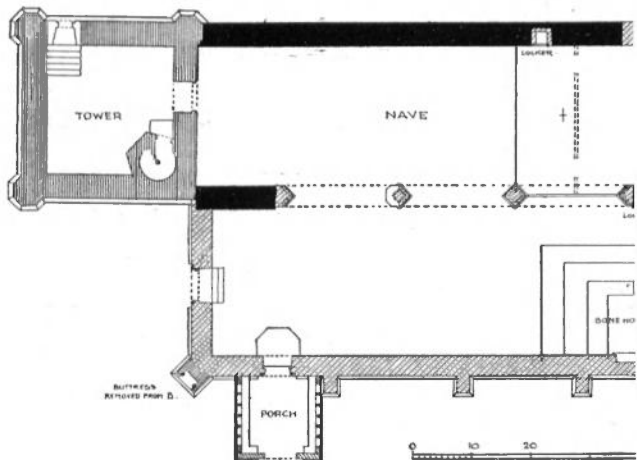
FIG. 5. EARTHWORK AT SINODUN, BERKSHIRE.

and a Roman road on the present site of the town. Then, on the outskirts and occupying the angle between the Thames and the Thame there is the old prehistoric Dorchester, with its great ramparts and fosses cutting across from one river to the other, and constituting a fort of very great strength (fig. 4). It belongs to the prehistoric iron age, and in dredging operations close by, articles with the characteristic ornament of that age have been obtained. The bronze swords also found, may perhaps imply that it was occupied as far back as the bronze age. However that may be, the site was inhabited until the building of Roman Dorchester. There

DATES.

	12th century.
	13th do
	14th do, early
	14th do, late
	15th do
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CLOISTER.



THE ABBEY CHURCH, DORCHESTER. OXFORDSHIRE.

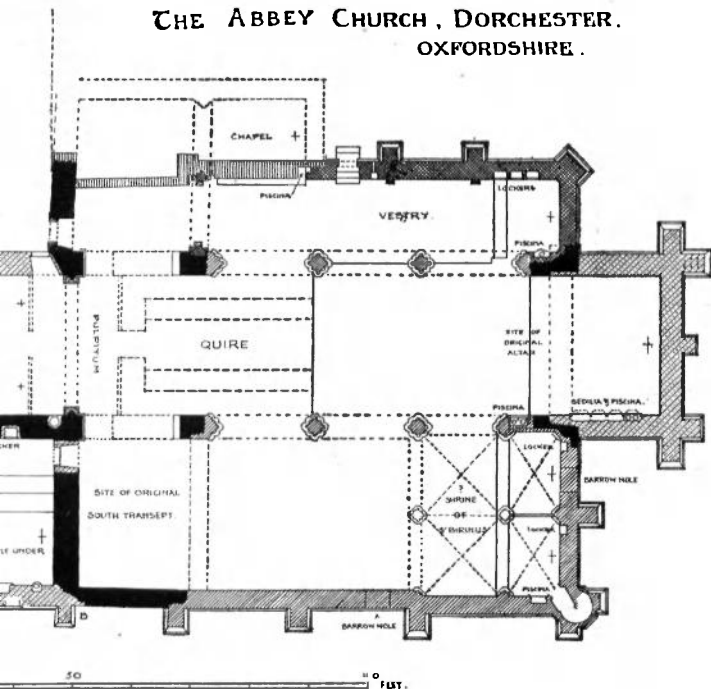


FIG. 6.

are other prehistoric fortresses in the neighbourhood. About three-quarters of a mile to the south is Sinodun, a hill fort overlooking the Thames with two ramparts and two fosses (fig. 5). It is a curious coincidence that at Dorchester, Dorset, there is a similar series of fortresses. First, there is the Roman on the line of the river, and about three-quarters of a mile away and also on the river, there is the Dorchester of the prehistoric iron age; while Maiden castle, one of the most astonishing and perfect forts of the prehistoric iron age, crowns a chalk hill some three miles away. Professor Boyd Dawkins added that though the party had come to Dorchester mainly to hear the story of a Norman church, it was well to realise that the history of the district goes back many centuries before that story began. It should also be noted that Wallingford, to be visited shortly, was also a Roman fort of the usual rectangular shape, and like the prehistoric Dorchester intended to command the waterway of the Thames.

The church is of unusual arrangement. Mr. W. H. DORCHESTER St. John Hope dated the beginning of the first building to ABBEY 634, when St. Birinus (a missionary sent by pope Honorius) CHURCH. built a church on the site, and converted to christianity

Cynegils, king of Wessex, and soon after the majority of his people. Of the first church nothing was known; it possibly survived the ravages of the Danes and continued in being until the eleventh century. The next most important date is 1075, when the Council of London ordained that certain episcopal sees, including that at Dorchester, should be transferred to more populous centres. Remigius, a Norman prelate, was the last bishop to hold office at Dorchester; he transferred his see to Lincoln in 1085. The secular clergy, however, remained behind until in 1140 Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, converted the establishment into an abbey of Black or Austin canons. As the latter lived according to rule, the constitution of the church was changed. The building was consequently divided between the parishioners and the canons. Whether the Austin canons commenced to build a church immediately after their arrival Mr. Hope said he could not tell for certain; anyhow, they soon reconstructed practically the entire church. The religious house went on until 1536, when it was permanently suppressed. The buildings were however bought by a wealthy citizen, Richard Beaufort, for 140*l.* and he presented them to the parish. Very little is known, according to Mr. Hope, of the history of this abbey between the times of its foundation and suppression. The church was beyond question originally without aisles, though of cruciform shape (fig. 6). There is at present only one arch at the crossing, and it was difficult to believe that there was not one to the east of it. The existing structure dates from the third quarter of the twelfth century, to which period the north wall of the nave, the western sides of the transepts, the north and south and west arches of the crossing, the lower part of the south wall of the old transept and the eastern angles of the original presbytery belong. These all form part of a long cruciform church without aisles, with perhaps an apsidal chapel east of each transept. In the thirteenth century, probably in connexion with the translation of the relics of St. Birinus in 1224, an aisle was added to the north of the presbytery and new chapels built east of the transept. Probably a corresponding aisle was

erected about the same time on the south side of the quire, but all traces of it have disappeared. Although there does not seem to have been a tower in the middle of the church, the crossing was probably surmounted by a belfry, perhaps a wooden structure of some sort. This seems to have fallen late in the thirteenth century and ruined the arcades of the presbytery. Only on some such supposition, said Mr. Hope, can their rebuilding about 1300 be explained. In the course of the work opportunity was found to build for a new shrine of St. Birinus a large chapel on the south-east, which was later continued westward as a broad aisle with its outer wall in line with the transept end.

About 1320 the parishioners began to think that something ought to be done for the enlargement and beautification of their portion of the church. But as the monastic cloister ran outside the north wall of their nave they had to rest content with building to the south an aisle as wide and as long as their nave. In doing so the graveyard was seriously encroached on, so they provided a bone-hole underneath their new altar to receive such human bones as were disturbed in the work. This is often described wrongly as the crypt; the opening in the wall down which any bones found could be thrown is still to be seen outside. A square bay was added about the middle of the fourteenth century to the east of the presbytery, a small wooden porch south of the nave in the fifteenth century, and early in the seventeenth century the western tower was added, but whether in place of an older one cannot now be said. The fittings are with one or two exceptions the work of Mr. Butterfield. Mixed up with the modern glass are numerous fragments of the ancient. The east window is divided into two by a solid stone buttress for the greater part of its height; but the present wheel window which fills the entire top (the solid masonry stopping below it) is a modern reconstruction. Mr. Hope suggested that as the ground sloped eastwards an extra buttress was required for supporting the east wall. The window to the north of it is the celebrated Jesse; while that to the south also contains most interesting carvings on the mullions, apparently part of the story of St. Birinus. Under it are the richly-decorated sedilia and piscina, the former having at their backs three curious small windows. In the south quire aisle are four remarkable altar tombs and two brasses. The two chapels in this aisle had vaulting springing from central pillars; this was reproduced by Sir George Gilbert Scott in his restoration. In architectural details, as Mr. Hope pointed out, the church is a perfect museum, and few buildings contain such beautifully-moulded arcades or such a fine and interesting series of windows. Those of the added eastern bay are almost unique in the series of sculptures which are worked in with the mullions and tracery. The church retains few of the ancient fittings beyond parts of the stalls, and its well-known Norman lead font with figures of the eleven apostles round the sides, but there is an extensive series of monuments, several with effigies. The vigorous altar tomb of an unknown armed knight offers ground for speculation as to whether he is meant to be drawing or sheathing his sword. In a wire cage in the nave are parts of the canopy of the fourteenth-century shrine-base of St. Birinus recovered from the blocking of the north transept doorway.

ST. After an ample inspection of this very beautiful church
LEONARD'S the party resumed its journey to Wallingford. Here St.
CHURCH, Leonard's church was visited. It consists of a nave with
WALLING- modern south aisle and western tower, and a square chancel
FORD. with eastern apse, both entered by richly-worked arches with
 peculiar decoration. The Rev. J. E. Field, who described the building,
 quoted the view of the late Mr. J. Park Harrison¹ that the older parts
 of the building were of very early date, possibly of Canute's time.
 Mr. Park Harrison based his opinion on various considerations: from the
 marks of fire on the stonework he assumed that the church had shared
 the fate of Wallingford, burnt by Sweyn in 1006; that the walls were
 unusually high for a Norman building of this size, and that the ragstone
 arch of the Romanesque window in the chancel was turned from a centre
 some three inches below the impost and with a span wider than the distance
 between the jambs; further he had found the ornamentation of the arches
 and the dots in the diaper-work to correspond with those in manuscripts
 dating from about the year 1000. Besides the very lofty and richly
 ornamented arches of the chancel and apse, there are some interesting
 features of early date to be seen outside; namely, herringbone flint-work
 and traces of small windows high in the wall of the nave, a window and
 traces of a second in the south wall of the chancel, and in the same wall
 a curious doorway with wooden frame and angular head, converted inside
 into an early English sedile and uncovered outside about 1870; also the
 foundations of the original apse of less regular form seen outside the base of
 the new semicircular apse, which with the aisle and tower had been rebuilt
 in 1849.

Mr. Field also mentioned a tradition that the church had been burned
 in 1646 by Cromwell's soldiers at the time of the siege. The survival of
 the fourteenth-century roof to the chancel, until its rebuilding, shews
 that the fire, if it occurred, did not extend to this part.

A discussion as to the antiquity of the church ensued, in which Mr. Hope,
 from the lateness of plan and style, expressed his opinion that the church
 could not be earlier than the end of the eleventh century, and was probably
 co-eval with the castle.

After luncheon, by permission of the Misses Hedges,
WALLING- a visit was paid to Wallingford castle, which dates from the
FCRD time of the Conqueror. Here again the Rev. J. E. Field
CASTLE. acted as guide. A modern garden and other disturbing
 factors made it difficult to distinguish the lines of the original earthworks.
 Little now remains but the mount with some fragments of buildings. The
 bailey appears to have had two ditches, and outside these runs the rect-
 angular Saxon earthwork which encloses the town.

After an inspection of the site the party drove in motor-cars to Ewelme.
EWELME. Upon their arrival the members were met by Professor
 Osler, who described the quadrangular brick building known
 as Ewelme Hospital, entered through a brick archway of decidedly Flemish
 character. It has a direct connexion with Chaucer, the poet, for his

¹ *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, xlvii, 135.

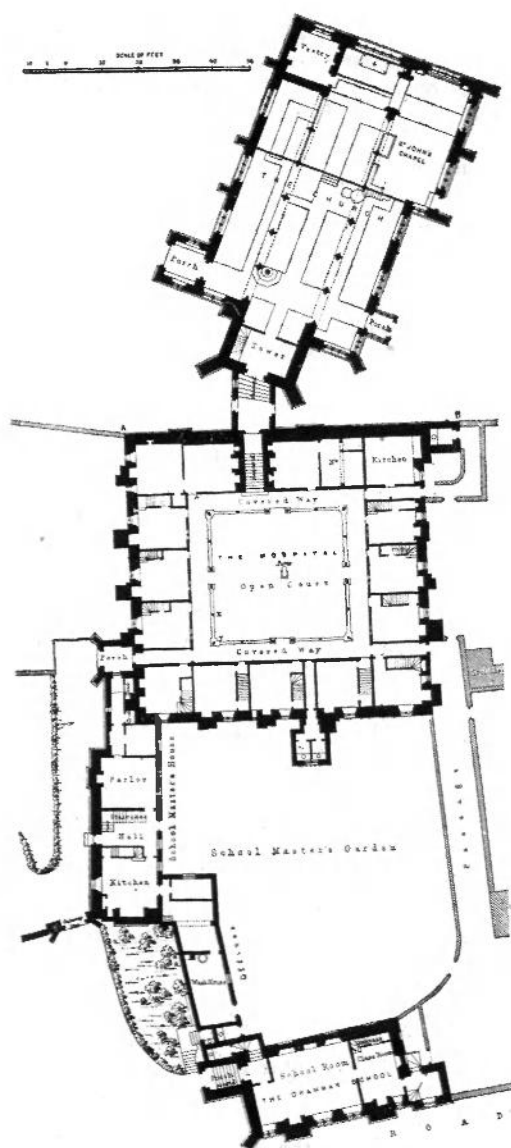


FIG 7. EWELME CHURCH, HOSPITAL AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

son Thomas obtained the manor here through marriage. His only child Alice had for her second husband William de la Pole, duke of Suffolk, who was one of the prominent warrior-statesmen of the day. He became exceedingly unpopular on account of the ceding of the French provinces, and was murdered in 1450, on his way to the continent, his enemies having procured sentence of exile against him. The three principal benefactions with which the name of himself and his wife will always be associated are the church, the hospital, and the grammar school. In 1437 the king granted a licence to the earl and countess (as they were then) to found an almshouse, to be called God's house, for the support of two chaplains and thirteen poor men. The allowance given to the almsmen was first 12*d.* per week; in 1634 it was raised to 2*s.* in 1860 to 9*s.* and in 1873 to 10*s.* The masters until the Reformation were in orders. From the time of James I the mastership has been vested in the Regius Professor of Medicine. The buildings of the almshouse form a quadrangle; each occupant has a sitting room and bedroom, and a piece of garden. The almsmen have to attend a daily service in St. John's chapel in the adjacent church, where formerly their duty was to pray for the souls of the founders. The existing hospital records fall into four groups, and are preserved in the Bodleian Library. First, the fourteenth-century grants of various manors to the De la Poles, numbering in the library from six to nineteen; the earliest is 1358. Second, the royal licences with the seals attached; the licence to found the hospital is dated 3rd July, 1437; their library numbers are twenty to twenty-four. Third, the beautifully written and illuminated copy of the statutes, which is number twenty-six, and is hung between two glasses in the muniment room. Fourth, the court rolls, the audit accounts and the stewards' accounts of the manors and of the hospital, numbers thirty to thirty-five. These are of great interest, as they give in many places the values of stock and the wages.

The grammar school, which was founded at the same time, was kept up until 1810, when the Rev. D. G. Faithful was appointed. Although he never resided here he held the position for sixty-three years. On his death no appointment was made. The school-house is now used as the village school, and is one of the most successful in Oxfordshire. Like the hospital it is built of brick. The property of the estate is now under the control of the Charity Commissioners, and is administered by twelve trustees. In 1445 the total receipts were 108*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* in 1500 they were 173*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* in 1600 176*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* in 1700 383*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* in 1800 250*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* in 1850 1,195*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* while last year these total receipts amounted to over 4,000*l.* In 1873 the Charity Commissioners decided that a third of the net yearly income should be applied to educational purposes. The trustees now offer this money in scholarships, a certain number of which are limited to the children of tenants.

The party then proceeded to the church, a handsome building entered through the tower at the west end. A description of the interior was given by Mr. Aymer Vallance, who remarked that the small covered passage at the west end connecting the almshouses with the tower had two doorways open to the ground in each side wall. These were made in order that it might be possible for processions to make a complete circuit of the exterior of the church when required. Thus in ratifying the foundation



LOGGAN'S VIEW OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE (1675).

in 1463 of a collegiate establishment at Cobham church, Kent, the bishop expressly stipulated that the buildings for the residence of the staff were not to be placed so close to it as to interfere with the procession way. The oldest part, he said, is the west tower arch, all the rest having been rebuilt in the fifteenth century through the munificence of the duke and duchess of Suffolk. In the north-west part of the nave is a very beautiful font and richly canopied font cover; the latter has unfortunately been restored and varnished. The church is thought by some people to have been copied from the church of the Suffolk family at Wingfield. At any rate it possesses a feature familiar enough in East Anglia (as also in the west of England), a feature of which there is only one other example in Oxfordshire, namely screens extending right across the church from side to side. The screens at Ewelme are of the fifteenth century, and were erected almost contemporarily with the church, but before the rood-loft. The latter, an afterthought, was entered at the north end. The screen is a remarkable one, because of the fact that the uprights beneath the tracery consist, not of wood, but of wrought-iron bars, let into wooden caps and bases. Unhappily the screen separating chancel from nave was cut down some 27 inches in 1843, thereby destroying its continuity. It was designed to stretch in an unbroken level across the whole church, 46 feet. Its proper height can be gauged from the screen across the south aisle which has not been touched. When the screen was cut down the whole was also painted and grained to imitate oak. It was only by accident in 1906 that it was shewn to be really fifteenth-century work. The rector then immediately took steps to remedy the damage by clearing off the yellow graining from the rood-screen and south screen, and in doing so he found traces of the original colour.

Of very high interest are two tombs in the south chapel, namely (1) that of Thomas Chaucer and his wife, with brasses attached, and (2) that of their daughter Alice, duchess of Suffolk, co-founder of the hospital. Mr. Vallance was strongly of opinion that the latter first stood elsewhere, and detached, most probably before the altar of the south chapel. When the chapel itself was enlarged by her son the tomb of duchess Alice appears to have been moved, possibly to make way for an intended tomb of his own.

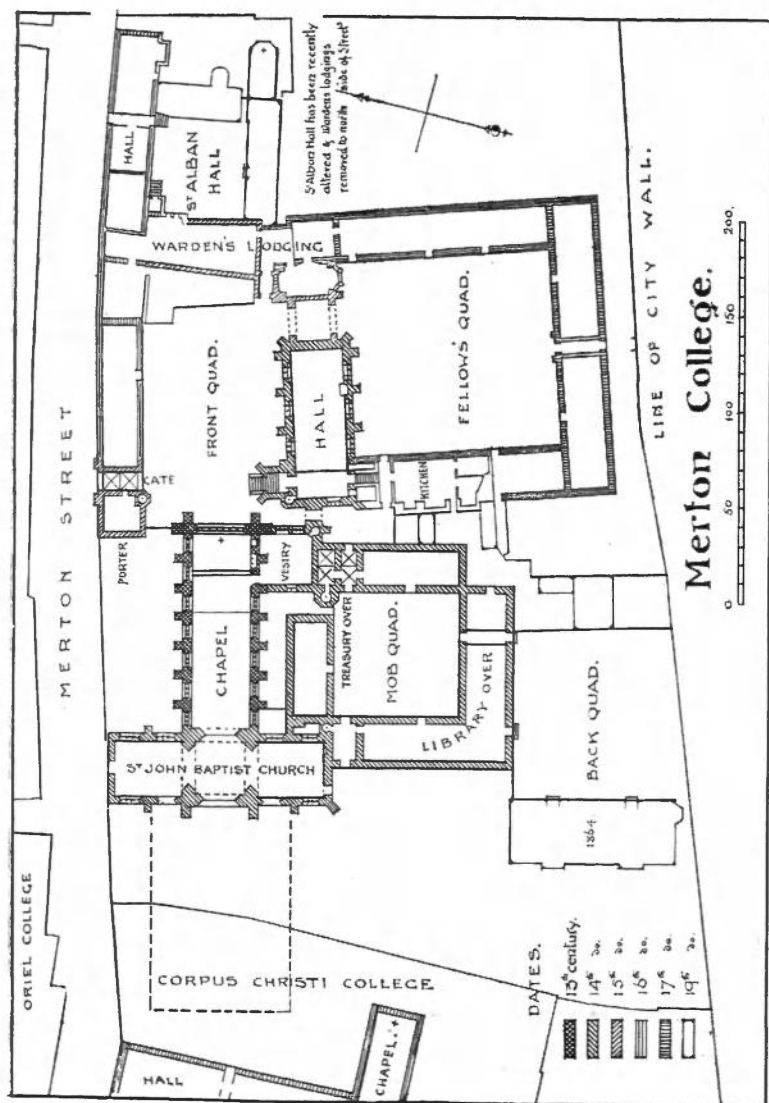
The duchess's tomb suffered severe curtailment in being moved to its present position in an opening in the wall between the chancel and south chapel. The panels do not stand in their original order, and the ends were hacked away in order to make the tomb fit into the confined space. The elaborate stone canopy above is forty or fifty years later in date, and according to Mr. Vallance was probably introduced to mask the signs of the wall having been cut away to make an arched opening for the tomb. The eight wooden figures of angels on the upright shafts are older than the canopy, and are extremely rare; they measure from 22 inches to 24 inches in height. From the marks of attachment at the back he supposed that the figures at one time belonged to some other structure, for if the canopy had been designed as a complete whole the angels would have been carved in stone in continuation with the shafts. The figure of the duchess is life size, and is of alabaster, which might have been quarried at Chellaston, Derbyshire, and worked in Nottingham. The figure itself is most beautiful and dignified; on the left arm is the Garter. Beneath the effigy lies a

cadaver. The inscription round the tomb is, in the opinion of Mr. Vallance, probably a fraudulent one of some date subsequent to the original construction of the tomb; he based this belief on the fact that it is inaccurate historically, and also its wording does not correspond with the customary wording and spelling of the fifteenth century.

After an opportunity had been given for the large party to look over the church with its fifteen or twenty brasses, the old woodwork, a finely carved oak ceiling in the south chapel, and the screens, a move was made to the rectory where tea was served in a marquee. Before leaving Professor Boyd Dawkins proposed a vote of thanks to Professor Osler both for his hospitality and for his account of the hospital. Before getting into the motor conveyances for the return to Oxford a hasty visit was paid to the curious fifteenth-century grammar school, which is connected with the hospital.

At the evening meeting a paper was read by Mr. Aymer
 EVENING MEETING. Vallance on the buildings of Merton College, in view of
 a visit thereto on the following day.

Having stated that the college was founded by Walter de Merton in 1274, Mr. Vallance first dealt with the chapel. This building, he said, consisted of a quire and transept, and was left unfinished, being without a nave (see plate 11, figs. 3, 8 and 9). The quire is the oldest part. In 1277 the high altar was dedicated, and the founder died and bequeathed funds with the express purpose of completing the building. The scheme of decoration in the windows is very effective, though the appearance of the east window is spoilt by the yellow glass, which was inserted in 1702. Some interesting indentures, printed in the proceedings of the Institute, relate to the erection of the rood-screen, and are dated 11th August, 1486. The screen was to be ornamented with images at least two feet in height, and the subject was left for selection by the warden or his representative. In 1488 two altars were set up and consecrated, one on each side of the quire entrance, and over them were placed carved images. The decoration of the rood-loft in colour was begun in 1490 and finished in 1491. The quire stalls were first set up in 1394, remodelled and painted between 1491 and 1497 with full-length figures of prophets and saints. At a later date, c. 1670, the stalls, notwithstanding that the woodwork was in an excellent state of preservation, were taken down and transferred to the ante-chapel. The screen, not the original one, but a Renaissance substitute, having been removed in 1851, an attempt was made in 1887 to re-construct it, but many of the pieces were found to be missing. The attempt was abandoned, and the parts were once more stored away, and fragments were given to All Saints' church in 1891. The paving of the quire floor with black and white squares in 1671 was the occasion of much disturbance of ancient stones and brasses; but the new paving was a handsome ornament. In 1854 it was spoilt by Butterfield. The chapel being finished, was solemnly dedicated in 1424. It was at the same time a parish church, and is therefore the only college chapel which contains a font. The ancient library was built by bishop Rede of Chichester. The dormers were added in the seventeenth century. The original entrance to the college appears to be situated in some buildings, afterwards incorporated with the college on the east side of Mob quadrangle. Over the principal entrance, erected



c. 1416, are carved figures of Henry III, the founder, and an interesting representation of St. John preaching in the wilderness. The hall standing east and west, opposite the common gate, is perhaps earlier in date than the chapel. The ironwork of the hall door is the oldest and finest in Oxford, and is almost entirely authentic. In 1872 the hall underwent complete transformation at the hands of Sir Gilbert Scott. East of the hall is an arched passage handsomely vaulted, and bearing the arms of Henry VII, surrounded by signs of the zodiac. In 1643, Mary, consort of Charles I, occupied a suite of rooms at the college. The lecturer afterwards spoke of the Fellows' quadrangle, and slides were shown of this and the old city wall. Proceeding, Mr. Vallance said that adjoining the college formerly stood St. Alban Hall, which was rebuilt in 1600. In 1882 St. Alban Hall was incorporated with Merton College, and two arches were made to afford connexion between the two courts. The final alteration and demolition was begun in 1904, and by 1907 the whole of the ancient building, except part of the shell in front, was swept away. That was an act of vandalism as unnecessary as any ever perpetrated in Oxford. St. Alban Hall was destroyed because it was alleged to have been insanitary; but, instead of making it sanitary, any amount of money had been spent on the ostentatious buildings which had been substituted for the old.

Thursday, 21st July.

MERTON COLLEGE. The day's visits were confined to places in Oxford. A beginning was made at Merton College, where Mr. Aymer Vallance, who had described the buildings on the preceding evening (see page 340), indicated on the spot the principal points of interest referred to in his paper.

The irregularity of the front court, not a true quadrangle, was pointed out (plate 11). In the ante-chapel Mr. Vallance drew attention to two interesting monuments, viz. those of Sir Thomas Bodley and of Sir Henry Savile. The lower part of the last named comprises a pair of panels with contemporary views of Merton and Eton Colleges. The latter is of peculiar interest as being the earliest known view of Eton. Outside the west end of the chapel Mr. Vallance drew attention to the blocked-up arches which were provided to open into the aisles of the nave; the large western arch, designed to open into the nave itself, but subsequently walled up and occupied by a large fifteenth-century window; and the weathermoulds which testify to the intended position of the nave and aisle roofs. To illustrate this point, which it is impracticable to shew by photography, Mr. F. E. Howard has kindly prepared an elevation to scale (fig. 9). The party spent some time in the library, examining the ancient fittings with the arrangements for chained books, and the elaborate plaster work at the east and north ends of the galleries.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE. Next the members visited Queen's College, where they were met by the Rev. J. R. Magrath, D.D. the Provost, who spoke a few words in the chapel, and exhibited, in the hall, a selection of the college plate, including the fine, but much modernised, drinking horn. The college was founded in 1341, in honour of Philippa, wife of Edward III, but the whole of the present



LOGGAN'S VIEW OF MERTON COLLEGE (1675).

MERTON COLLEGE.
 OXFORD
 SKETCH ELEVATION.
 OF THE WEST END
 OF THE CHAPEL

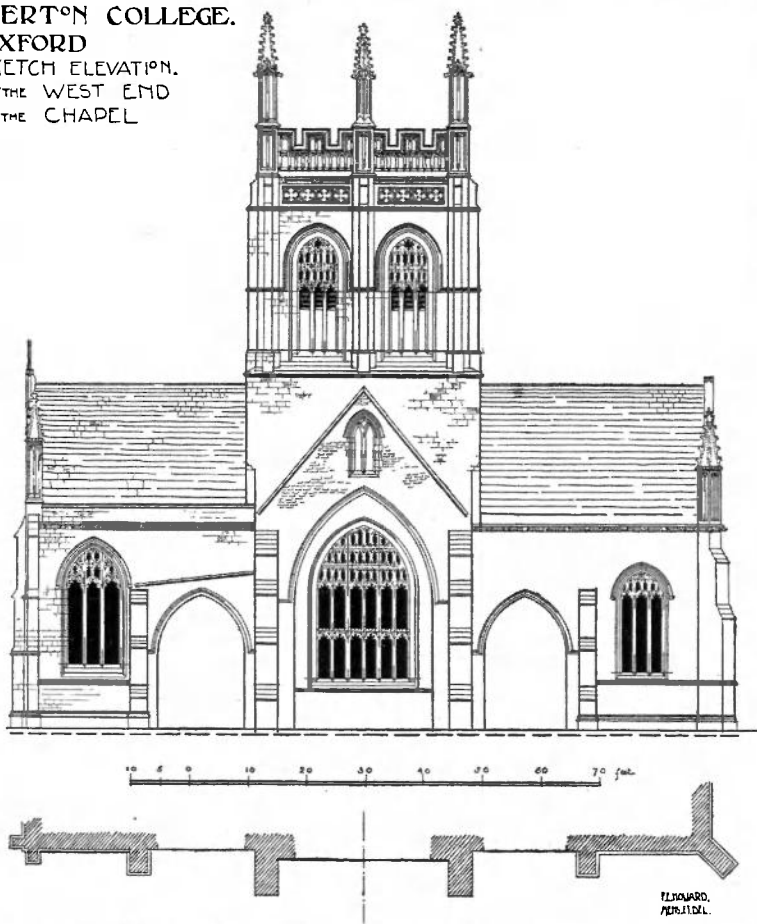


FIG. 9.

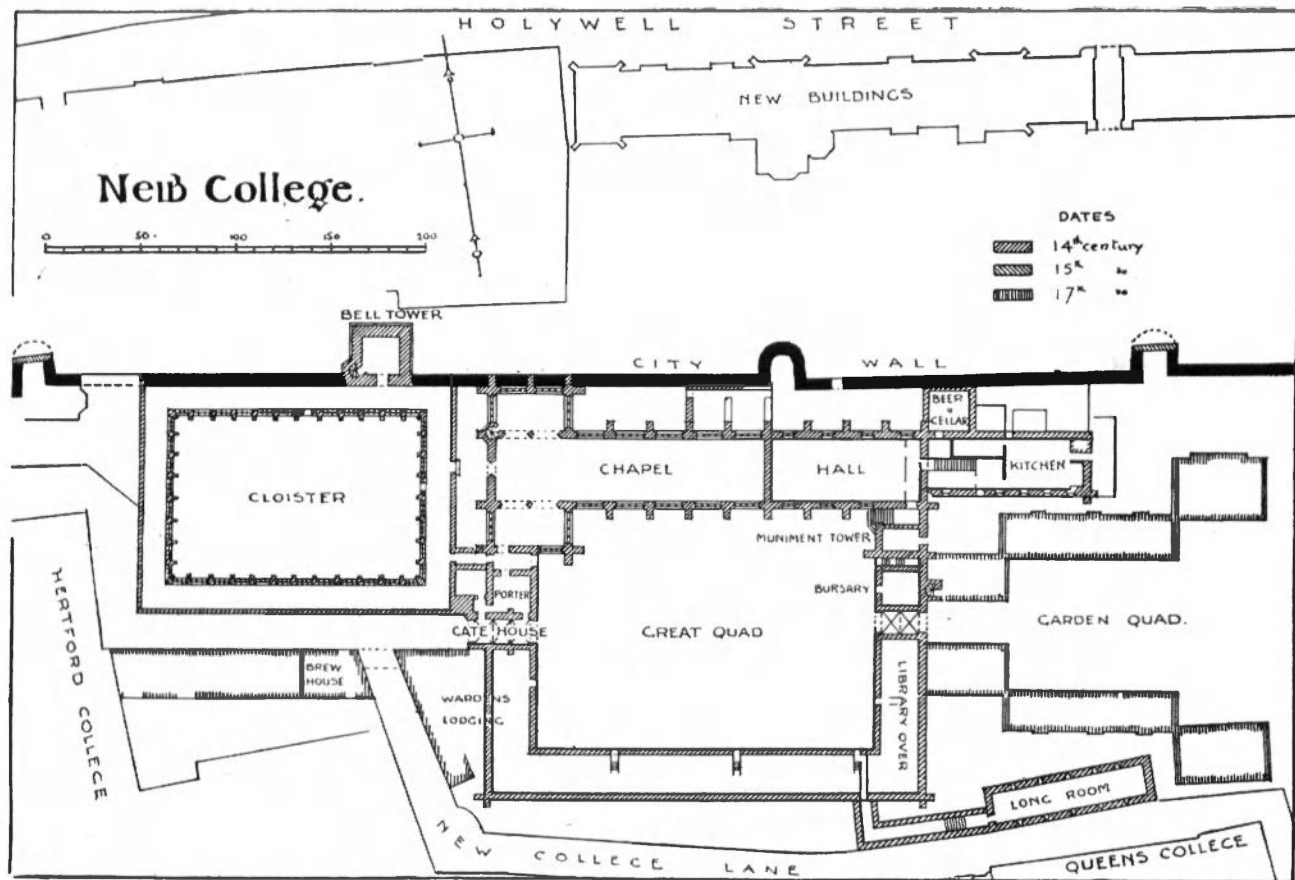


FIG. 10.

buildings date from 1692-1716, by Wren and Hawksmoor. The present front court is arranged on a perfectly formal plan, the dining hall and chapel in a line and of uniform appearance on the north side. Blocks of rooms with a piazza underneath form the east and west sides, while the piazza alone is continued along the fourth and south side, in the middle of which is an entrance, surmounted by an open cupola containing a statue of queen Caroline (1735). In the flagged path which leads thence across the green two arrow-heads, cut in the stone, mark the position of the western entrance of the mediaeval chapel, destroyed in 1719-1722 (see plate 1.)

ST. PETER'S IN THE EAST. The members then walked to the neighbouring church of St. Peter's in the East, where Mr. Lynam made some observations on the early crypt. His remarks will be incorporated in a paper shortly to appear in the *Journal*.

NEW COLLEGE. The party then proceeded to New College (fig. 10) the building of which marked the most important stage in the development of the College plan. Here an admirable account was given by Mr. L. Wickham Legg, M.A. Fellow of the college, an account which would have been remarkable if only for the clearness with which it was given. New College, he said, was founded in 1379 by William of Wykeham, who carried out a scheme larger than anything of the sort which had been attempted up to that time in Oxford. Its official name was the college of St. Mary Winton; it received the name of "New" probably from the fact that it was new compared with the only college which had any really big buildings, namely Merton. The buildings were on a new system, for they had the chapel, the hall, the warden's lodgings, the library and the living rooms of most account grouped round a quadrangle. This was an application of the prevailing monastic arrangement to educational purposes. The buildings were arranged about a quadrangular court, having the chapel and hall on the north and ranges of chambers on the other three sides, with the warden's tower and lodging on the west next the chapel, and the muniment tower on the east next the hall. The kitchen extended eastwards from the hall, and westward of the chapel was a detached cloister, with a belfry on the north built on the site of one of the towers of the city wall, which bounded the college on the north and east. Originally the lodgings about the quadrangle were two-storied only, but the need for more room first led to the formation of attics in the roof, and then about 1690 to the addition of the present embattled story, thereby destroying the general proportions of the quadrangle, more especially by dwarfing the tower of the warden's lodging. In the same century, the present garden quadrangle was added, this work being completed in 1714. It is believed that the architect borrowed his design from the very effective quadrangle at Versailles. The college remained in this condition until the authorities acquired in the nineteenth century a piece of land outside the city wall which had bounded Wykeham's site to the north. There were erected on this site some new buildings from the designs of Sir Gilbert Scott; and these were followed by further additions at the end of last century by Mr. Basil Champneys. The chapel and the hall form the north side of Wykeham's quadrangle. The latter, next after that of Merton, is the oldest hall in Oxford; the walls with their windows are as the founder left them. The panelling round the walls is believed to

have been given by Warham, the last archbishop of Canterbury before the reformation; it is noteworthy for its linen pattern. The roof is quite modern. At the end of the eighteenth century, the old roof being found insecure, Wyatt replaced it with an ordinary ceiling, lowering it ten feet when doing so. About the middle of last century the existing fine roof was put up from the design of Sir Gilbert Scott; the stained glass is of the same date. The pictures in the hall are, with the exception of recent portraits, copies.

At Mr. Legg's request Mr. Hope described the magnificent silver-gilt and enamelled crozier of the founder which was exhibited, with other priceless articles of mediaeval plate, on the table, and gave reasons for believing that the staff had originally belonged to William of Edington, Wykeham's predecessor in the see of Winchester, but had received a new and more splendid enamelled crook after it came into Wykeham's possession. The enamels were very similar in character to those on the recently reconstructed mitre of the founder preserved in the warden's lodging. Mr. Hope likewise offered an explanation of the origin of the peculiar arrangement of the college buildings which Wykeham had introduced into Oxford, and which had no counterpart at Cambridge. Before Wykeham became bishop of Winchester he had been in the king's service as clerk of the works at Windsor castle, and it was partly during his term of office there that the royal lodgings were largely remodelled by Edward III. One of the first works done under his direction was the building of a belfry on the castle wall to the south of the chapel of the Order of the Garter in the lower ward; a belfry which is still standing, though now converted into the house of the governor of the Military Knights. It thus corresponds to the detached bell tower at New College. The royal lodgings in the upper ward at Windsor were rebuilt in the form of two quadrangular courts, and in one of these was a cloister. This had on its south side the chapel, and west of that the hall, chapel and hall being thus end to end in one block just as at New College. Consequently there were to be found at Windsor all the chief buildings of the founder's plan at New College, and there could be little doubt that Wykeham derived his inspiration from Windsor. Mr. Hope said he had advisedly described Wykeham as clerk of the works, since he was in no way an architect in our sense of the word, nor was it likely that Wykeham was the originator of this very common-sense plan. In the patent of his appointment he was called "*clericus operum*," and his chief duty was that of paymaster and keeper of the accounts. The real architect was the master mason, apparently the same William Wynford who is known to have worked for Wykeham at Winchester. Unfortunately the accounts were not arranged as in earlier times, so that it was not possible to pick out the names of the masons and the various people employed. At Windsor the work was organised in a manner similar to the modern contract. The question of the identity of the clerk of works with the work itself was an important one. If William of Wykeham is to be reckoned as an architect, then his predecessors and successors in office at Windsor who were clerks of works (and canons also) must be so reckoned, but no one ever claims for them that they were architects. The poet Geoffrey Chaucer was put in charge of the works of repair on the chapel of St. Edward and St. George at Windsor in the reign of Richard II,

but he was clearly no more an architect than was Wykeham. Mr. Hope thought it was quite possible he brought the architect of Windsor castle along with him to Oxford.

The party left the hall and walked to the chapel, with which it is in perfect alignment. This was the pioneer of all the college chapels having a transept or nave of two bays or ante-chapel. It was erected in 1383. The purpose of this ante-chapel was, as explained by Mr. Aymer Vallance, probably to give accommodation for more altars than would be afforded by the customary quire. Mr. Wickham Legg pointed out the various dates to which the structure and the fittings belonged. Not much of the founder's actual furniture is visible. In the reign of Elizabeth the original reredos against the east wall was hacked to pieces, and what was left was plastered over. Wyatt at the end of the eighteenth century took away the seventeenth-century work and erected in plaster the present screen which covers the entire wall. He maintained that there were sufficient remains to guide him; but Mr. Legg doubted whether he had any other guide than the original partitions between the niches which had been built into the cloister. The existing reredos was executed in stonework under the supervision of Sir Gilbert Scott and Pearson. The history of the quire roof is similar to that of the hall. The founder's roof was removed by Wyatt and replaced by a plaster one of lower pitch. When this was in its turn removed by Scott a great discussion arose as to whether it should be rebuilt at its original pitch. In the end this was done. In the process of the renovations Scott raised the height of the canopies over the stalls, with the result that the legends at the bottom of the windows are now blocked out. The glass in the windows on the south side is seventeenth-century Flemish work, and said to be by Rubens; that in the north is by Peckett of York between 1768 and 1774. The ante-chapel contains brasses and windows of interest. Some of the windows contain fourteenth-century stained glass which was taken out by order of Elizabeth and was afterwards replaced. The pieces were in such confusion that in 1899 the college employed an expert to put together again the fragments as far as possible. The large west window contains the famous translucent glass decorated by Jervais in 1777 from cartoons drawn by Sir Joshua Reynolds. When it was introduced in the eighteenth century the original tracery was taken out where necessary so as to suit the design.¹ The most remarkable brass is that of archbishop Cranley of Dublin, warden from 1383 to 1385.

The visitors then proceeded round the cloisters, into the kitchen, the senior common-room, the beer-cellar with a remarkable ribbed vault, and the garden, seeing the city wall and its bastions which bound its north and east sides, and walked through the wall to the new buildings fronting Holywell Street.

Finally, the warden showed the visitors the different ancient possessions of the college preserved in his study. These consist of the restored mitre of William of Wykeham;² his jewel; his rings; his gloves; a pax; the

¹ "The painted glass in New College Chapel and Hall" was the subject of a paper by Mr. C. Winston, appearing in the *Archaeological Journal*, ix, 29 et seqq; and 120.

² An illustrated monograph on William of Wykeham's mitre appeared in the *Archaeological Journal*, ii, 206, and more recently, from the pen of Mr. Hope, in *Archaeologia*, lx, 472.

lid of a chrismatory; the unicorn's horn or narwhal's tusk; an ancient glass drinking cup; the overmantel, and early fireplace.

The mitre, restored at the suggestion and under the direction of Mr. Hope, has, as far as its parts are concerned, been so admirably described in Mr. Hope's monograph on *The Episcopal ornaments of William of Wykeham*, that the warden did not find it necessary to add anything to that description, contenting himself with pointing out the beauty of the silver-gilt crocketed border, of the pearls which serve as finials, and of the enamels, probably English work, with which its lower portion is adorned, running round the whole of it in a double row.

Very much the same must be said of William of Wykeham's jewel or brooch, which the warden pointed out as one of the earliest known specimens of English jewellery. This represents the Annunciation with the angel on one side and the Virgin on the other of a lily which runs up the centre of the jewel. While two of the precious stones which adorn the brooch are missing, the greater part of them remain intact, and form altogether a most beautiful and a unique possession of the college.

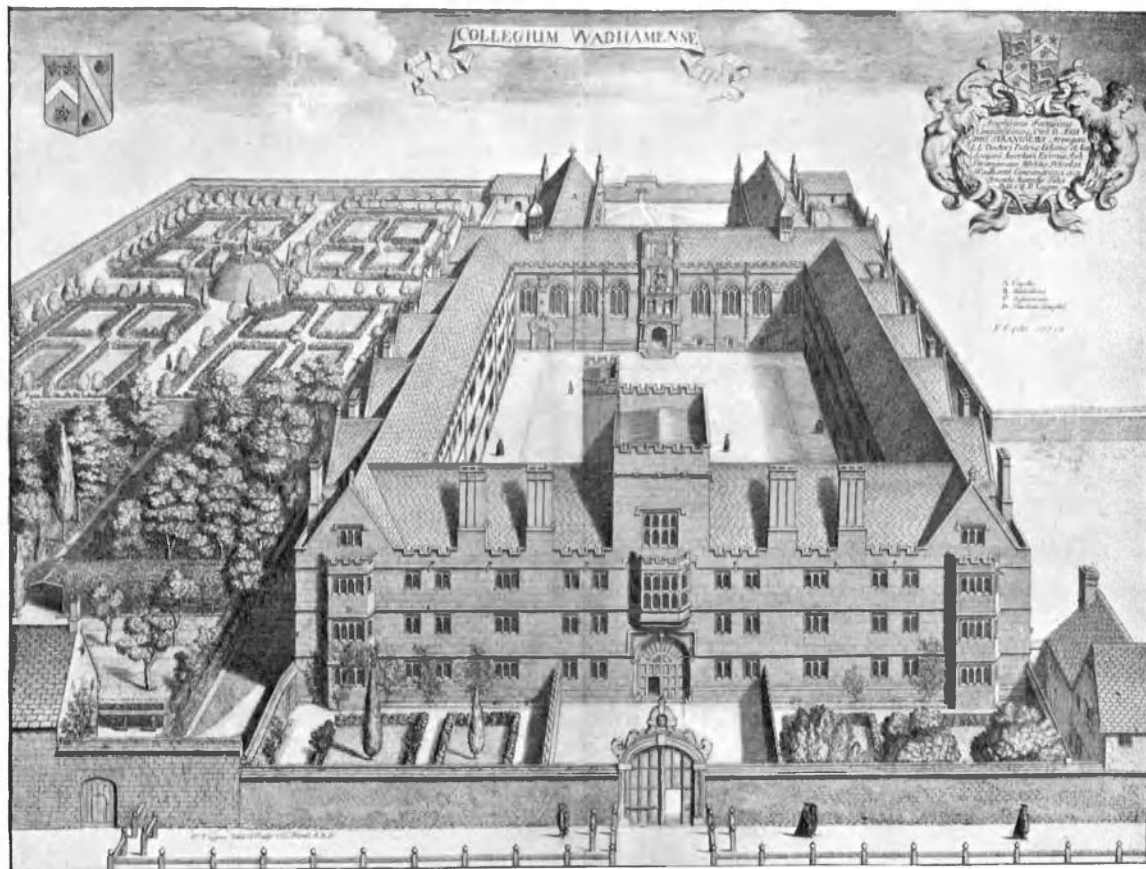
The gloves of William of Wykeham, woven of crimson silk with patterns of gold thread worked upon them, furnish also an interesting specimen of early weaving or knitting. They have been well worn, the parts most in use having been nearly worn through. The gloves formed a regular part of a bishop's dress, being almost always represented in early pictures of bishops.

The great episcopal ring worn over the gloves on the first finger or thumb is a fine massive piece of jewellery richly moulded and chased; the stone set in it seems to be simply a piece of rock crystal to which some colour is imparted by a light-green background. The small ring, often spoken of as a possession of Wykeham, seems too small to have been actually worn by him.

The use of a small silver cover or lid composed of three discs welded together with a hinge attached to the centre one has been the subject of considerable dispute; it is generally held that it formed the lid of a vessel containing oil for ceremonial purposes, the three letters with which the discs are marked in the centre standing for the three kinds of holy oil used, namely, oil of catechumens, oil of the sick, and chrism.

The case also contains a very fine specimen of a pax with a beautifully worked top and internal border, the first crocketed, the second ornamented with several of the roses which William of Wykeham was so fond of introducing. In the Crucifixion which forms the centre of the pax the figures are most carefully and accurately shaped.

The so-called unicorn's horn is the tusk of a narwhal. It does not date from Wykeham's time, but was given to the college some seventy years later. There is a tradition that queen Elizabeth's earl of Leicester, when chancellor of the university, asked the fellows to give it to him in acknowledgment of some service he had done the college. With this request the Fellows refused to comply, alleging that it was a gift received from their founder. They cut off, however, a piece from it, and sent it to Leicester, who had it made into a cup, which he, in common with many of his contemporaries, regarded as a specific against poison. It is said, but on what evidence is unknown, that a cup made out of part of a narwhal's tusk, alleged to have been the property of the earl of Leicester, has been sold at Christy's within the last forty years.



LOGGAN'S VIEW OF WADHAM COLLEGE (1675).

The overmantel is of some interest as a good specimen of Jacobean work, and also as being fairly accurately dated. It contains on one side the arms of New College, on the other the arms of the see of Winchester, together with those of bishop Bilson, sometime fellow of the college, and afterwards bishop of Winchester in the closing years of Elizabeth's reign. The overmantel was erected in the early years of her successor, at which time considerable additions to, and alterations in, the warden's lodgings were effected.

The fireplace itself, a good specimen of early Tudor work, was built into one of the internal walls of the house and was with the similar fireplace at present in the entrance hall, taken out of the wall and placed in its present position when the house was renovated and rearranged in 1903, at the commencement of the present wardenship.

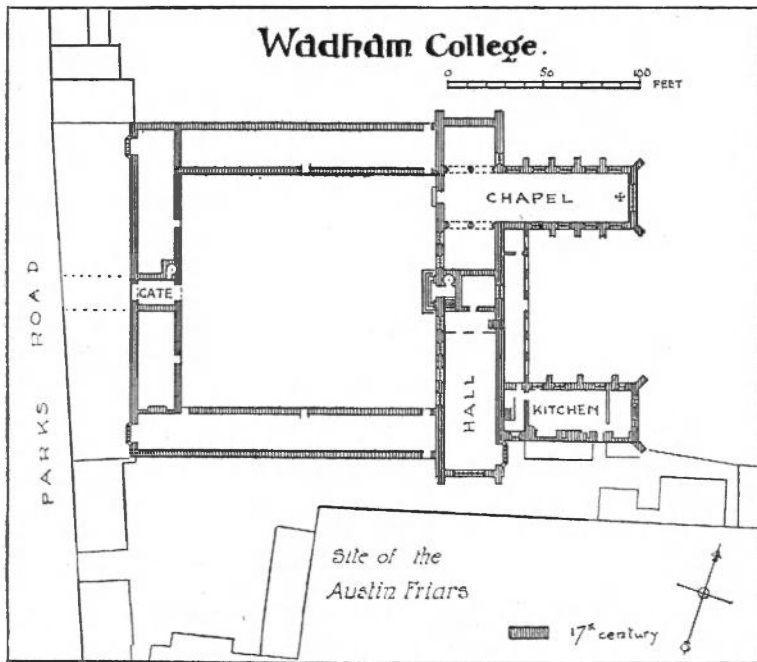


FIG. II.

Of the glass drinking cup no history has been preserved. The incorrect spelling of Wykeham's name and the curious lettering seem to point to its having been made abroad, probably in Holland; while the reproduction of Loggan's print of the college, engraved upon it, fixes the date as not earlier than the year 1675, and the experts who examined it were of opinion that it dated from the early years of the eighteenth century, and was probably Dutch.

WADHAM COLLEGE.

In the afternoon the first college visited was Wadham, described by Mr. Joseph Wells, Fellow of the college. It was founded by Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham, but the buildings were not erected until c. 1610-13, after the death of Nicholas.

The buildings occupy the site of the dissolved Austin friary, but they incorporate none of the ancient buildings. Contrary to Oxford practice, but in conformity with the domestic building of the time, the college was laid out on a perfectly formal and symmetrical plan (plate III and fig. 11). The gatehouse is in the middle of the western range, which forms one side of a square quadrangle, and has opposite to it the hall porch in the middle of the eastern range. The ante-chapel and hall occupy the eastern range of the quadrangle. Behind stretch the quire of the chapel on the north-east and the kitchen, with library over, on the south-east. Between runs a cloister, which led from the chapel to the ancient burial-ground. The work, including the carpentry of the hall and chapel screens, was carried out largely by Somersetshire men, brought here expressly by the foundress. The glass in the east window of the chapel, 1621, by van Linge, should be observed.

Mr. Hope called attention to the remarkable mediaeval aspect of the design and tracery of the quire windows in the chapel, and suggested that the irregularity visible outside in the setting of the jamb-stones, etc. was evidence that the windows had belonged to some older building and been reused. Reference to the building accounts might perhaps settle the question, which was by no means a new one.

Trinity, described by the Rev. H. E. D. Blakiston, D.D.
TRINITY COLLEGE. President of the college, was founded in 1555, by Sir Thomas Pope, on the site of the suppressed Benedictine Durham College. The oldest parts remaining are the buttery, the old bursary, and the library; the last is in the east range of the old quadrangle. The hall, in the west range, was built in 1620, but was much altered internally in the eighteenth century. The chapel, erected 1691-1694, replaces a fifteenth-century building; the carving is the work of Grinling Gibbons. Enclosed in panelling is the founder's tomb, to the left of the altar. Kettell Hall, a picturesque Jacobean house in Broad Street (1616), was acquired from Oriel College in 1882. The iron gates of Trinity College, facing Broad Street, were erected in 1737.

The President conducted the members over the college buildings, explaining which of them belonged to the earlier monastic Durham College, and which were the remains of independent academic halls, and distinguishing between the miscellaneous work and that attributed to Wren. The party also inspected the portraits in the hall and common room, after which they passed out by the garden gate into the garden of St. John's College.

A pause was made at the garden front to listen to an
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE. account by Mr. H. Redfern, F.R.I.B.A. of the way in which he and his workmen are repairing the decayed surface of the stone work. He described the process as being similar to that employed by a dentist for the stopping of a decayed tooth. They found when the creeper had been removed that the state of the stone was very bad indeed in places, the corbels of one of the oriel windows were broken through, and other damage had been done. The original stone had been obtained from the local quarries at Headington. This appears to have been at first of a good quality; but as the demand increased the stone was taken from inferior strata. In addition it often happened, as at St. John's, that it

was not laid with regard to its proper bed. As a consequence of this, as well as owing to the injurious atmospheric conditions, the greater number of old Oxford buildings are to-day scarcely ever entirely free from scaffolding. Mr. Redfern said the decayed parts on the garden front were first cut out; this had to be done most carefully as the building would not stand hammering. When the sound stone was reached the surface was covered by a frontal wall of hand-made roofing tiles bonded into it, which were fixed and faced with lias lime. The broken corbels under the oriel window were drilled through from front to back in situ and copper bolts inserted. Finally the

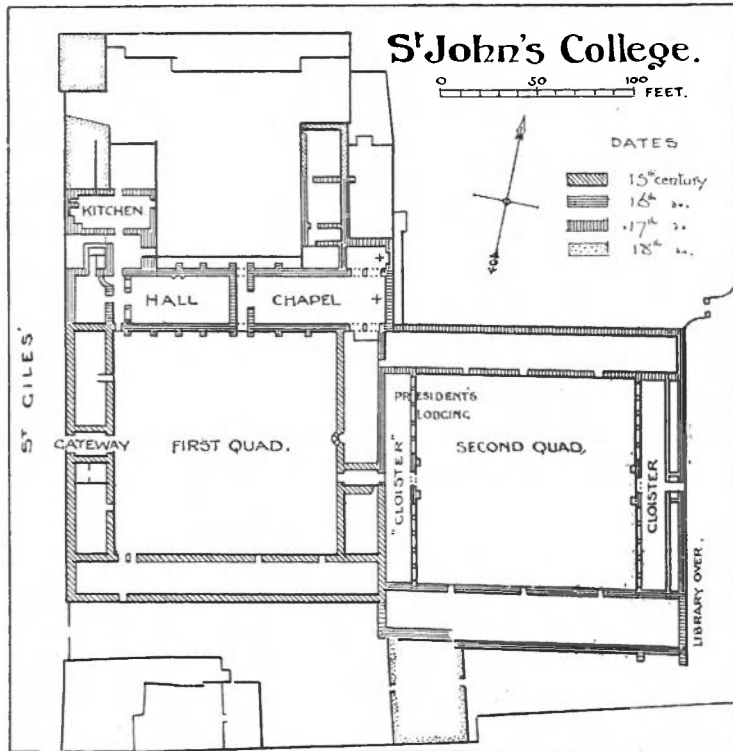


FIG. 12.

whole surface was repeatedly coated with baryta water. The colour, which is not at first in harmony with old work, is expected to become like it in from five to ten years. This process enables Mr. Redfern to claim that not a single stone has been removed and not a single new one inserted.

The members then entered the hall where tea was served, after which Mr. Hutton gave a description of the college. He explained that the college was founded in 1555 by Sir Thomas White, alderman of the city of London and some time lord mayor, on the site of the dissolved Cistercian college of St. Bernard, founded by archbishop Chichele, and dating from 1437. The gate-tower and part of the west front are of 1437. The hall

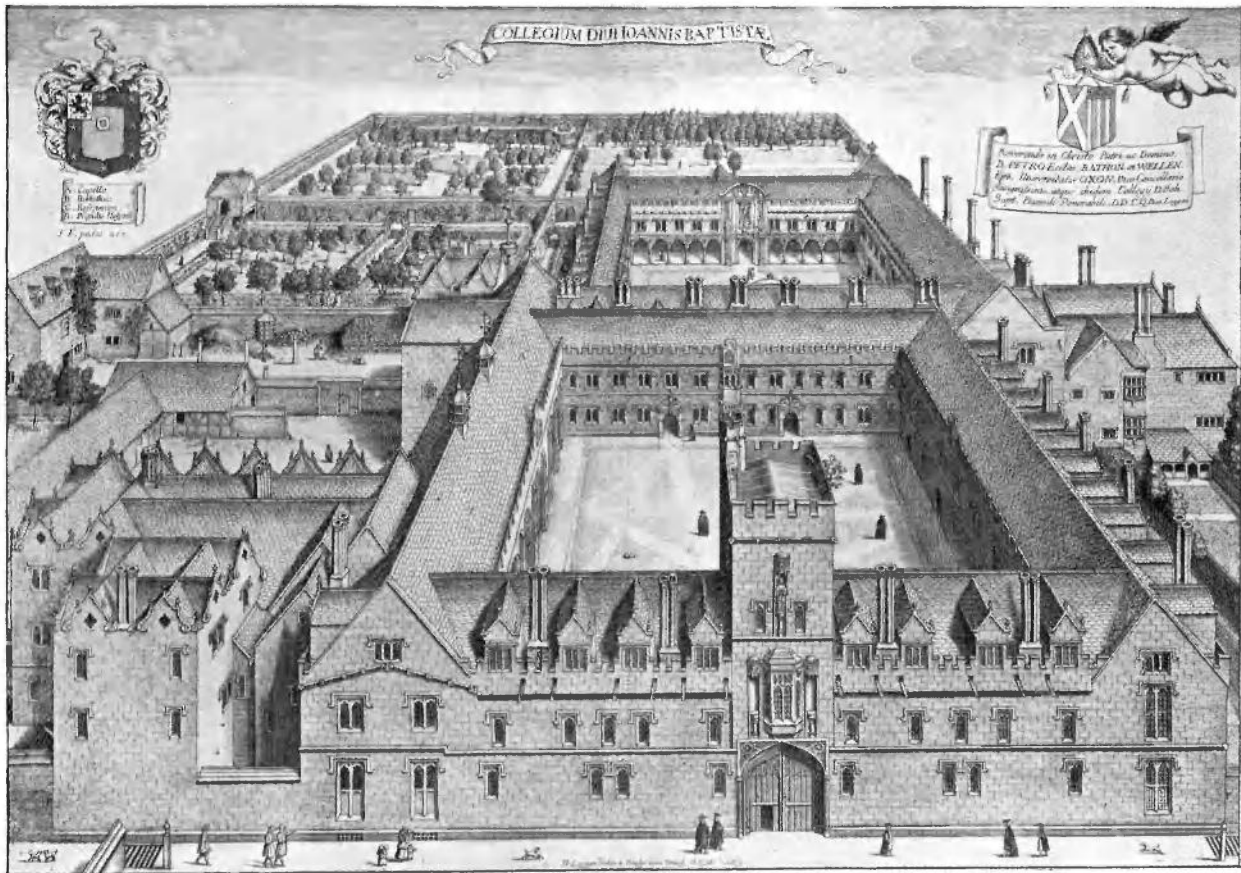
(1502, enlarged in the eighteenth century) and the chapel (1530, and since repeatedly altered), occupy the north side of the front quadrangle. The library, on the first floor of the south range in the second quadrangle, was completed in 1596, but in 1631-1636 archbishop Laud lengthened the library wing, and built the east range, thus completing the second quadrangle. A fine renaissance arcade runs under the east and west ranges. The buildings, great gate, hall and chapel of the Cistercian college of St. Bernard still stood, and still stand (plate iv and fig. 12). It had been given to the new royal foundation of Christ Church, and that house was not sorry to part with a property for which it had no use. The rich merchant, Sir Thomas White, bought it, and straightway set to work. The Crown gave him power to make statutes, and he made them very much on the model of those which William of Wykeham had given long before to his college of St. Mary Winton in Oxford. In time the foundation grew to be fifty fellows and scholars, and when in later years William Lambe had founded one more scholarship the number of fifty-one was complete, which is still commemorated by the ringing of a bell fifty-one times at nine o'clock every evening. Divinity, law and medicine were the favoured studies. One of the fellows was always to be a physician.

Sir Thomas White fell on evil days, and came to live the last years of his life within the walls of his college. He took upon himself, in a real way, the office of governor of his foundation. He watched over its youth, and directed its methods, its manners, and its morals. It was he who gave it its presidents, and not only that, but dismissed them at will; and the first instance of dismissal is significant of the founder's mind.

Alexander Belsire, the first president, was a canon of Christ Church, and held several livings in the neighbourhood of Oxford. He was deposed after four years. William Elye, the second president, was deprived in 1563 for maintaining the pope's authority, and William Stocke, the third, gave up his post (though he retained the headship of Gloucester Hall) for the same cause. Sir Thomas White retained his hold on the college till the last. He died on 12th February, 1567, and was buried under the altar of the chapel (which had been consecrated in 1530, when the Cistercians were still in possession), as he directed, "honestly, without pomp and vainglory."

The college has the unique distinction of supplying two archbishops of Canterbury in succession, William Laud, and William Juxon, who had been successively presidents of St. John's. Laud, whose life and death belong to the history of England, for he was one of the five or six archbishops who have made a difference to the development of the nation, was in Oxford a great patron of learning, perhaps the greatest since the Reformation, and in St. John's a second founder. He gave books, buildings, and a tradition of loyalty in Church and State. He, too, lies buried at the east end of the chapel, moved from All Hallows Barking, by the Tower, after the Restoration; and Juxon lies there too, the bishop who attended Charles I on the scaffold, and lived to take part in the crowning of Charles II.

The college had long a traditional loyalty to the Stuarts. It had entertained James I, Charles I, Charles II, James II; and prince Rupert had been on its books as a member. Dr. Rawlinson, the great antiquary, and secretly a bishop among the Nonjurors, was among its *alumni* and not



LOGGAN'S VIEW OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE (1673).

least munificent among its benefactors. Only when Dr. Holmes, as president, received George III and queen Charlotte (whose pictures still remain in the president's lodgings) did it formally reconcile itself (men said) to the Hanoverian line.

As to the buildings, the greater part of the front quadrangle belongs to the time of archbishop Chichele, though the front has an upper story of much later date, and the chapel and hall were first built in the sixteenth century. The ancient cellars show the strength of the old building and the largest one was no doubt the old beer cellar of the Cistercians. The president's lodging was largely added to in the seventeenth century, and the characteristic features of the interior, the fine staircase and beautiful gallery looking on to the inner quadrangle, belong to that period. The hall and chapel, then, date from the monastic days, but the hall was entirely transformed in the eighteenth century, when the western portion was added and the whole ceiled, making a room of admirable acoustic properties but hiding the fine timber roof of the original hall.

The chapel has undergone still more grievous change. Till 1845 it was a fine example of the classical work in which the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries excelled. There is no known picture of it as it was then, but from the records of the woodwork and the "Corinthian" altar it must have been like what Trinity chapel still is, or like some of the Wren churches in London.

The library is, as a building, in two parts. The first was begun by Sir Thomas White and finished (with a gift from the Merchant Taylors' Company, with which from the very first the college has been associated in good works, a connexion honourable to both corporations) in 1596. The second is a long handsome gallery looking upon the garden, and is the choicest and most beautiful gift of archbishop Laud. It is the chief part of the "Canterbury Building," as it was called in the seventeenth century, given by the generosity of the great archbishop, and finished in 1636. Architecturally, the quadrangle is of extreme interest. It is a masterly blending of a general Gothic outline with classical features. It suggests Italian influence, or, as Mr. Reginald Blomfield has shown, a sympathy with Spanish work. The cloisters, which remind one of Bologna, were in their time famous (so Juxon, then president, wrote to Laud), as "of a form, not yet seen in Oxford, for that under Jesus College library is a misfeatured thing." The magnificent bronze statues of Charles I and his queen, the work of Le Sueur, the gift of Laud (1633), are the greatest ornaments of the college. They face one another over the passage-ways on the east and west of Laud's quadrangle. The lead rain-water heads with fretted and coloured ornament are also specially noteworthy.

But the garden front is the most beautiful feature of the whole, and one of the architectural glories of Oxford. The whole range (which is traditionally, but without contemporary evidence, ascribed to Inigo Jones) is designed to develop the idea of the single window at the south-east, finished in 1596.

In the evening Professor Haverfield spoke on the extent of Wolsey's work in the great quadrangle of Christ Church, and Mr. H. Brakspear exhibited a large scale plan of the cathedral church of St. Frideswide, to demonstrate more clearly what was to be

**EVENING
MEETING.**

seen on the morrow. Their remarks fall more naturally into place in the account of the visit to Christ Church on the following day, where they will be found.

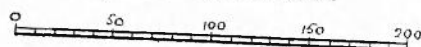
Mr. W. H. St. John Hope also read a paper on a remarkable shrine-like canopy, on the north side of the chancel of Stanton Harcourt church. It is of Purbeck marble very highly wrought and polished, and stands upon a stone base of later date, which apparently belonged to an Easter sepulchre, and had nothing to do with the monument above. The monument is decorated with shields, some of them being sculptured with armorial bearings, and others painted. Over each shield is a head, alternatively that of a man and a woman indicative of alliances. He thought the monument was of the period of Edward II, about 1330, or perhaps a little earlier.¹

Friday, 22nd July.

CHRIST CHURCH. The programme commenced with a visit to Christ Church (plate v). Tom Tower, under which entrance was obtained, together with a considerable amount of the remainder of the facade facing St. Aldate's, was obscured by scaffolding. The oldest buildings on the site are the remains, including most of the church, of a house of black canons founded, in place of an earlier establishment of secular canons, in 1122. This was suppressed in 1525 and made over to cardinal Wolsey, who began to lay out to the west of the old church a large quadrangle with the gatehouse on the west, the chapel on the north, and the hall and kitchens, etc. on the south, for the purpose of his Cardinal College. The south range of the Tom quadrangle, including the hall and kitchen, together with the greater part of the east and west ranges was completed before Wolsey fell into disgrace, and the college was confiscated by Henry VIII, who reconstituted it in 1546. At a meeting held on Thursday evening Professor F. Haverfield had read a short paper on the extent of Wolsey's work, with particular reference to the front on St. Aldate's. Professor Haverfield strongly advocated the opinion that the existing symmetry of the quadrangle and of the west elevation with its two massive bastions at each end and Tom Tower in the centre was not intended by the founder. It was well known that the cardinal contemplated the building of a great chapel on the northern side, opposite to that occupied by the hall, and the ground story seems actually to have been built. The St. Aldate's facade, as left by Wolsey, did not, he argued, extend as far north as the north bastion, but stopped abruptly about halfway between it and Tom Tower. There is a cross wall about 3 feet thick at this point, and in it four windows have been discovered looking north. Moreover, fragments of the shrine of St. Frideswide from the adjacent cathedral were found some twenty years ago built into an inner wall of the north bastion. The shrine of St. Frideswide, however, was not destroyed till 1538, some years after Wolsey's death. Still stronger evidence lay in documents recording that this bastion was not erected till the completion of the north side of the great quadrangle between 1660 and 1668. It was fairly certain, said Professor Haverfield, that Wolsey intended the north side should be given up to

¹ The monument is further described at page 356.

Christ Church.



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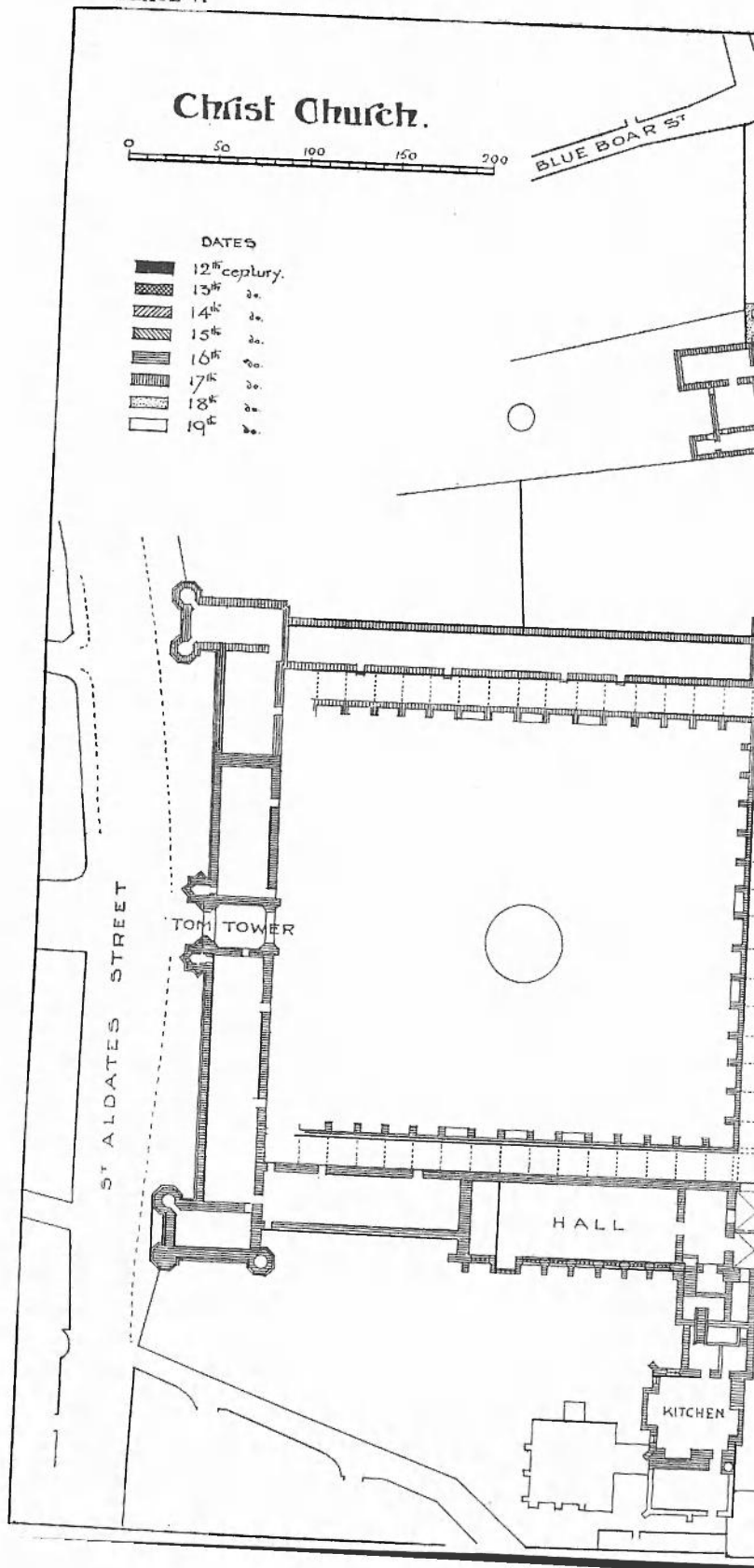
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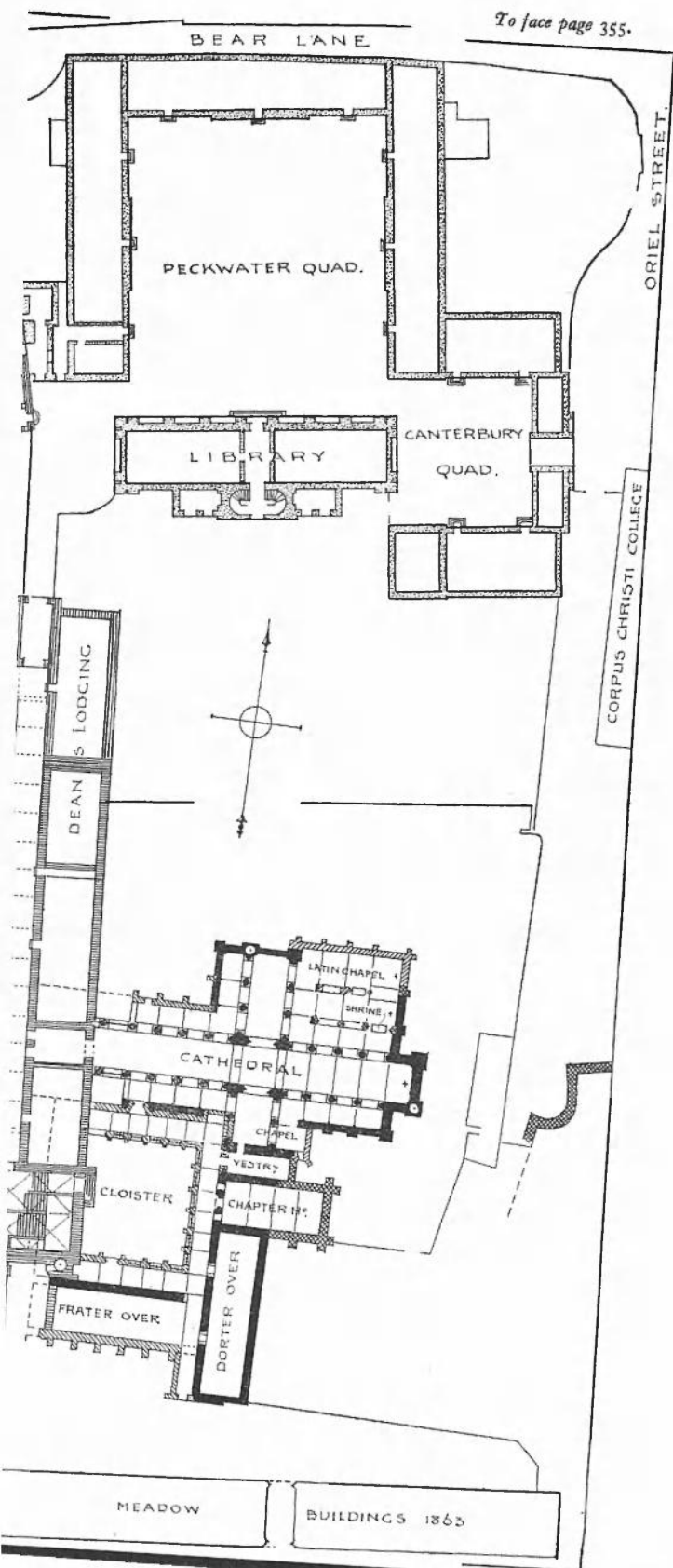
ST ALDATES STREET

TOM TOWER

HALL

KITCHEN





his chapel, and such a building would ill accord with the bastion. Moreover, a stout cross-wall exists at a corresponding point in the other range of buildings forming the east side. There seems reason, therefore, to believe that Wolsey never meant the present symmetry to exist. It has even been suggested that the south bastion was intended to carry a tower. Round the quadrangle runs the pavement of what would have been the cloister, the springers of the vaulting being against the wall. The massive foundations of the buttresses are, however, an addition of a few years ago. The Tom gate was left unfinished by Wolsey. In 1682 Wren crowned it with the present dominating tower with its fan vaulting and cupolas. The hall is reached under a rather low square tower in the south-east corner of the quadrangle. The tower seen from the outside only dates back thirty years, but the remarkable fan vaulting of the entrance hall was erected in 1640. The hall is the largest in Oxford and is practically as Wolsey erected it. It contains many notable portraits. The college library dating from the eighteenth century is detached from the Tom quadrangle and forms one side of the Peckwater quadrangle which lies to the north-east.

Mr. Hope called attention to the remarkable parallel between Wolsey's plan, which was different from the Oxford arrangement, and that of king Henry VI's scheme for building his college of St. Mary and St. Nicholas at Cambridge. Only the chapel of this was actually finished and the foundation laid of the street front, but from the document known as the King's will it was possible to lay out to scale all the proposed plan. Mr. Hope thought that Wolsey was acquainted with this, and had determined to outdo king Henry's college by building one on the same plan, but very much bigger.

THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. FRIDESWIDE. The cathedral church of St. Frideswide is entered through a passage in the east side of the Tom quadrangle leading immediately into the nave. The earliest church upon the site was that of the nunnery founded by St. Frideswide about 730, and the east wall of this, with three small arches originally opening into as many apses, the foundations of which were uncovered by the late Mr. J. Park Harrison in 1887, still formed the east end of the two chapels or aisles north of the presbytery. Mr. Brakspear, who described the building, pointed out that the remnants of the first church of the black canons, whose chapter-house, etc. were still standing, had hitherto been overlooked, but they could be seen just east of the transepts, and probably in the lower parts of the tower piers. The church had, however, largely been rebuilt towards the close of the twelfth century, to which date the presbytery and its aisles, the transepts, the central tower and the spire, and the remnant of the nave and its aisles belonged. In the thirteenth century an additional aisle was built north of the presbytery, and another, now called the Latin chapel, beyond that about the middle of the fourteenth century. The remarkable arrangement of the main arcades was pointed out, and attention called to the beautiful vault of the eastern limb, with its carved pendants and bosses, of a date *circa* 1505. Three of the western bays of the nave had been destroyed by Wolsey, who had spared the rest of the church to serve as a college chapel while his new chapel was in building, a scheme abandoned through the

confiscation of the college by king Henry VIII, when the cardinal fell into disgrace.

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope added some remarks descriptive of the fine series of monuments, including the Purbeck marble base, with its exquisite late thirteenth-century carving, of the shrine of St. Frideswide. The shrine was broken up in 1538, but some pieces have been recovered and put together in the easternmost arch between the lady-chapel and the north quire-aisle. The shrine was explained by Mr. Hope, who also dealt with the fine tomb, unhappily now without its canopy, of Elizabeth lady Montagu, with its coloured gesso decorations. In referring to the so-called "watching chamber," Mr. Hope said that the term "watching-loft" was quite misleading, as the lower part was a stone monument containing the casements of the brasses of a citizen and his wife, whose wooden chantry chapel above formed the so-called loft, and beneath the tomb was a vault which he and others had been allowed to open and examine in 1886, when it was found to contain the wooden coffin and the shrouded body of the unknown lady commemorated by the lost brass.

After Mr. Brakspear had conducted the party round the cloister, chapter-house, and other remains of the monastic buildings of the black canons, the rest of the morning was given up to the inspection of the library, with its fine series of pictures and other objects of interest.

The party subsequently motored to Stanton Harcourt, EYNSHAM. stopping for luncheon at Eynsham. In the open space to the north of the church at the latter village stands the base and shaft of a fine market cross.

The parish church contains some early benches, and the section of the piers in the nave arcade is unusual.

The first thing seen on reaching Stanton Harcourt was the old village stocks on the roadside. Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, by way of preface, explained the origin of the word Stanton, i.e. stone town. To the south of the village are three great standing stones 200 yards from each other, known as the "Devil's Quoits," which represent part either of a great circle of stones, or of an avenue of them. Hence came the name of the Town of the Stones. The church, which was described by Mr. E. H. New, is cruciform, with central tower. It falls into several periods. The nave is of the twelfth century; the chancel and transepts, and the lower stages of the tower are of the thirteenth, the nave roof is of the fourteenth, the Harcourt chapel and the upper stages of the tower of the fifteenth century. The well-known thirteenth-century screen is among the oldest surviving examples, and this was described by Mr. Aymer Vallance. The most conspicuous feature about it, apart from the early date, is a number of small openings carved at different levels in the lower part without regard to any particular order. Mr. Vallance thought the supposition that they were cut for the purpose of confession might be dismissed; he preferred to think they were to allow small children who crowded round as close as they could to witness the elevation of the Host at mass. The screen was painted and retains the traces of a female figure. Another very notable feature is the canopied shrine or Easter sepulchre of elaborate Decorated design on the north side of the chancel. This was commented on by Mr. Hope on the preceding evening and he

now added some further remarks on the spot. He suggested that the alternate male and female heads on the top might have been carved by the same hand, or at any rate came from the same shop, as the shrine of St. Frideswide at Oxford. The whole structure is of Purbeck marble, highly wrought and polished. It consists of open arches of ogee form elaborately crocketed and with pinnacles between. It is decorated with shields of arms, four on the south side, four on the side against the window (which now cannot be seen owing to their closeness to the wall), and a single pair at each end. Some of the shields have their armorial bearings sculptured, while others were painted. Unfortunately the paintings have been defaced. Over each shield there is sculptured in the cornice a head alternately male and female. Each pair of shields represents a man and his wife. Mr. Hope said in general construction it was very much like the base of a shrine, though no shrine is known of such a character. Nothing appears to be known about it, and it is quite a puzzle. Mr. Hope also suggested it may possibly have been used as an Eastern sepulchre, and as there was nothing superstitious about the work it was allowed at the reformation to remain undamaged. He thought it might have stood on a very low base, especially as in the adjoining Harcourt chapel there are two pieces of marble which might have served for the purpose, but confessed himself unable at present to explain the true meaning or trace the origin of the beautiful Purbeck marble canopy with its shields of arms. Mr. Percy Manning thought it commemorated members of the Lovel family and had come from the destroyed alien priory church at Minster Lovel, and Mr. St. Clair Baddeley suggested its having formed part of a memorial to a child or some children.

In the Harcourt chapel several interesting tombs were inspected, including the alabaster effigies of Sir Robert Harcourt (d. 1471) and his wife, both of whom wear the Garter, the lady having it on her left arm. There are only two other effigies of ladies showing this decoration, one of them at Ewelme (see page 339).

Not many yards from the church is the manor house, which was the seat of the Harcourt family from the twelfth century until the death of Sir Philip Harcourt in 1688. Part of the manor of Stanton was given c. 1137 by Adeliza of Brabant (one of the queens of Henry I) as dowry to her cousin Millicent, on her marriage with Robert Marmion. On the departure of the Harcourts the manor house quickly fell into a ruinous condition as is attested by the letters of Pope, who did some literary work here in 1718. It once consisted of a large rectangular moated fifteenth-century house, with a courtyard on the north, entered by a gatehouse. The principal remains now are the splendid fifteenth-century kitchen and the tower, known as Pope's Tower. These were connected in the poet's time by a suite of apartments, including the Great and Little Parlours and the Queen's Chamber. Pope's Tower probably dates from 1450. The ground floor, vaulted in two bays, served as the chapel and ante-chapel, the three stories above being called successively the priest's room, the priest's bedroom, and Pope's study. The kitchen (fig. 13) is another square tower which rises in a single story to the octagonal tiled roof, surrounded by a battlemented parapet, to which access is gained by a newel staircase. It is often compared with Glastonbury kitchen (fig. 14). Mr. E. H. New emphasised the differences in the design, and gave the following measure-

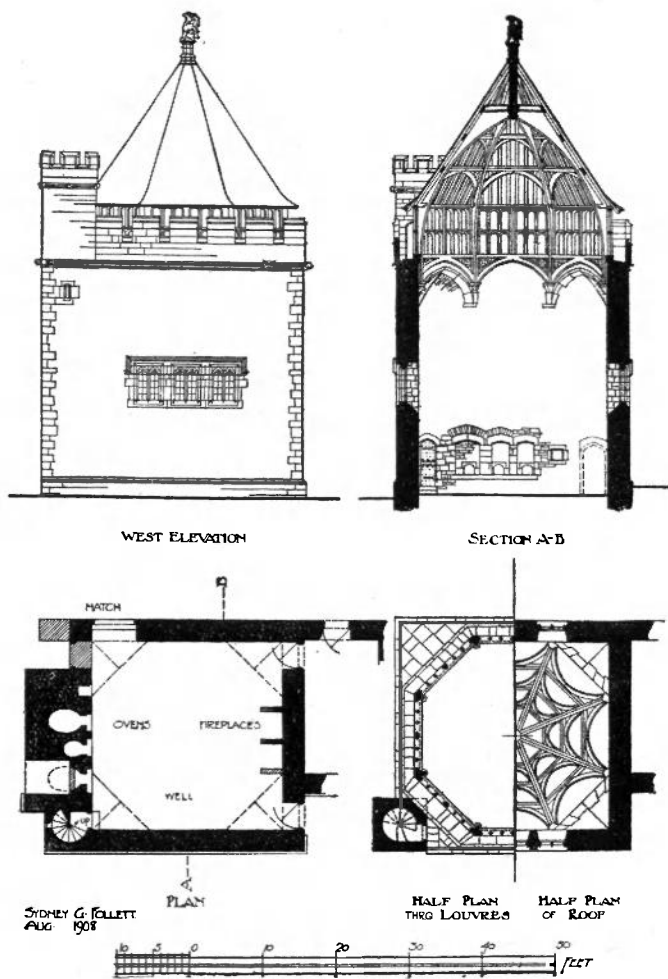


FIG. 13. PLAN AND ELEVATION OF THE KITCHEN AT STANTON HARCOURT MANOR HOUSE.

From *The Growth of the English House*, by Mr. J. A. Gotch.

ments: Glastonbury is 40 feet square, this is 33 feet by 31 feet; the total height of Glastonbury is 74 feet, while Stanton Harcourt is 72 feet.

The gate-house, c. 1530, was formerly used as the vicarage; some years ago it was considerably added to, a rather large house being erected on the inner side. The arms of Sir Simon Harcourt can be seen over the entrance.

After tea, which, by permission of Mr. Lewis Harcourt, was served in the grounds of the manor house, a visit was paid to an extremely perfect moated house at the other end of the village, of which little definite is known. Mr. E. H. New said the property, including the tithes of the rectory, was granted to All Souls College by cardinal Pole in the reign of queen Mary. It was given to Reading abbey in 1140. In Elizabeth's time it was claimed by the Crown, and it was only after a long dispute ending in 1590 that it was secured for All Souls. The house was at first entirely surrounded by the moat, though now it is enclosed on only three sides. The present building dates from about William and Mary. The house bears a striking resemblance, according to Mr. New, to an existing design by Sir Christopher Wren, preserved at All Souls College. The absence of sash windows helps to fix the date, as sash windows came into fashion between 1680 and 1690. At Stanton Harcourt the seven window openings in the front are spaced evenly, whereas in Wren's design they were grouped. At the back the ridges of the roof end in stone gables

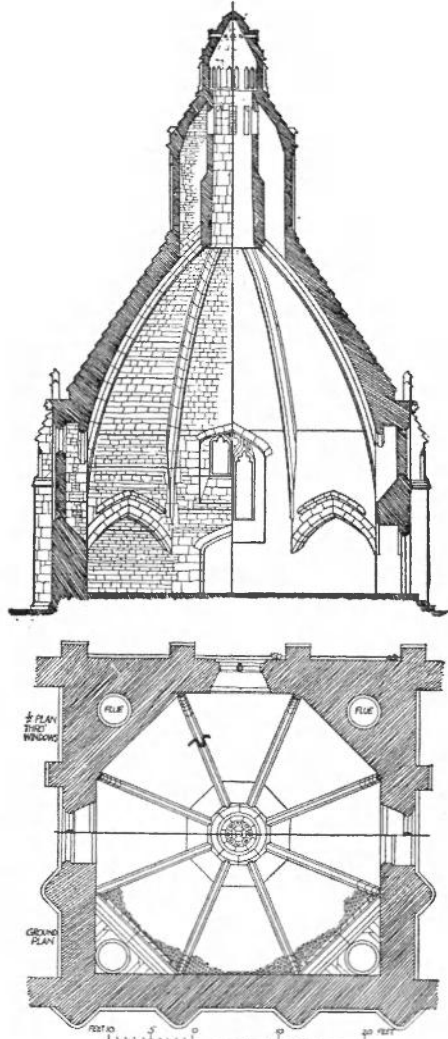


FIG. 14. PLAN AND ELEVATION OF THE ABBOT'S KITCHEN, GLASTONBURY ABBEY.

From *The Growth of the English House*,
by Mr. J. A. Gotch.

in a curious and interesting way. In the earlier leases the house was called the Rectory, in 1681 it was called the Parsonage House, and now it is known as the Parsonage Farm. In 1610 in one of the leases with All Souls there is a clause by which the tenant was bound to provide four chambers for the use of the members of the college in time of plague, being sometimes referred to in consequence as the Pest House. In 1681, if not before, it was leased to Robert Huntington, then to Dr. William Gibbons, who was succeeded by John Arnatt, in whose family it has remained ever since. The house contains much of its original panelling, ornamented with paintings of the eighteenth century, some remarkable hangings of stamped Spanish leather, and other fittings, including a series of pictures round the wall of the entrance hall, and some armour and old furniture, which seems to have belonged to Robert Huntington, who was probably the builder of the existing edifice.

Mr. Percy Manning, mentioned the fact that a house in Stanton Harcourt was granted by Richard I to Henry de la Wade, and in 1327 a licence was granted to crenellate it. There is, however, no evidence to shew if it was on this site.

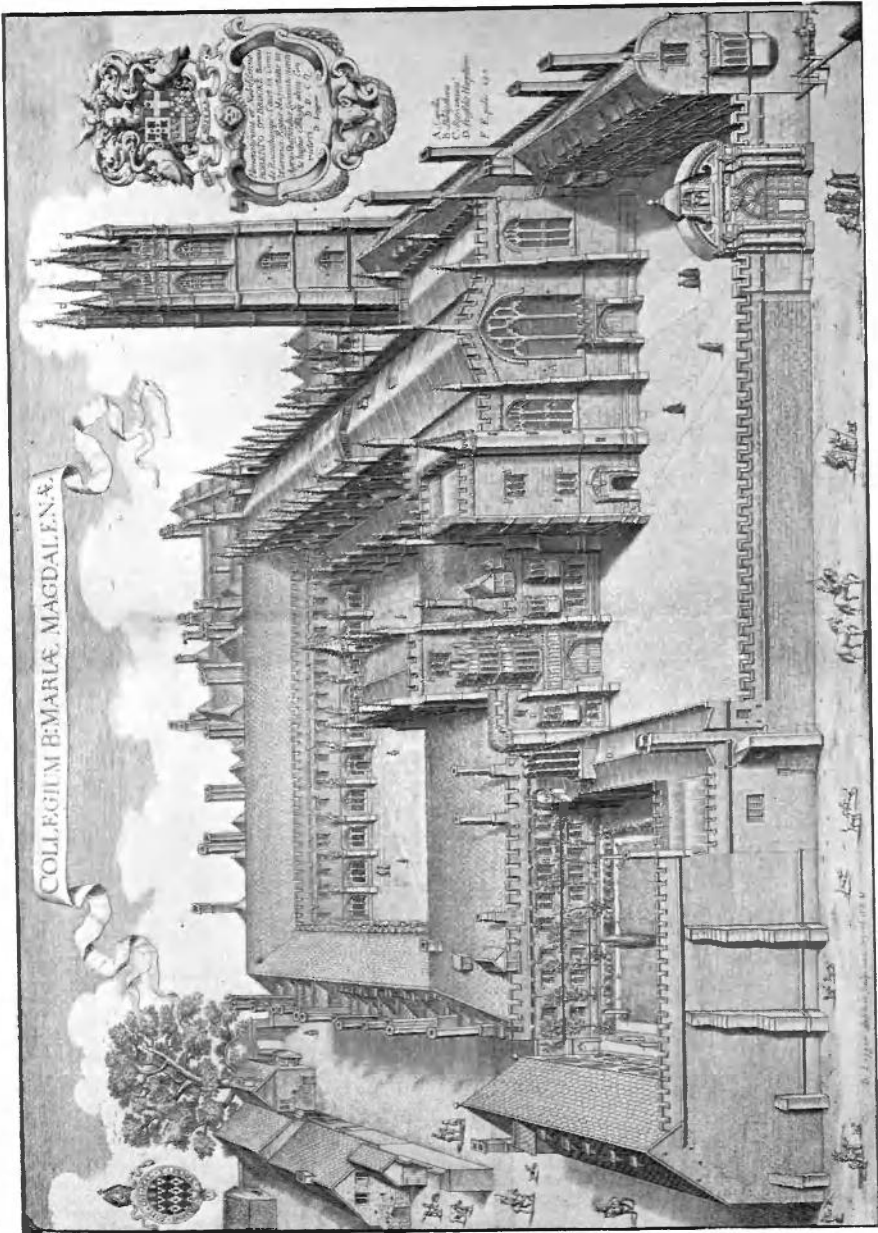
The party then embarked in motor cars and were conveyed back to Oxford.

EVENING MEETING. In the evening Professor Oman read a paper, with lantern slides, on an illustrated diary by Walter Morgan, an Elizabethan soldier of fortune in the wars of the Dutch independence, which it is hoped may be printed in the *Journal*; the diary is not only full of interesting and amusing details, but illustrated by a delightfully graphic series of drawings, that were shown upon the screen. Mr. Hope called attention to the remarkable similarity in character between Morgan's drawings and the paintings, now destroyed, formerly at Cowdray House, illustrative of the campaigns of Henry VIII.

Saturday, 23rd July.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE. Corpus Christi College was described by Mr. Case, President of the college. It was founded 1517 by bishop Fox. By 1528 the whole college stood complete, and formed a collegiate group of striking beauty, comprising the present front quadrangle, having on the north the gate tower, on the south the library with the chapel (1517) beyond, on the east the hall and the kitchen. The hall possesses its original hammer-beam roof. The library is fitted with seventeenth-century woodwork and a gallery overlooking the chapel. The cloister south of the chapel was replaced 1706 by a classical piazza. The dial and pelican on the column in the centre of the quadrangle were erected 1581.

The party was first shown the plate of the college which Mr. Case said was all given by the founder, Fox. The founder's crosier was a very fine example, and was supposed to date from 1492. Some engravings were exhibited representing the salt-cellar in its original state and shewing how very much it had been altered. The chalice was remarkable as being the only English mediaeval gold one now remaining, and it bore the London hall-mark of 1507.



LOGGAN'S VIEW OF MAGDALEN COLLEGE (1675).

Addressing the party with regard to the college, Mr. Case said the first thing they should see was the kitchen, because it was in existence before the college. It was supposed to be the refectory of Urban Hall, which was there before the college. The college was founded on five halls which were bought by the founder partly from Merton, partly from Godstow Nunnery, and partly from St. Frideswide's. Having seen the kitchen they came into the college of Fox himself. The speaker would point out that Fox was a great friend of Henry VII before he was king, and he was abroad in France with Henry, and brought back with him a love of the renaissance, which had considerable effect on the architecture of his time. That he was a man of taste they would see from the beautiful things he gave. With regard to the buildings, he would warn them not to trust all they saw with their eyes. The buildings were much more beautiful in his days than they were at present. The old college consisted of the quadrangle, the hall, the library on the south of the quadrangle, the chapel to the east of the library, and beyond that there was a Gothic cloister and cloister chambers, and the garden beyond. It was a complete college as left by Fox himself. The hall had not the present wood-work which seemed far too heavy for it, as also did the woodwork in the chapel. They knew that the fault of Gothic architecture was that the windows were generally small and very low, and there was a great difficulty about light. If they looked at the Gothic windows in that college, however, they would find that the windows of the founder were larger than usual, and that they were very high. The founder drove his windows high into the top of the roof. This was a case in which the work of a great man had been spoilt by the work of ordinary people. In the interior of the rooms, later generations had added heavy woodwork, and in 1706 they put up Turner's Building, which from the garden was a very beautiful building in itself, but seen from the cloister inside they found it was much too high, and it was very deep, and the consequence was that the beauty of the old Gothic cloister was completely spoilt and the chapel darkened and the whole place rendered dark. The most vital spoiling took place in 1737, when a third story was added to the existing buildings. That story was disproportionate to the two others, and it had ruined the appearance of the college. Then later they had blocked up one of the windows in the chapel. Thus out of the best of motives for the improvement of the college came the worst possible results.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE. The next college visited was Magdalen (plate vi and fig. 15), described by the Rev. H. A. Wilson, M.A. Fellow.

It was founded by William of Waynflete, 1458, on the site of the hospital of St. John the Baptist, where he began his buildings in 1474. The hospital was said to have been founded in 1233 by Henry III. As a matter of fact, it was in existence a good many years before that time, for there were deeds in the cartulary which showed that it held property granted by John when he was not yet king, and thus went back to the reign of Richard I. There were two parts of the old hospital remaining: one was the college kitchen and the other was embedded in the buildings which faced the High Street between the great tower and the gate of the college. If they looked at the front of that building they would see a blocked-up low doorway a little way from the tower. That was one of the old entrances

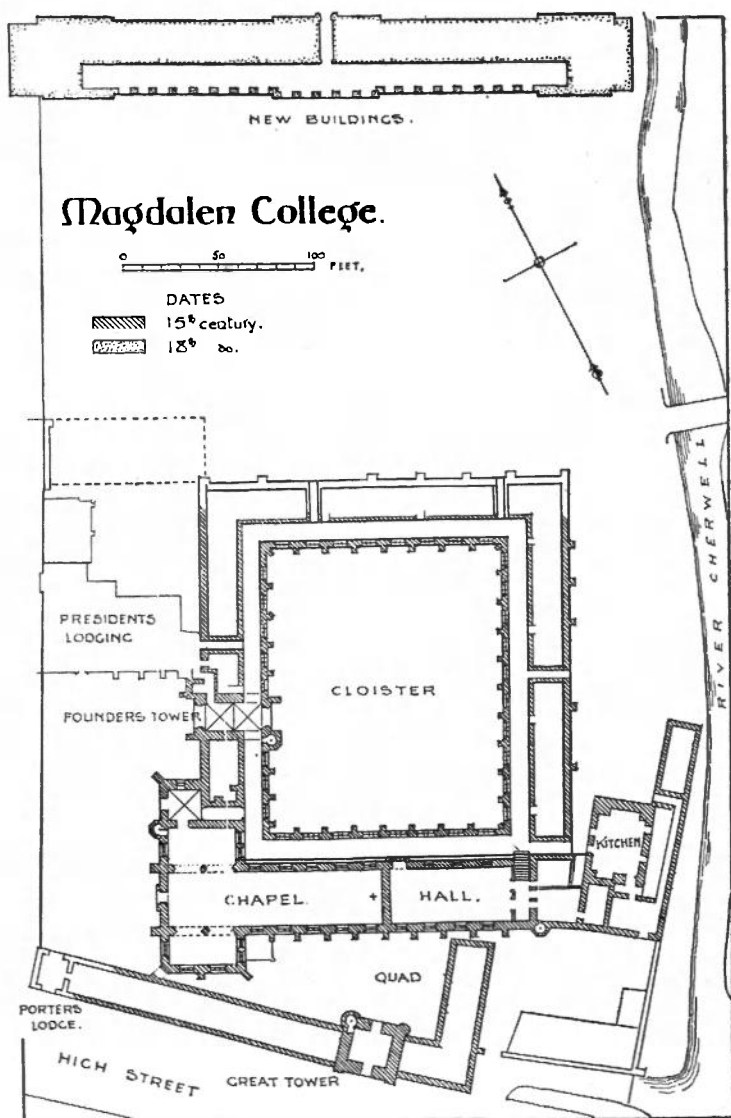


FIG 15.

to the hospital, and between that and the stone pulpit lay the chapel of the hospital, which had below it a vaulted chamber, of which some parts still remained. There were the remains there of the bases of some of the pillars and also of some of the windows. The chapel was completed 1479-1480, the fourth side of the cloister in 1490. The north side of the quadrangle and the southern range of the cloister were rebuilt in the nineteenth century. The muniment tower adjoins the north end of the chapel, and further north is the magnificent "Founder's Tower," designed to be the chief entrance to the college. The library, on the first floor, extends from the tower to the north-west end of the quadrangle. The hall occupies the first floor of the south range, in continuation of the line of the chapel. The great tower south of the chapel was begun in 1492 and finished in 1504-1505. The original gateway, opposite the west end of the chapel, was replaced in 1635 by one designed by Inigo Jones, which in turn gave place to another, by Pugin, in 1845, taken down in 1885. West of the college was Magdalen Hall, of which nothing now remains but the picturesque Grammar School.

After an examination of the several parts of the college under Mr. Wilson's guidance, the party mounted their motor cars and were conveyed to Youlbury, Mr. Arthur Evans' BOAR'S HILL.

house on Boar's Hill, where they spent the rest of the day. The number present exceeded a hundred and fifty, and they were most hospitably entertained at luncheon in a marquee. After luncheon the members enjoyed the privilege of seeing Mr. Evans' grounds and gardens and examining the late Sir John Evans' extensive collections of objects relating to the stone, bronze and early iron ages, his ancient British, Anglo-Saxon, English, and Roman coins and antiquities, and his collection of finger-rings, including posies, memorial jewels and mediaeval seals. To this unique display Mr. Evans had added his own photographs and drawings of Knossos and Minoan antiquities, a selection of general prehistoric objects, and some Minoan, Greek and Graeco-Roman engraved gems and signets, together with a collection of Greek coins of Sicily and Magna Graecia.

During the afternoon there was music on the lawns. After partaking of tea the members returned at about six o'clock to Oxford.

Monday, 25th July.

OXFORD
CASTLE.

The first visit on the programme for Monday was to Oxford Castle, under the guidance of Mr. Hope, who prefaced his description of the remaining buildings with some remarks on English castles in general. Before the Conquest, he said, only two castles are recorded as having existed, namely that described in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle as "Robert's Castle," at Clavering, to the north of London, and "Pentecost's Castle," at Ewias Harold. Both these were probably the work of Norman favourites of Edward the Confessor. The Norman castles are almost all of one type, one of the chief features being a great mount of earth obtained by digging a deep circular ditch and throwing the material up in the centre. Appended to this were baileys or large

courtyards defended by moats or ditches. Sometimes it happened, as at Oxford, that the river enabled them to partly dispense with the earthworks as a means of defence. This type was to be found all over England from the Tweed to the English Channel, and from Norfolk and Suffolk to the Marches of Wales, as well as in those parts of Scotland that were under Norman influence, and in that part of Ireland known as the English Pale. All were clearly the work of one dominant power.

It was, insisted Mr. Hope, a matter of simple history that the first and only power that could have put them up about that time was the conquering Norman; whereas in Saxon days there was no great ruling power capable of doing so. In order to come to any other conclusion it is necessary to overlook the fact that they were erected in important positions with the sole intention of bringing about the conquest of the country.

It was also clear from their strategical positions that these early castles were so placed as to keep in order a hostile population, and at the same time to control the roads, passes, and waterways. Every important town situated on a waterway was provided with a castle, which controlled it; this was due to the fact that the first important people with which the Conqueror had to deal were the Danes, and they largely used the rivers for locomotion. It must also be remembered that the country was not then drained as now, and there used to be waterways where there is now scarcely a brook. At the same time the castle overawed the turbulent natives who were disposed to resist the invaders. They were to be found at places like Durham, Norwich, Shrewsbury, Lewes, Tunbridge and Arundel.

It was the failure to realise the Norman origin of castles that had caused the Oxford historians so much trouble in trying to explain certain facts about the city noted in the Domesday Survey, especially with regard to the extraordinary number of houses described as waste or destroyed. This shows it to have had 721 houses inside and outside the walls, of which 478 were untaxable, being unoccupied and ruined, and 243 paid geld or tax. The number of ruined houses has always been a puzzle, and to account for them a view became widely adopted that they were destroyed in the course of a long siege in 1068 by the Conqueror, referred to in contemporary chronicles. This siege is really a myth as far as Oxford was concerned, said Mr. Hope, for the chronicles refer to *Exonia*, or Exeter, and not to *Oxonia*. Mr. Hope thought there was a possibility that the houses were destroyed before the Conquest by bands of marauding Danes returning from a witan. The solution was largely to be found in the formation of the castle itself. It was bounded by the stream, Bulwarks Lane, Castle Street, and Paradise Street, which formed the inner bailey of the castle. The present church of "St. Peter-le-Bailey" does not now stand on the same site as it did when originally known as "St. Peter-in-the-Bailey." It was first built in the outer bailey of the castle, which then probably extended (as at Colchester) over a whole quarter of the city as far eastward as the Carfax. This in itself would account for the destruction of a large number of dwellings as recorded in Domesday. It is paralleled in the contemporary accounts of other towns like Lincoln, where houses were destroyed *propter castellum*. When the time came for replacing the palisades with stone, it was found that the inner bailey would be adequate

for police purposes, and consequently the permanent defensive works were confined to the inner bailey. Robert d'Oily was the builder of the castle in 1071, and by 1074 it was sufficiently complete for him, in conjunction with Roger d'Ivry, his sworn brother, to establish within the walls the great hall and the collegiate church of St. George. The great hall is now represented by the assize court, but the subvault of the chapel remains, as well as the contemporary early tower that commanded the river and the mill. At Leicester and Oakham the original hall of the Norman castle is also still used for assize work. At Oxford and Cambridge the hall was replaced by a new block of buildings. These castles were always in the custody of the sheriff, who was the king's officer and responsible to him and not to the mayor. A wealth of evidence has been found by Mr. Hope in the Pipe Rolls concerning the early building. A very great deal of it is now destroyed. The castle, according to maps, was originally surrounded by a wall with towers at intervals; only one of the latter has survived. The inner works were entered from Castle Street by a bridge over the ditch, which stood about where the Salvation Army barracks now are.

An inspection was then made by the visitors of the St. George's Tower and of the crypt of the collegiate church. The date of the latter is about 1071; its capitals are strongly reminiscent of Roman work. This is explained by the fact that they were probably carved by Saxon workmen who only had Roman Corinthian capitals to inspire them. Mr. Hope pointed out the curious resemblance of the heavy capitals to those in the contemporary work at Lasingham. The crypt is 31 feet by 24 feet 6 inches.¹ The mount is pierced by a tunnel which leads to a large circular well-chamber. This mount, like most of the rest of the castle, was first defended by fortifications of wood, as the earth would not be firm enough to sustain the weight of a solid stone structure. Several such defences are represented in the Bayeux tapestry. The Pipe Rolls of 1172 show that the sum of 66*l.* odd (calculated by Mr. Hope to be equivalent to 1,500*l.* of our money) was expended on erecting a house and the well on this mount. The well would be the last thing to be completed, and in 1173 there is an entry of 19*l.* odd for finishing the well. Of the wall of the circular or polygonal great tower built at the same time upon the mount nothing can now be seen. Local authorities are divided as to whether the great tower which stood on the mount, half within and half without the line of works, was round or polygonal. This part of the castle dates from the reign of Henry II, when very considerable fortresses were erected all over the country owing to its disturbed condition, and to the turbulence of the barons. About this time, said Mr. Hope, there was built quite a long line of important fortresses, including those of Bridgnorth (1168-1170), Bowes (1186-1188), Chilham (1170-1175), Dover (1181-1188), Newcastle (1171-1177), Peak (1175-1176), and Richmond (1172). All of these had square towers. Oxford was for quite a long time an important fortress. The old maps show in one direction a curious place called "The Jew's Mount." Mr. Hope said there was a probability that this was a siege work done in Stephen's reign. Stephen besieged the castle, and the empress Matilda effected her

¹ An account of the crypt by Mr. Lynam will appear in a forthcoming number of the *Journal*.

escape from within by crossing the frozen river in white garments. The next day the castle surrendered to Stephen. The building was demolished by order of the Parliament in 1649, with the exception of one of the minor towers, the crypt, and some fragments of walls.

Subsequently the members motored to Thame, stopping on the road to visit Rycote.

RYCOTE CHAPEL.

The unusual position of Rycote chapel, standing in the midst of fields and about a quarter of a mile from the road, is explained by the fact that although as large as many country churches it was never intended and has never served as one. It was erected in 1449 by Richard Quartermayne as a private chapel to his house, which stood a very short distance away, and of which only some fragments remain, but, owing to the distance of the mother church of Great Haseley, it had also to serve for the persons employed on the estate, and so eventually obtained rights of baptism and burial. This fact explains the presence of a font, otherwise unusual in a private chapel. Richard and Sybil Quartermayne were not, however, buried here, but at Thame church, about a mile away. In the first half of the sixteenth century the estate fell, with many others in Oxfordshire, into the hands of Lord Williams, who had made himself conspicuous for his zeal as commissioner for the dissolution of the monasteries. In 1539 he built a magnificent mansion with a large lake, using the older house of the Quartermaynes as stables and offices. Here was entertained princess Elizabeth first as a prisoner in 1554, and then as a queen in 1566 and 1592. Later James I, Charles I and II, and Anne visited the fine mansion, which served very frequently as the first stopping-place for distinguished travellers returning from Oxford to London. About 1750 the north wing was destroyed by fire, and by the end of the century the house was pulled down by Lord Abingdon, who made Wytham his seat. Little remains now except a detached block with stables, which probably served as a house for the chief bailiff, a brick tower, and the detached chapel.

The chapel¹ is quite complete, with a nave and chancel under one roof without any structural division, and a western tower which contains a priest's room with a fireplace: a wooden partition runs across the belfry chamber above, to form a small room which may have served as a bedroom. The staircase wall is pierced at one point so as to allow of a view into the church. The chancel retains its fifteenth-century stalls. In the first half of the seventeenth century the Gothic interior was greatly altered by the introduction of the greater part of the present remarkable fittings. The rood-screen was cut down, and the sites of the two nave altars occupied by late Elizabethan or early Jacobean pews adorned with painting and carving. They served no doubt to accommodate the lord of the manor and any distinguished guests. That on the south has a curious domed canopy, while the one on the north side is of two stories, the upper of which is reached by a narrow staircase built in the wall, and served as an organ loft. Mr. Hope said there was a similar Kidderminster pew at Langley, near Windsor, which had been put up in 1630. Owing to the greater delicacy of the decorations he placed the Rycote pew later. The reredos, altar and altar rails belong to the same date as the pews. All the windows

¹ A plan of Rycote chapel appears at page 326 of *The History of the Prebendal Church of the B.M.V. of Thame*, by the Rev. F. G. Lee, 1883.

retain their original tracery, and the black and white marble flooring to the chancel also remains. There is a two-decker Jacobean pulpit with a sounding-board.

The whole of the contents of the chapel are in a most deplorable state of ruin and confusion, fragments of the woodwork lying about in all directions, the roof giving way, and it has become the nesting-place of birds. The chapel is also surrounded by a dense undergrowth of shrubs and weeds, which had partially to be cut away to enable the members to enter.

The rector of the parish, who received the party, explained that although it had always been his desire to do something, he was powerless. There are so few people round about that, as a church, it would prove a "white elephant." The only hope would seem to lie in Lord Abingdon, the owner, being stirred by family pride to spend £1,000, or even £500, in arresting further decay and rearranging the interior with the fittings which lie about, and converting it once more into a noteworthy and handsome family chapel.¹

The members then continued their journey to Thame, where they had luncheon.

Thame is a straggling market town twelve miles east of THAME. Oxford. The three places visited in it were the prebendal house, the church, and the grammar school. The town at the Conquest was in the jurisdiction of the bishop of Dorchester, and of the bishop of Lincoln when the see was transferred to Lincoln in 1085; the borough and the manor were retained in the hands of the bishop, but the church was given by the bishop to found a prebend of the cathedral church. At the same time was erected the prebendal house and chapel to the north-west of the church.

THE PREBENDAL HOUSE. The prebendal house (fig. 16) is an interesting example of a thirteenth-century house, now partly ruined, with additions of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The earliest portion, about 1240, had the chief rooms on the first floor, and still retains complete the beautiful chapel with its triplet of lancets, parts of the great hall and the adjoining solar with its fourteenth-century lengthening and roof. In the fifteenth century a new hall was erected on the ground floor, with its porch and solar, and these form the present dwelling-house, which is now detached from the rest of the building through the loss of the intermediate thirteenth-century hall, which seems to have become the great chamber. The building and its offices were disposed about a quadrangular courtyard, and were apparently once surrounded by a moat. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope prefaced his description of this purely domestic structure by giving a brief review of the development of the English house. The kernel of the mediaeval house was, he said, the hall, and at the beginning it consisted of nothing else. In it was a large open fireplace in the centre, with pallets ranged round on which the people slept. In Saxon times privacy was not considered necessary; men and women both slept in the big hall, the only distinction between the sexes being that one end was screened off for the use of the women. As things became more civilised the lord of the place erected at the end of the hall a separate room for himself, this bower or boudoir being used during the

¹ This property is now in the market. Ed.

day by the ladies. Later there was a tendency to raise the living-rooms on to a floor over the boudoir, where they enjoyed more comfort and privacy. Next a separate kitchen was erected at the passage end of the great hall, and a service block in connexion with it. When circumstances demanded

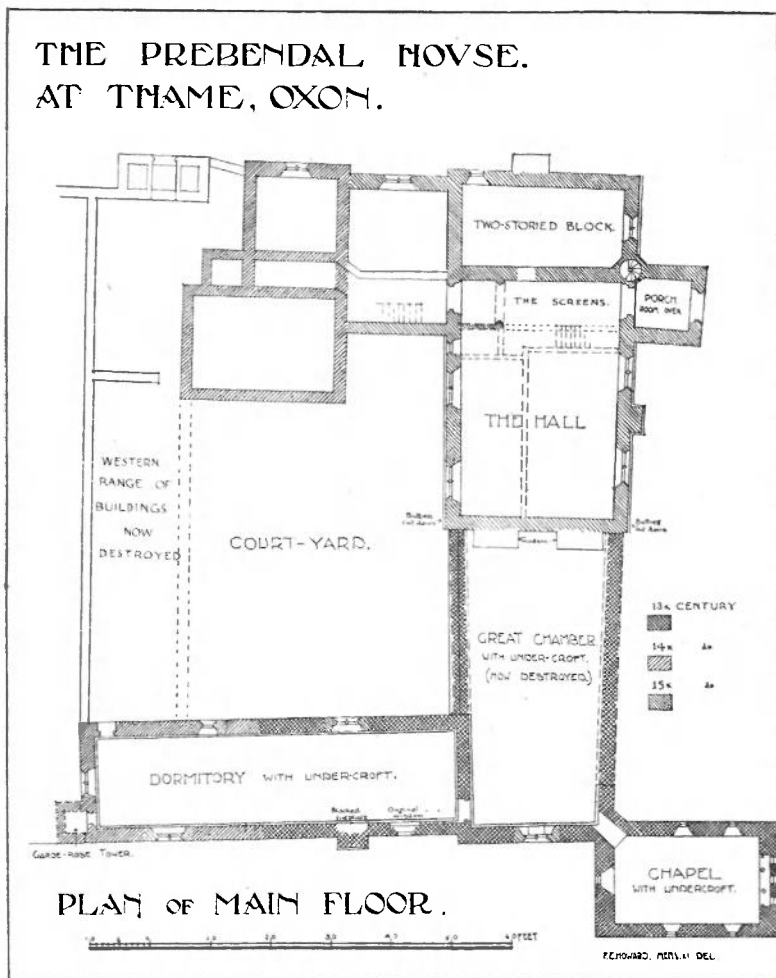


FIG. 16.

it they did not keep to alignment, but arranged their buildings in the way most convenient. At Thame they commenced with the hall; then came the great chamber (now destroyed) with its undercroft, and at right angles to it the chapel with another undercroft, and the dormitory on the other side of the chamber. A western range of buildings, which is now destroyed,

formed a parallel side to the hall and chamber with the kitchen block. The great chamber was lengthened in the fourteenth century, a new roof being erected at the same time. Apparently not very long after it was finished the house was found too small, and the hall was rebuilt. But the living rooms were not now upstairs, but on the ground floor, in accordance with fashion. That hall forms the present house, but it preserves nothing of its original arrangement. The small thirteenth-century chapel stands some feet above the ground. It contains a beautiful lancet triplet recessed at the east end. The earlier solar has an open timber roof.

THAME CHURCH. The prebendal church of Thame, as already mentioned, is believed to have been rebuilt by Bishop Grossetête in 1240 on a larger scale than the then existing Norman structure.¹

As this church and that at Aylesbury differ from their neighbours in plan and details, it is often said that they were the work of masons brought from Lincoln by the bishop. It was shown by Mr. Hope to contain the principal features of a complete cruciform thirteenth-century church with widened aisles of the fourteenth century; the nave clerestory was added about 1390. The tower, with its fourteenth-century lantern, was strengthened about this time by two enormous piers. The transepts were remodelled shortly after. The churchwardens' accounts commence in 1442, and among the earliest entries are the bills and subscription list in connexion with the making of the windows and solars or upper chambers over the transepts in 1443, and as no building works are mentioned later, the large transept windows must be the latest of mediaeval date in the church. These solars were used perhaps for the storage of valuables or as muniment rooms; they were both removed at a recent restoration. Mr. Hope pointed out the parclose screen in front of the organ in the north transept, remarking that it was a stone screen carried out in wood, for the fourteenth-century workers had failed to realise the greater freedom and delicacy which was possible in wood. He suggested that it may have stood across the chancel arch until the reign of Henry VIII. In the south transept there is a curious effigy placed upright in the wall which may have covered the grave of one of the first priests at Thame. In the same transept are two Quartermayne tombs, one with the effigies of Richard and Sybil Quartermayne (1460), the founders of Rycote chapel. In the other transept is an altar tomb with brasses to Geoffrey Dormer, his two wives and twenty-five children. By far the most splendid of the tombs is that in the centre of the chancel. It commemorates Lord Williams (1559), who at the dissolution of the monasteries secured Thame, Rycote, and other rich manors. The figures of himself and his wife are in alabaster and the altar tomb is splendidly panelled. Both figures lie with their feet pointing to the west, and Lord Williams is in his peer's robes, which is also unusual. The tomb is surrounded by its original iron grate. The brass chandelier is also noteworthy. Mr. Hope pointed out that the brass in the recessed tomb in the south wall of the chancel is an instance of the use of white metal to represent silver in armorial bearings; here the metal is still perfect.

Mr. Aymer Vallance briefly dealt with the interesting series of screens,

¹ The history and a plan of the church appears in *The History of the Prebendal*

Church of the B.V.M. of Thame, by the Rev. F. G. Lee.

including the one of fourteenth-century date under the north arch of the crossing, perhaps the original rood-screen. It was not constructed like most of them, being more like a fifteenth-century screen in the arrangement of its upper part, and bears a curious survival of the dog-tooth moulding in the arch over the entrance. The chancel screen and stall work savours of the very latest Gothic and suggests foreign influence. The treatment and general detail reminded Mr. Vallance very strongly of the rood-screen dated about 1500 at Charlton-on-Otmoor, though that at Thame differs inasmuch as it is rectangular. He dismissed the suggestion that it might have been brought from Thame abbey at the suppression.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL. The party had tea in Lord Williams's Grammar School (1575), at which several well-known men have been educated, including John Hampden, Anthony Wood, Dean Fell of Christ Church, and Edward Pococke, the Orientalist. The school is not at present in use. The house is of the date of the foundation, with the large hall-like schoolroom and the other chambers still retaining much of their original features, although stripped of their panelling, removed c. 1840. It is thus a notable example of an Elizabethan house of some size, though at present untenanted. The almshouses at the entrance, also now empty, were erected by the Quartermayne family and re-endowed by Lord Williams, and much altered.

The members subsequently motored back to Oxford.

EVENING MEETING.

In the evening Mr. F. E. Howard read a paper on fan-vaults, with lantern illustrations, which it is proposed to print in the *Journal*.

Tuesday, 26th July.

Dull weather prevailed on Tuesday morning, when an excursion was made by steamer to Iffley, Abingdon, and Sutton Courtenay. The party embarked on a special steamer at Folly Bridge, and proceeded down the Thames to Iffley lock, whence a short walk brought them to the church.

IFFLEY CHURCH. As Mr. Harold Brakspear, who gave the description, remarked, Iffley church is well known to all students of architecture, and there is not very much to tell about it, as its history is best written in the building itself. The church consists of a nave, a central tower, and a chancel of two bays, and dates from about the middle of the twelfth century. It is sometimes asserted that the original chancel ended in an apse; but with this view Mr. Brakspear said he could not agree. The principal evidence adduced is the existence of a round-headed opening at the back of the existing thirteenth-century sedilia, but this was probably only a barrow hole. In the thirteenth century the Norman chancel was prolonged by one bay containing sedilia, a piscina and aumbry. The next work was consequent on the demand for better light in the chancel, and consisted of inserting a two-light pointed window on either side. The same thing occurred in the fifteenth century, when three-light windows were inserted in the deeply splayed Norman openings under the central tower and in the nave. The only original windows

left intact are those at the west end on either side of the font ; but the ghosts of the rest are everywhere to be seen. Much of the work is unfinished, especially the corbel-tables and belfry stage of the tower. One window of the latter has been carved to shew what was intended. There is, however, a profusion of Norman carving. An unusual feature is the four columns of black marble introduced in the arches supporting the tower. The font is of the same black marble as the similar font to be found at Winchester and at one or two other places. The glass in some of the nave windows is partly original. The big circular window, with its elaborate carving, in the west wall was considerably restored in 1860, when an inserted fifteenth-century window was taken out. Mr. Brakspear noted as a curious point in construction that the staircase to the low central Norman tower has walls of not more than nine inches in thickness. The west door at Iffley with its six orders is famous : four of them are ornamented with the chevron and the other two have a curious beak-head moulding. The so-called zodiacal signs in the hood-mould over were apparently introduced from memory by a carver who had seen the signs elsewhere and was unaware of their meaning. The south door is somewhat less elaborate. It is in a state of extraordinary preservation, due to the fact that till 1820 it was protected by a porch.

Mr. Hope drew attention to a series of consecration crosses on the exterior of the church, one of which still retained, in the centre hole, the wooden plug to which the scone was attached.

The journey by water was continued to Abingdon, the members disembarking at Stevens' Wharf, and after inspecting the bridge, some of the arches of which are finely ribbed (1416), proceeded direct to the abbey.

ABINGDON Owing to the wholesale destruction of the buildings at
ABBEY. the suppression, nothing of the once great abbey now re-

mained except the late fifteenth-century gatehouse, which faces the market-place, with its groined vaulting ; the two-storied half-timbered dormitory ; and the thirteenth-century crypt, with a *camera* over, situated at the end of the dormitory block. Mr. Hope said that about the seventh century the site was occupied by a great abbey, the original arrangement of which is fully recorded in the contemporary chronicles. The abbey consisted of a large oratory or chapel about which were grouped the series of small houses, one for each monk. This arrangement was typical of many abbeys when first established in this country. There are also detailed accounts of the important monastery which succeeded it and of which so little now remains. The church was no less than 450 feet long and had three towers. William of Worcester, who was a visitor to it in the fifteenth century, put down some particulars concerning the dimensions. The buildings of a monastic establishment might be divided into three classes, those grouped round the cloister, the infirmary, and the buildings devoted to hospitality. It is the latter which formed the most important parts of the existing remains. In the dispensing of hospitality the cellarer played an important part, being in charge of one of the sides of the western cloister where the poorer class of guests was entertained. The poorest of all were accommodated in a separate building, which has been called by the late Mr. Micklethwaite "The Tramps' Guest-House." The crypt in which the party assembled was, in the opinion of Mr. Hope,

a part of the latter building. Its basement was something in the nature of a living room, as it was provided with a fireplace, the chimney shaft of which goes up the wall of the room above for a certain height and then ends in a slit. The crypt or basement might conceivably have been used as the cellarer's office or checker, where he kept his accounts by means of an elaborate system of counters arranged on a chessboard. The room above Mr. Hope believed to have been another living-room. Its fireplace he considered to be one of the finest early fireplaces in the country, but the big projecting hood has disappeared, and it is an open question whether

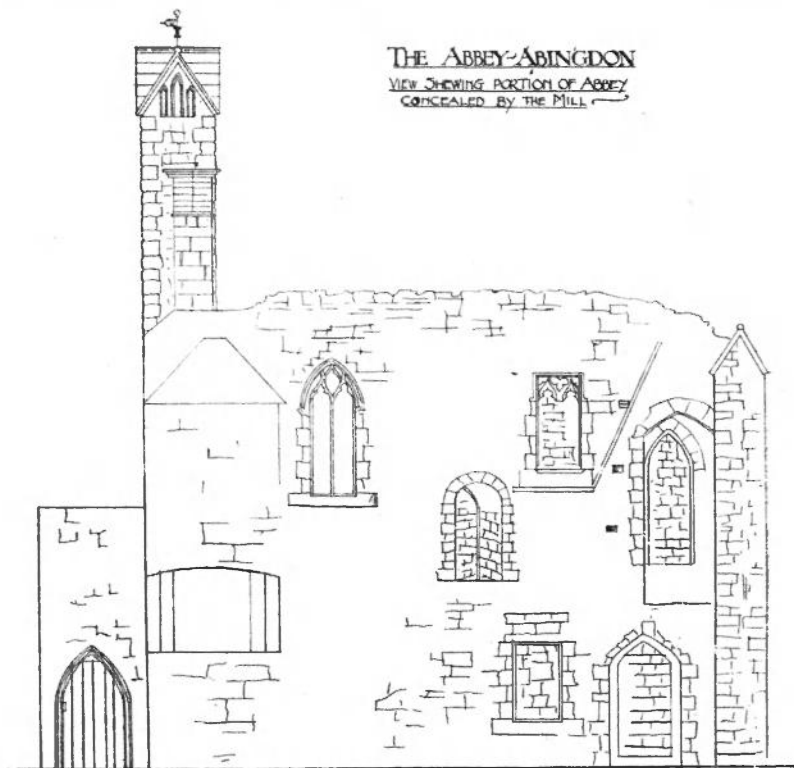


FIG. 17.

it was of solid stone or whether it had a timber frame filled in with plaster. The south side of this block is now concealed by modern buildings, but some years ago, when the site was cleared, Mr. H. Redfern, F.R.I.B.A. made an interesting sketch of the south elevation, reproduced in fig. 17. No less interesting is the long two-storied half-timbered dormitory adjoining it, forming a series of cubicles with its continuous open gallery running the whole length of the block on the north side (fig. 18). On the south there appears to have been a pentise, for the lower lights are all later insertions.

After inspecting the old Grammar School, with its Jacobean desks and panelling, now used as a drill shed, the members were welcomed by

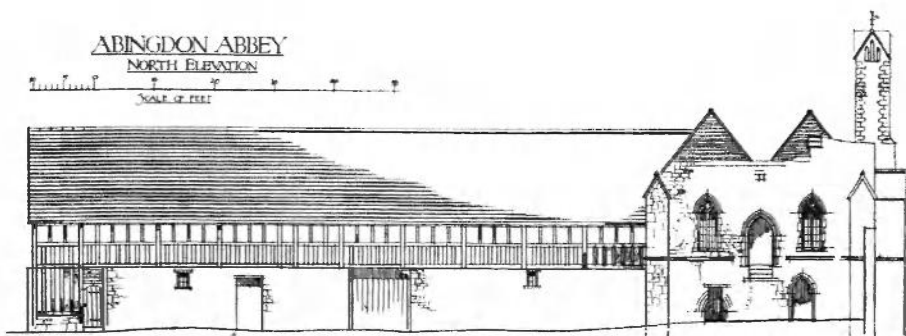
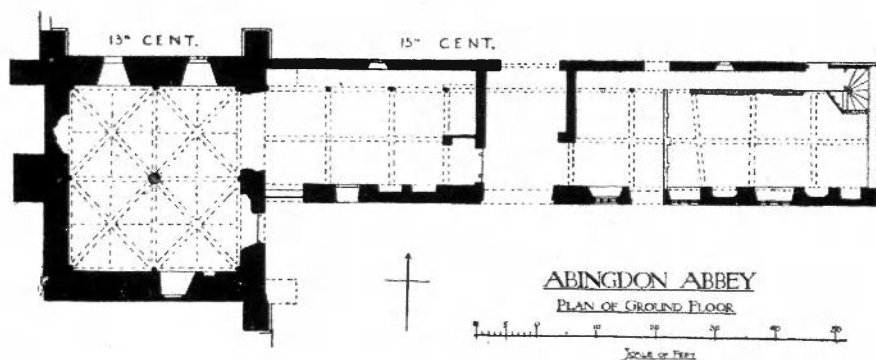
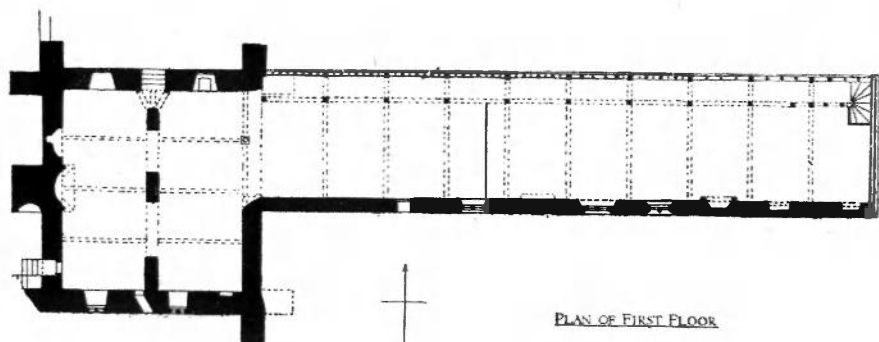


FIG 18. PLANS AND NORTH ELEVATION OF REMAINS OF ABINGDON ABBEY.

Mr. A. E. Preston, the mayor of Abingdon, in the Council Chamber, where lunch was served. The mayor had very kindly made arrangements for the display of the corporation plate, and some of the corporation documents. In a corridor leading to the abbey gatehouse the party was much interested in the collection of pewter and square wooden plates, the latter *temp.* Elizabeth, used at the mayors' banquets.

The next item on the programme was Christ's Hospital, described by Mr. H. Redfern, F.R.I.B.A. The various

hospital buildings may be said to form three sides of a quadrangle with the church of St. Helen's making the fourth side. The main row of almshouses forms a picturesque brick and timber structure, the long straight front of which is charmingly broken about the centre by a projecting porch and a fine lantern over the trustees' room, which bears date 1556. Along the front is a pentise, which serves as a covered gallery for exercise and a means of communication. The hospital was administered by the gild of the Holy Cross, who maintained Abingdon bridge and another one. The date of the constitution of this gild is uncertain. It was in existence in the reign of Edward III, and received a charter in 1441 from Henry VI. The Long Alley almshouses were built in 1446 for thirteen men and women. Two priests were appointed at an allowance of *1d.* a week to sing mass daily at St. Helen's. Henry VIII granted leave for the gild to hold a yearly fair on the feast of St. Andrew. In 1547 the gild was dissolved by Edward VI and its possessions were confiscated. The hospital was refounded sixteen years later, when various alterations were made. Mr. H. Redfern suggested that the present hall or gild room was made or, at any rate, remodelled at that time. He was uncertain whether the cloister woodwork is of the same period or whether it is part of the original structure. In either case it makes an interesting comparison with the open gallery of the abbey dormitory described above. Pepys visited the building in 1668 and was much impressed by the structure itself, the portraits of the founders, and the books. On leaving he tried to give *2s. 6d.* to the inmates, but as they would not take it he put the money in the box, which is still in the hall.

There is another picturesque building to the north-west, with lantern, etc. called Twitty's Hospital, built in 1707, and a further building to the south, dating from 1718.

St. Helen's church, also described by Mr. H. Redfern, mainly of the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, and with thirteenth-century tower and spire, is remarkable

for the effect of space gained by a wide chancel and nave with two broad aisles on either side. Indeed it is broader than it is long; this is due to the fact that it consists of five parallel aisles. The oldest parts of the church are the tower and the northernmost aisle (called the Jesus aisle) which date from the thirteenth century. The adjacent aisle of our Lady followed next, the roof of which was erected in 1390; then the present centre aisle dedicated to St. Helen. The two aisles to the south, namely St. Katherine and the Holy Cross, were built about the middle of the sixteenth century. The spire which was erected over the tower in the fifteenth century was rebuilt, it is said, by Christopher Kempster, clerk of works at St. Paul's Cathedral under Wren, who also rebuilt the

spire of his native Burford. The spire was again taken down and rebuilt in 1886.

Before leaving Abingdon the party took the opportunity to look at the market house and county hall above, a handsome building standing in the market place, begun 1678, after which they continued their journey by water to Sutton Courtenay, disembarking in the backwater.

The first place visited in this village was described in the programme as "The Norman Hall." This building is a late twelfth-century structure with a very rich doorway, c. 1200, lancet windows, a wide and good open roof, a recently imported Tudor fireplace and an inserted screen which did not belong to the building. Mr. Harold Brakspear, Mr. C. Lynam, and Mr. Hope were all of opinion that it had served as a chapel. The chief reasons for this view are the arrangement of the windows, the placing of north and south doors directly facing each other, and the isolation of the building.

The parish church was next visited, and described by Mr. Hope. The first three stages of the western tower belong to the twelfth century, and the fourth to the fourteenth century. The chancel, with its small lancet slits, is thirteenth century. The nave is fourteenth century, as were also the aisles, though the latter were afterwards widened and raised, the original small windows being taken out and inserted in the nave clerestory. The chancel arch had been widened at the same time, but still retained its old jambs. The original arch of rich Norman work had not, however, been destroyed, but reused as the first arch of the new south arcade. The church contains a fine font of the thirteenth century; also some good plain pews, a fifteenth-century rood-screen, and parclose screens enclosing the east ends of the aisles, and some remains of painted glass. There are likewise several good monuments. On the north wall there are the remains of a painting of St. George and the dragon, and two quaint wall paintings commemorating early seventeenth-century benefactions. The south porch was erected in brick about the reign of Henry VIII with a half-timber parvise over. It protects a fine doorway and a holy water stock of Purbeck marble. In the churchyard is a good fifteenth-century tomb.

Sutton Courtenay manor house, now called "The Abbey," is a very complete example of a fourteenth-century house. The hall, with its original open-timber roof, runs through two stories. It has unfortunately lost all its original windows and fittings at the hands of a recent tenant. It is flanked on either side by apartments on two floors. The two-storied solar block remains intact, but the fine upper room has long been subdivided, and its roof is now in a sadly worm-eaten state. The corresponding block at the opposite end of the hall, originally the kitchen, etc. has lost its ancient arrangements. A later kitchen wing has been added at the back and the two ends of the house joined by a two-storied gallery. Mr. Hope subsequently gave an explanation of the general arrangement in mediaeval times of manor houses.

The present owners of the house, Colonel and Mrs. Good, most kindly gave tea to the members, who afterwards returned to Oxford in motor cars.

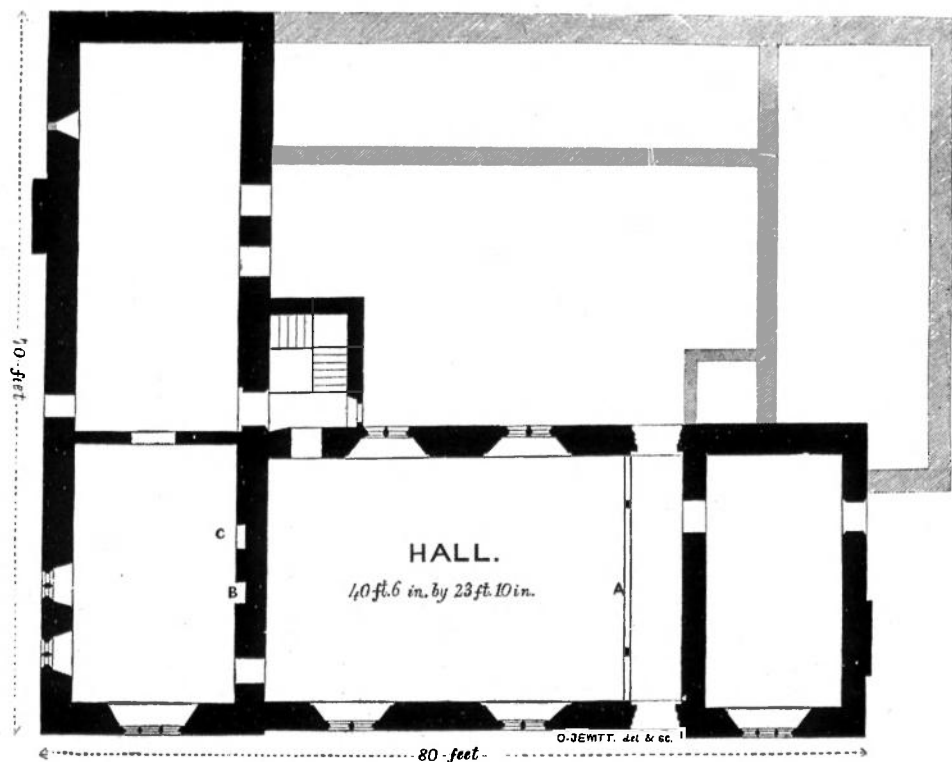


FIG. 19. PLAN OF SUTTON COURTENAY MANOR HOUSE IN 1840.

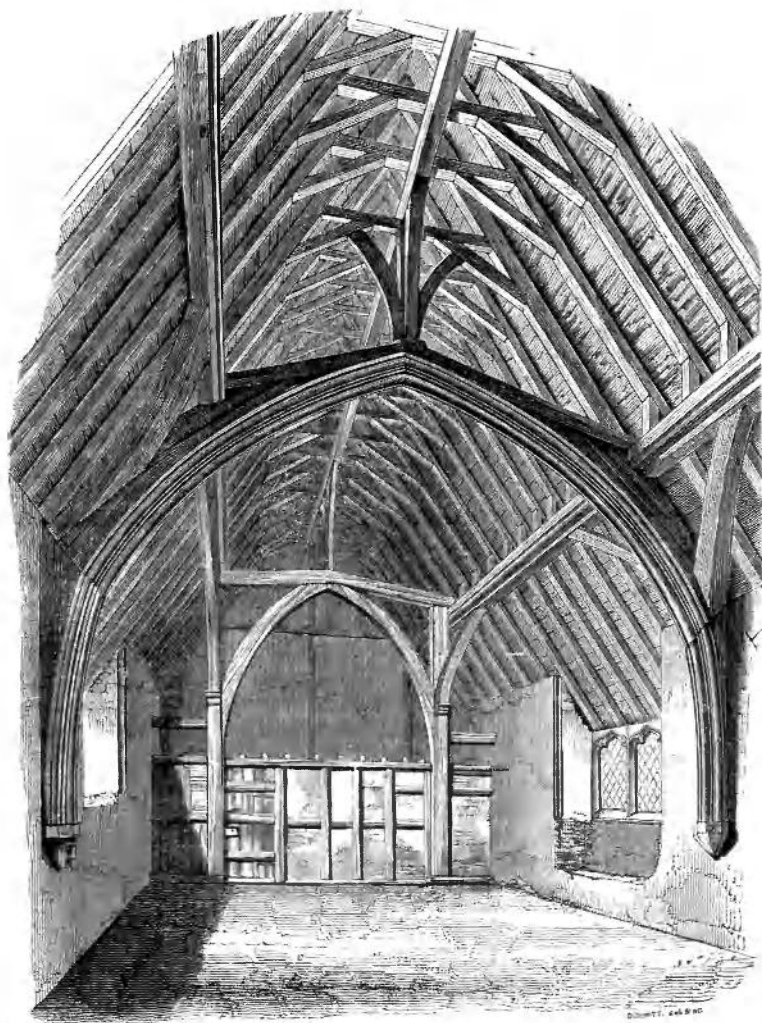


FIG. 20. THE FOURTEENTH-CENTURY HALL, SUTTON COURTENAY MANOR HOUSE.
THE SCREENS AND WINDOWS HAVE SINCE BEEN DESTROYED.

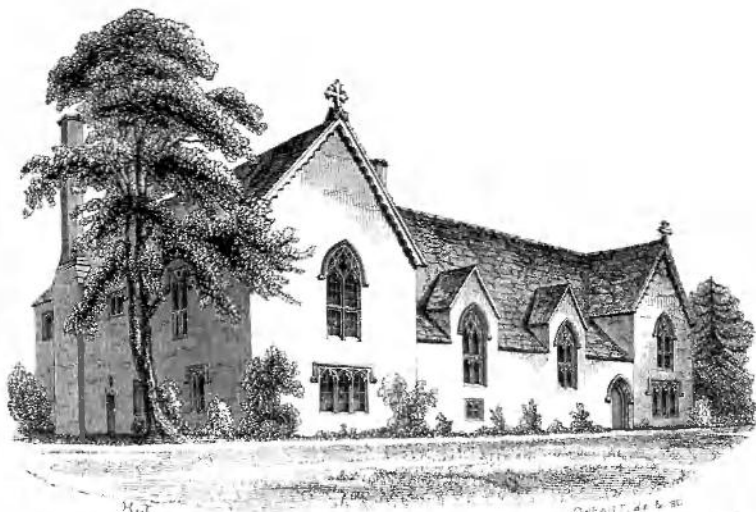


FIG. 21. SUTTON COURTENAY MANOR HOUSE, SOUTH FRONT, AS IT WAS.

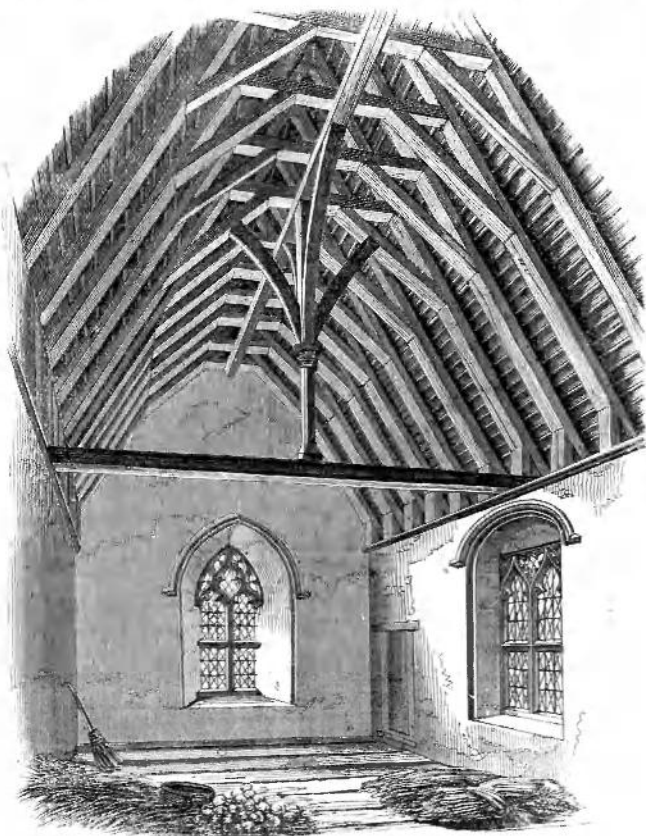


FIG. 22. THE SOLAR, SUTTON COURTENAY (RESTORED).
NOW DIVIDED BY PARTITIONS AND CEILINGS.

EVENING MEETING. In the evening the Rev. Canon Rashdall, Fellow of New College, spoke on the origin of mediaeval universities, with special reference to Oxford.

At the outset, Canon Rashdall said he should deal more with history than archaeology. In order to explain what universities originally were, one had to distinguish between two terms, both of which were represented in ordinary language by the English word university. There were two terms applying to these institutions, which did not originally mean the same thing: one was "*studium generale*" and the other university. In order to understand what either of those terms meant, one must appreciate the position of education in the twelfth century. That century witnessed a great intellectual movement, a movement which was perhaps quite as important as that later movement of the renaissance. At the beginning of the eleventh century Europe was barbarous, but at the end there was a period of highly cultured civilisation. The improvement in education was one of the conspicuous symptoms of that advance. The universities developed entirely out of cathedral schools, and not out of monasteries, and in the course of the twelfth century, as the demand for education increased and students multiplied in certain places, there grew up a regular system by which the chancellor of a cathedral granted licenses to other masters to teach. This was the first origin of the university degree. Certain very famous schools, such as Paris, Bologna, and Oxford, acquired such a universal reputation that anyone who had a licence to teach at one of those schools was supposed to be capable of teaching anywhere, and was recognised as a master all over the world. Eventually other places that were not recognised as "*studia generalia*" applied to the pope for a bull giving them the right to teach everywhere, and then even the most famous universities, which had acquired their original position by prescription, applied to the pope for a bull granting this right. But all that time there were a few universities whose position, although they had not got a bull, was well-established and no one thought of disputing their right to be "*studia generalia*." Among those universities was that of Oxford. The term university originally meant a corporation, and was not absolutely applied to a scholastic society, but gradually the name got to be used in the special sense of a corporation, society or gild, either of masters or scholars. There were two types of universities: in one the corporation was founded by the scholars, and in the other by the masters. In the Bologna type the scholars alone formed the university: the professors, doctors, or masters were not even members of it. It was impossible for anyone to read the account of mediaeval professors of universities without feelings of sympathy. They were absolutely enslaved to their own pupils, and the rectors elected by them. The time for beginning and ending lectures was fixed by the student. A professor's unpunctuality was visited with fines by the student rectors, and if he continued to lecture after the appointed time, his hearers were bound, on pain of perjury, instantly to get up and leave the room. Leave of absence had to be procured from the student rectors, and only one day off was allowed when the professor wanted to get married. The Bologna type had been adopted with some modifications in Scotland, and the annual election of a Lord Rector by the students was possibly the last remnant in all Europe of that type. Oxford belonged to the Parisian type, and

there the masters ruled. Wherever there was a "studium generale" there was a gild either of masters or scholars and *vice versa*. With regard to the date of the origin of these scholastic gilds, it had been ascertained to be about 1170. Having detailed the constitution of the Parisian type of university, the lecturer said that Oxford was famous more or less as a place of study considerably before the university existed. There was an old idea that University College was founded by Alfred, but the late Professor Freeman dismissed that idea when invited to attend the millenary of the foundation of that college, by sending as a contribution to the banquet some of the cakes which king Alfred spoilt! Dealing with the origin of the story, the lecturer said he must not speak disrespectfully, but he would remind them that there was a time when an antiquary was not merely a discoverer, but a manufacturer of antiquities, and it was considered quite legitimate to forge a document to support his claims. He would just say that the imagination of Oxford never soared quite so high as that of Cambridge, where the university men produced a charter of Arthur, and on the strength of that remarkable document procured its exception from episcopal jurisdiction.

The first real historical indication of any schools whatever in Oxford was to be found in about the year 1110, and by a curious accident they were able positively to say that the scholars at that time numbered sixty or a hundred. What led to the gradual development of the schools of Oxford into what was generally known as a "studium generale" was, in his opinion, a great migration of students from Paris. The speaker then quoted some evidence he had obtained in support of this opinion. Oxford was fully established as a "studium generale" by the year 1167. He thought that in all probability the university, that is, the scholastic gild, was established in rudimentary form about the same time as the migration from Paris. The first record of any official of the university in Oxford was to be found about the year 1214, when it was stated there was to be a chancellor "whom the bishop of Lincoln shall set over the scholars." There they saw the origin of the Oxford constitution. The Paris constitution was reproduced in Oxford with this important difference, that the chancellor became head of the gild as well as bishop's representative and granter of licences. In conclusion, the speaker directed attention to the question of buildings. He said the university originally had no buildings at all of its own. They borrowed or hired; for their public meetings they borrowed a chapel, house or church, and for the schools they hired rooms. At Oxford they found St. Mary's church used from earliest times for convocation of the university. But the university had no right, and, strictly speaking, they had no rights in St. Mary's now. He could not say, but they might devise some sort of pretext that their rights were established by prescription. However, St. Mary's church was originally borrowed for university purposes, and there was nothing to prevent the vicar of St. Mary's saying that he would not have the university sermon preached there. Close to St. Mary's might be seen a little building, the old congregation house. That was the only building the university of Oxford possessed for several centuries. Even that was only built in the fourteenth century, and was rebuilt at the end of the fifteenth. The schools in School Street, near St. Mary's, where all lectures had to be given, were originally simply hired

rooms. The first attempt of the university to acquire schools of its own dated from the beginning of the fifteenth century. A great many people in England thought a university meant an assembly of colleges. He had said nothing about the colleges, and perhaps that was the best way of bringing out the fact that the colleges were quite incidental to the university's existence. The colleges were originally endowments to enable a certain number of scholars or masters to pursue their studies at the university. The speaker added a few words on university reform, and said he supposed everyone would admit that university reform had taken, and must continue to take to a very large extent, the form of reviving the university as an institution independent of and superior to the colleges. How far that process should be carried was a point about which they differed. He would say this, however, that while he himself strongly hoped that any future reforms in this university would be carried out in a temperate and conservative spirit, it was a matter of satisfaction to anyone interested in the antiquity of the university, and also in the further development of Oxford as a modern institution, to observe that, in this reassertion of the university, they would only be returning to something like the relations which existed between the university and colleges in the middle ages, in mediaeval Oxford and in the mediaeval universities throughout the world.

Upon the motion of Mr. J. H. Etherington Smith, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Canon Rashdall for his paper, and this having been suitably acknowledged, the meeting ended.

Wednesday, 27th July.

On Wednesday the members left Oxford by train at Broughton Church. 9.0 a.m. and journeyed to Banbury, from which Broughton was reached by motor cars. Here the church was first visited and described by Mr. Hope. It is one of much interest and beauty, though nearly all of one date, *temp.* Edward II. The tower with its spire, the nave, the chancel with its stone screen, the south aisle (there is not an aisle on the north), and most of the windows are all of the beginning of the fourteenth century. The principal exceptions are the nave clerestory, the large window in the south wall of the south aisle, and the introduction of a clerestory in the same wall, somewhat earlier than that in the nave, and the roof of the nave which was put up in 1684. Some of the windows are of fine design, especially that at the east end of the aisle, and the curious square-headed double window over the sedilia. The rood-screen is an interesting example in stone, with traces of the nave altars on its western side; the diaper work on the eastern face is modern. The screen was not quite as open as at present, as there appear between the stone mullions the stumps or the holes of iron stanchions. The font is of Norman date with a cable moulding, and presumably came from the eleventh-century church that once stood on the site. There are two good brasses at the east end of the south aisle dated 1414 and 1666. But the most prominent objects in the church are its monuments. At the time the church was built the owner of the adjacent mansion was Sir John Broughton. He is responsible for the erection of the south aisle, which became practically the

family chapel. He died in 1306 and was buried here in the multi-coloured recess in the south wall where his highly-painted cross-legged effigy lies. Between the aisle and chancel is an altar tomb with an effigy of a knight on it. This is original, though together with the other monuments it has been badly scraped and restored. Like the earlier figure in the south wall, he is in armour. In the chancel there is an elaborate altar tomb of Sir Thomas Wykeham and Elizabeth, his wife. He was the great-nephew of William of Wykeham, and received from him Broughton castle, which had been purchased by the bishop from its first owners. The tomb necessitated the south chancel wall being broken into and a recess with an elaborate canopy made. It was through this lady that the castle came into the possession of the Fiennes family. The front of her tomb was partly destroyed for the purpose of placing the husband's alongside. The head-dress, with its jewelled ornaments, is interesting. Round her neck is the collar of SS, while round his is a collar of suns and roses. Mr. Hope explained that the collar of SS was a Lancastrian order, and that the S was the initial letter of "Souverain" the favourite motto of Henry IV. This had, he said, been often guessed at, but he was fortunate enough to find in the Record Office a half-burnt bill for making a certain number of collars formed of letters of S, each pounced with the word "Soverayne." Another altar tomb is the double one of William Fiennes, first viscount Saye and Sele, nicknamed "Old Subtilyty," who died in 1662, and his wife. Its upper part consists of two black slabs. The elaborate sedilia have been practically reconstructed from old fragments. The paintings on the aisle walls were defaced about the reign of Elizabeth by placing over them texts from Scripture.

In the chancel there is a painting showing the Annunciation and the Coronation of the Virgin, of which the following legend remains "Leuedye for yi joyes fyve led me ye way of clen[e] life]." Over the chancel arch there was at one time a large painting of the Doom; this was destroyed by a former rector. In 1846 works of reparation were carried out, and a very detailed account was made as to what was done to the monuments. At the same time casts were taken of the heads of four of the effigies before they were touched. They are now kept in a case and show a considerable amount of vitality and characterisation. The then vicar, who made the account, wrote, "Restoration is destruction. A monument restored is a monument destroyed." On the outside the eye is attracted by the fine west tower with its broach spire and door below showing the ball-flower; the water-spouts carrying the rain from the roof and projecting sufficiently away from the wall to send the water beyond the foundations; a curious window over the sedilia, which is practically divided into two by a heavy mullion; and by the double triangle in the window head of the south aisle.

Entrance to the castle was gained by crossing the wide **BROUGHTON** moat surrounding it. For further defence there was a gate-**CASTLE**. house which stands at some distance from the castle (figs. 23 to 25). Here Mr. Hope delivered the initial part of his description. The castle was, he said, an exceptionally perfect example of a large early fourteenth-century house, exhibiting several peculiarities of plan and structure with sixteenth-century alterations and additions. It stands

within a moated enclosure, originally encompassed by a wall with two-storied gatehouse approached by a bridge. Only part of the wall remains. The gatehouse belonged to the time of Edward II, with the exception of the inner wall facing the house, which was a century later. This might have been due to the arch tumbling out, or other cause. When rebuilt it was given an extra thickness. The plan is somewhat unusual, as there were doors originally in the middle as well as in the outer arch. The original house, of about the same date, was only half the size of what it is now, as is shown by the way in which the buildings are arranged, and also by the remains of the battlemented wall which starts from the gatehouse. The present moated enclosure probably surrounded first the Saxon homestead, secondly the more permanent buildings which replaced it, and lastly the present house as set out by the De Broughtons about 1300. A century later the property was acquired by William of Wykeham, who left it to his great-nephew Sir Thomas Wykeham. This owner was granted permission to crenellate. The moat must have flowed right up to the house on the west side, as the remaining fragment of the enclosing wall is of no height and evidently rose sheer from the water. On the east side of the gatehouse there is a block of stable buildings which is also part of the additions by Sir Thomas Wykeham. The enclosure was completed on the east by another wall, which has since been cleared away.

The chief point of interest, said Mr. Hope, when the party came to a halt facing the main front, was the curious way in which the fourteenth-century house was made in the sixteenth century into a symmetrical building. The walls of the great hall are for the entire length fourteenth-century work. The Elizabethan work was carried out by the Fiennes in the second half of the sixteenth century. On the south front it includes the oriel window over the middle buttress, the two bay windows of six lights each (one of these bays is a sham, as it is really the entrance), the third story, and the kitchen block. An unfortunate feature of the Elizabethan period, said Mr. Hope, was the desire for symmetry as opposed to nice irregularity. The important fact to remember in connexion with the interior of the house is that two-thirds of it is fourteenth-century work, and the rest dates from 1554. The hall was not originally cut into two by a ceiling; at the time of its erection it was open to the roof. The entrance was presumably through a door on the site of the existing bay window and under the gallery at the west end of the hall. Beyond the west wall was the original buttery and pantry, now used as a boudoir, and beyond that again stood the kitchen and offices, which like the gallery, have been entirely swept away. At the east end of the hall was the customary dais with a withdrawing-room at the back approached by a remarkable vaulted cloister. Owing to the subsequent alterations, most especially in the re-erection of the kitchen in this part of the house, it is a matter of speculation as to how the first kitchen block was arranged. The customary fourteenth-century disposition of a domestic building was here carried out on an unusually large scale. The chapel, which retains its stone altar, supported on brackets, and good windows on the east and north, was attached to the main block at its north-east corner, and a corresponding block existed to the south-east of the hall.

The Elizabethan alterations rendered the plan a symmetrical one. The

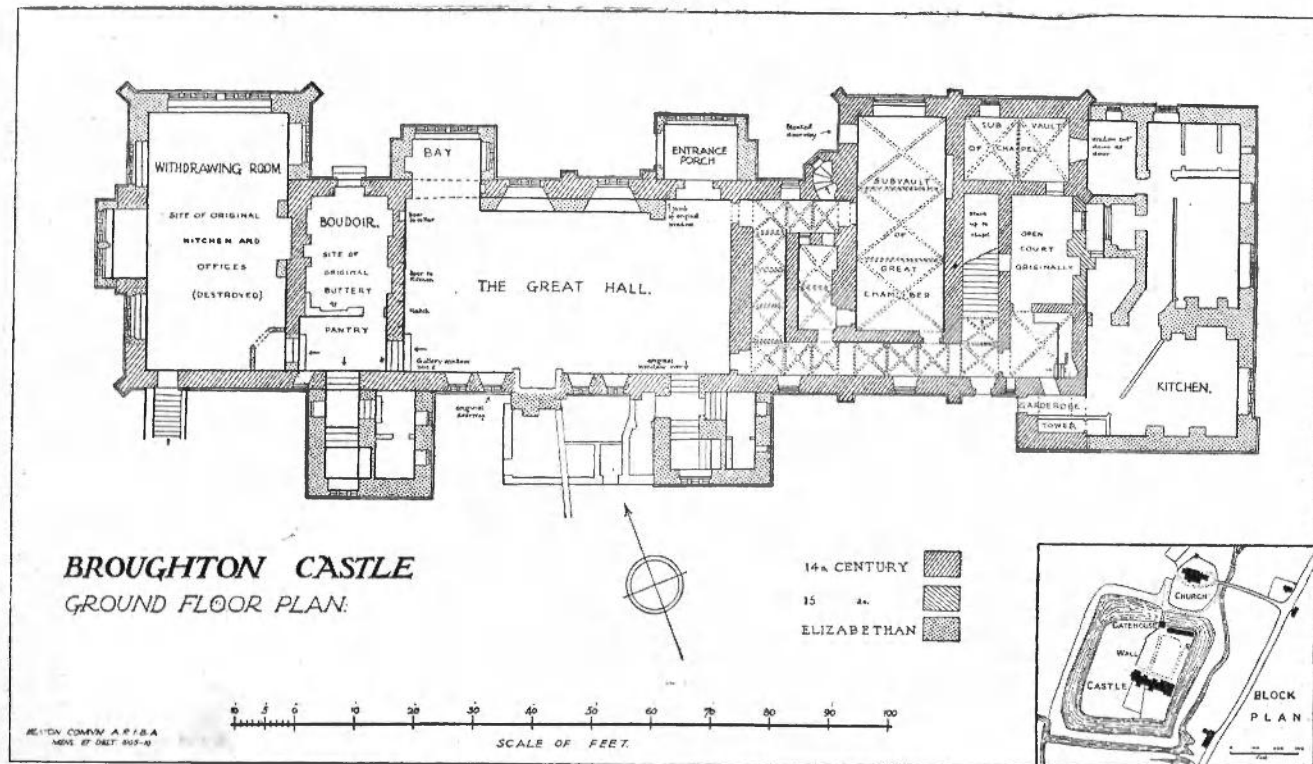


FIG. 23.



FIG. 24. BROUGHTON CASTLE, VERTICAL SECTION THROUGH THE
FOURTEENTH-CENTURY EASTERN BLOCK.



FIG. 25. BROUGHTON CASTLE, SOUTH SIDE.

builders, among other things, brought the kitchen from the west end to the south-east corner, where they were compelled to abandon the usual square plan owing to the presence of the moat. On the site of the fourteenth-century kitchen a two-storied building with fine plaster ceilings was erected. The story of the buildings may therefore be traced from the time of their erection by Sir Thomas Broughton, through the alterations made by Sir Thomas Wykeham, and later by the Fiennes in 1554. Since that time no important changes have been made in the house, with the exception of the insertion of a fine plaster ceiling in one of the upper rooms in 1599. During the tenancy of the present occupiers, Lord and Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox, many interesting features have been brought to light, and an exceptionally beautiful garden laid out west and south of the house.

From Broughton the members motored to Banbury for luncheon and drove thence to Bloxham, whose church was the next point in the programme. It consists of a chancel with north transept, nave with aisles and north and south porches, a large south chapel, and western tower and spire of unusual beauty. Here Mr. E. W. Allfrey explained that the original church dated from about 1160. Of this very little remains, the principal existing parts being a portion of the south doorway, the very fine mouldings of the south windows in the chancel, and a small doorway on the north side of the chancel leading into a vestry. The church was apparently rebuilt about 1220. Of this the nave arcades remain, the south arcade with its traces of colour being a little later. The south chancel windows are of the fourteenth century; it appears as if the stones of the Norman windows were used up in their construction. The north transept is fifteenth-century with a very fine east window. Mr. Allfrey also drew attention to the extremely beautiful shaft and capital dividing this transept from the north aisle. It seemed, he said, as if here, as at the neighbouring Adderbury, the carvers had concentrated their ornament on that shaft. At Adderbury, however, there are two such elaborate capitals, one on the west side of each transept. Both aisles with their timber roofs are fourteenth-century additions; the south aisle has a fine set of heads as corbels. The design of the clerestory windows is very effective. In place of a south transept there is the fifteenth-century Milcombe chapel, belonging to the Thorneycroft family of Milcombe; the design of its bases and caps on plan should be noted. The font is a good fifteenth-century one with a Jacobean cover. In the south aisle there is a remarkable alms-chest formed out of a single tree trunk. The heavy lid, which is from a different piece of wood, is fastened by seven locks. A second and larger chest of the thirteenth century,¹ though not nearly so well protected, is under the west tower. Mr. P. M. Johnston dates it at about 1220, and describes it as belonging to the pin-hinged group and of very similar character and dimensions to the larger chest at Chichester,² saving that it has no incised lines or "chip-carved" roundels. It has flanking standards cut down in height by about 4 inches, and a central body, on which latter are two, apparently original, lock-plates

¹ Briefly described *Archaeological Journal*, lxiv, 264.

² Ibid. 283, 284.

with their hasps. The upper angles are bound with iron straps, one on each angle, shaped like simple scrolled hinges. Convex-headed nails, or rivets, secure the joint of the standards with the central body. The characteristic feature of this chest is the quadrant-shaped ornament on the inner side of the feet of the standards. These have been mutilated by the cutting off of the decayed ends of the standards, but the original design is recoverable. It consisted of a quadrant, or two-thirds of a circle, with shallow mouldings, in which are set two rows of nail-head ornament; and within this a demi-quatrefoil, having flat balls or circles at the points of the cusps and in the middle of the central circle. The eye thus formed is not pierced, but deeply recessed, and a small octagon-shaped shaft with chamfered capital formed the chord of the circle.³ In the south aisle there is a curious doorway or window leading from the priest's chamber over the porch into the church. This porch shows good thirteenth-century work in its lower story and there are two fifteenth-century rooms above. The interior of the church retains various remains of wall-paintings, including a portion of a St. Christopher over the north doorway, part of a Doom over the chancel arch, and a wall-painting between the south windows of the Milcombe chapel. There are also parts of the old rood-screen with original paintings of the evangelists on the lower panels. The party after inspecting the interior made a tour round the church on the outside. Mr. Allfrey drew particular attention to the grouping of the fourteenth-century tower and spire, which rises to a height of 198 feet, the arrangement of the pinnacles with the octagon at the base of the spire being extremely happy. A bell-cot was provided over the west end of the Milcombe chapel and another over the chancel. On the outside there are several figures or parts of figures, especially noteworthy being the band of figures round the north aisle. Over the west doorway is a sculptured representation of the Last Judgment, showing the twelve apostles and Christ.

The motor cars then left for Adderbury, where the church **ADDERBURY CHURCH.** was inspected under Mr. E. W. Allfrey's guidance. It has a very fine thirteenth-century western tower with fourteenth-century spire. For the best first impression of this church the visitor should follow the churchyard path leading to the priest's door on the south side of the chancel. This enables the grandeur of the fifteenth-century chancel windows to be adequately seen. The nave arcades are of the thirteenth century, the transepts somewhat later, with fourteenth-century windows and fifteenth-century clerestories. Mr. Allfrey suggested that when the clerestory was added the still existing fourteenth-century roof, which is carried on carved corbels, was raised and refixed. A curious feature of the clerestory windows is that they are continued across the two transepts. There are two recesses in the aisle walls which were probably tombs. Both aisles are separated from the transepts by two beautiful

³ For other examples of this treatment compare the Westminster Abbey chest (loc. cit. 260), and those at Godalming and Reigate (p. 292). But the nearest in point of resemblance is that at Chichester (p. 283). Since the paper on church

chests in vol. lxiv was published Mr. Johnston has discovered another example at Horsham, Sussex (in the upper vestry), a later thirteenth-century specimen, but resembling the Chichester chest.

slender shafts with finely carved capitals; that on the south representing four knights with arms intertwined, that on the north shows four ladies. On the south side of the chancel is a well-worn staircase leading to the rood-loft. The lower part of the screen up to the vaulting is original: its spacious loft is mainly a restoration. The chancel is usually attributed to William of Wykeham. It is certainly an exceedingly fine piece of fifteenth-century work.

Mr. Hope said that the design of the windows is due to Sir G. G. Scott, who had to proceed without any clue as to the original tracery, and he doubted whether the chancel could be attributed to the great bishop, in spite of the fact that it bears his arms, inasmuch as he died in 1404, which was some time before the collar of SS carved on one of the corbel figures came into general use.

The chancel contains some fine carved misericords, and until recently there stood two interesting enclosed Jacobean pews against the rood-screen on either side of the entrance to the chancel. Mr. Hope expressed regret that during some recent restorations of the church, it should have been thought necessary to remove and break them up. They were not only interesting in themselves, but formed part of the story of the church, and if the desire had been to gain space, they could have been moved bodily to some other part of the church where there was still plenty of room. Instead of this one pew had disappeared and the sides of the other had been knocked apart and fixed against the transept walls, to form a meaningless dado.

The vicar here explained that in his opinion, he and the churchwardens had sufficiently good reason for their action in removing one pew. In the first place they were following in the footsteps of their architect, Mr. J. O. Scott, who had done away with the first; secondly the pews were post-reformation work, and interfered with a complete view of the rood-screen. The vicar added that they had the all but unanimous vote of an unusually large vestry meeting authorising the removal.

The exterior of the building shows some notable carving on the two sides under the aisle parapets. The north porch has a living-room over and in it is the unusual feature of a window facing east. On the north of the chancel is a two-storied vestry with curious bay window in the lower chamber.

Close to the church is the tithe-barn, c. 1380, now used as stables, and in the village are two charming seventeenth-century houses, in one of which the members were most hospitably entertained at tea by the Misses Bradford.

The motor cars left Adderbury soon after five and halted for a few minutes at King's Sutton church, so that the members could see at close quarters its delicate crocketed spire. At six o'clock the train conveyed them from King's Sutton station to Oxford.

The members gathered in the Ashmolean Museum in the evening for the annual general meeting. The Secretary read the report of the Council for the session 1909-1910 and the accounts for the preceding year were presented. These are printed on pages 418, 419. Mr. Henry Longden, Vice-President, who presided in the absence of Sir Henry H. Howorth, moved, and Sir Edward Brabrook

EVENING
MEETING.

seconded the adoption of the report and accounts, which was carried unanimously.

Subsequently the Chairman said that upon the suggestion of many members the concluding meeting, which he now opened, would be much curtailed in future. Instead of a series of votes of thanks to all those who had contributed to the success of the summer meeting with as many formal replies, the Council proposed to group the votes in one motion: he therefore begged to move an omnibus-vote of thanks to the president of the meeting, the Vice-Chancellor, the Mayor and Corporation, the patrons and vice-presidents, the Heads of Houses, and the owners and incumbents of places visited, to readers of papers, and the describers of places visited, to the meeting committee, the local committee, and the hon. secretaries of the meeting. He would also like especially to name Mr. P. Manning's excellent and instructive exhibition of topographical prints.

Sir Edward Brabrook, in seconding, remarked that it was the most comprehensive resolution he had ever heard in his life. He must so far depart from the principle of including all these in an omnibus-resolution as to say that their thanks were in special measure due to the honorary secretaries of the meeting.

The omnibus-vote of thanks was heartily carried.

Thursday, 28th July.

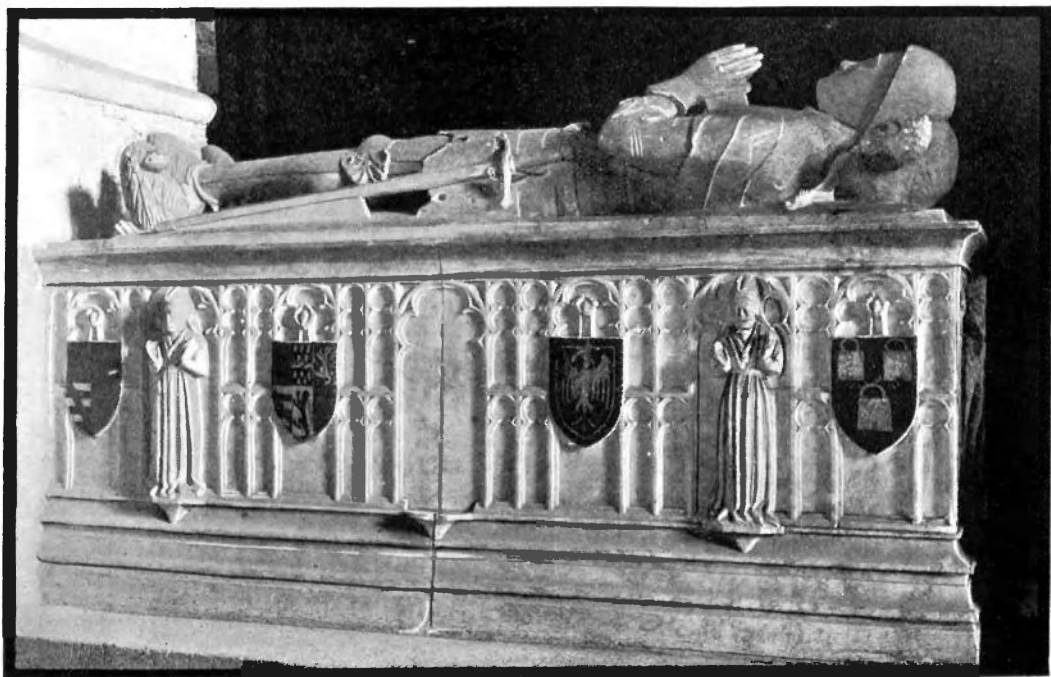
WITNEY
CHURCH.

On Thursday the Institute approached the Gloucestershire boundary of the county and penetrated to the Cotswolds. Although the last day of the meeting, it was very well attended, no doubt on account of the attractive programme. Leaving Oxford at about 9.30 they travelled by rail to Witney and walked to the church, which lies at the south end of the spacious village green, dominating the country with its beautiful tower and spire. Mr. Harold Brakspear, who described the building (plate vii), said that it had no documentary architectural history. This is regrettable, as the church as it now stands is the product of many generations of worshippers. Like so many others in the county it still retains traces of its Norman origin. Mr. Brakspear said the twelfth-century church was an aisleless one, and the remains of it survive in the holes above the first bay of the nave arcade, which shows the position of the first clerestory windows, and the complete window in the last bay on the north side. The first addition to the nave was a north aisle with a porch; of this only the fine late twelfth-century porch exists. It was followed by the erection of transepts on each side, having a pair of lancets in the east wall: these are recessed and carried down to the ground for the purpose of accommodating altars, in the way that may be seen in a few other Oxfordshire churches. Before these transepts were completed the builders broadened them by the addition of a western aisle. When visiting on the previous day the churches at Bloxham and Adderbury the party had had their attention directed to the two arches at the east end of either nave aisle. At Witney, said Mr. Brakspear, the explanation of such a feature was to be found, where the arches still remained performing their original purpose of an arcade to a western aisle of transept. The

thirteenth-century work included rebuilding the chancel, the central piers at the crossing with the tower and its tall spire, and the erection of a south aisle to the nave. In the following century the north transept was extended northwards by the addition of an elaborate chapel raised over a vaulted bonehole. Below its beautiful north window are two foliated recesses with stone effigies. Apparently the builders thought the south transept had to be made to match, so a bay was added with a large chapel to the east, since destroyed. Later the Wenman (or Waynman) chapel was erected on the north side of the nave and west of the porch. It is separated from the nave by a screen. The chapel has a north door with ogee head and ball-flower ornament. In the fifteenth century the south aisle and clerestory were rebuilt, and a small recess on the west side of the south transept added. Over the porch is a dismantled living-room with an early fireplace in one corner.

**MINSTER
LOVELL
CHURCH
AND
MANOR
HOUSE.**

The road from Witney to Minster Lovell follows the course of the Windrush for some three miles, and it presents a series of very charming views. Along it the members were conveyed in motor cars to Minster Lovell. The name of the village recalls its association with the Lovell family during four hundred years, as well as the fact that a small priory in connexion with the monastery of Ivry, in Normandy, was founded by Maud Lovell about 1200. The priory was dissolved by Henry V, and shortly afterwards, probably in 1430, William lord Lovell erected the present church (or at any rate the greater part of it) and a large manor house, which now lies in ruins. Mr. Brakspear said that it had for a long time been held that the small cruciform church (fig. 26) was all of one date, but the lower part of the south and east walls of the south transept and the buttresses at the angle are of the fourteenth-century. The plan of the church is interesting, consisting of a chancel, transepts, nave, and a central tower. The tower is narrower than the nave, and is supported on four moulded pillars with stone bench-tables. The pair to the west stand well away from the walls, the distance being sufficient to enable a procession to pass, while those to the east are partly detached, being each pierced by a large squint bearing directly on the altar. Another squint gives a view of the altar from the small fifteenth-century vestry on the north side of the chancel. In the corner of the south transept where it joins the nave there is a circular staircase leading to the tower, off which was a gallery giving access perhaps to the rood-loft. The pews in the nave are old. In the south transept is a fine alabaster monument variously ascribed to the founder, to his son John, and also to Francis, viscount Lovell. The difficulty of assigning it is partly due to the fact that three Lord Lovells died between 1455 and 1487. Mr. Hope said the monument was of quite an unusual character in its delicacy and the general manner of decoration, as in the arrangement of hanging the heraldic shields and the provision of statuettes. The figure of the knight has round its neck a very fine gold chain and a perfect little leopard's head. In his opinion it supported the effigy of John lord Lovell, c. 1465, son of the founder. The vicar of the parish said it had been handed down to him that at the time of the restoration of the church fifty years ago the tomb was found to be broken down the middle owing to a subsidence of the ground. It was carefully repaired.



THE LOVELL MONUMENT. MINSTER LOVELL.
By permission, from *The Stripling Thames*, by Fred. S. Thacker.

He had also been told that the shields were then quite black, the present quarterings being put on more or less conjecturally and therefore could not be relied upon to show the alliances of the Lovells.

Mr. Aymer Vallance drew attention to the stone bench-tables which, surrounding the foot of the main piers, represented the ancient, perhaps the only, seating accommodation provided previously to the late fifteenth-century oak benches now placed in the nave.

The church contains a wall-painting of St. Christopher.

The manor house, c. 1430, to the south of the church, retains the four walls of the hall, which is unusually lofty and lighted by two large windows on the south side and two small ones high up in the opposite wall. The hall was entered from the north by a fine porch vaulted in two bays. Next the porch is a room opening off the hall having traceried spandrels to the rere-arches of the windows, and there is another room above. At the east end of the hall were the kitchens, but these are gone; at the opposite end

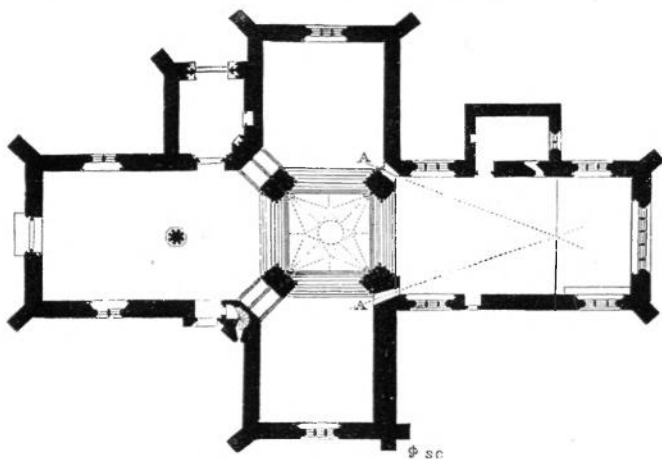


FIG. 26. MINSTER LOVELL CHURCH.

was the solar with a fine fireplace. A range of building runs out westward from the solar and another long range from this to the river where it stops with a fine tower now partly destroyed. There is a round dovecot to the north-east, and the house seems to have been in part surrounded by a ditch fed from the Windrush. About 1730 the house was dismantled and unroofed. Apparently such materials as were of value were sold, for it is recorded that in the roof of the rectory house at Ducklington, near Witney, which was erected about this time, there are some fine oak beams showing the royal arms and the arms of one of the Lovell alliances.

From Minster Lovell the party travelled on to Burford, where they first had lunch at the Lamb.

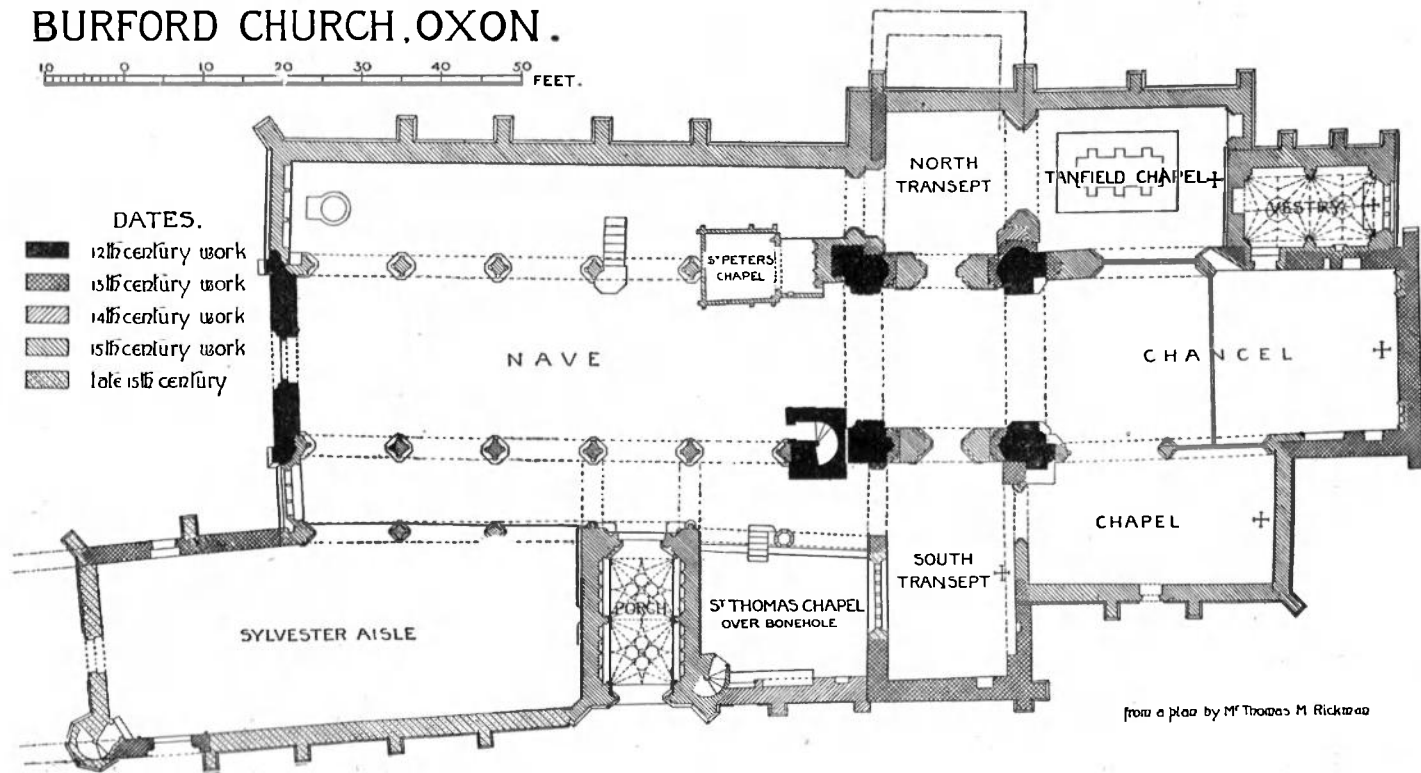
BURFORD CHURCH. Mr. Harold Brakspear, who described the church (fig. 27), pointed out that the somewhat complicated plan had begun in a simple twelfth-century building consisting of a chancel, middle tower, and nave, as at Iffley. The latter (except for the lengthening of the chancel by one bay) is in plan unchanged since its erection

BURFORD CHURCH, OXON.

10 0 10 20 30 40 50 FEET.

DATES.

- 12th century work
- 13th century work
- 14th century work
- 15th century work
- late 15th century



from a plan by Mr Thomas M Rickwood

FIG. 27.

in the twelfth century, while Burford church has developed in the most curious way. All the remaining Norman work is in the central tower and the west wall of the nave. In the thirteenth century a new chancel was built; it was followed by transepts with spacious eastern chapels and a narrow south aisle to the nave. About the same time a detached chapel was built in the churchyard to the south-west. In the fourteenth century the St. Thomas chapel was built, over a bonehole, against the west side of the south transept. In the next century a considerable amount of rebuilding took place; a beautiful vaulted south porch with panelled front with imagery was also built, and finally the south-west chapel was curtailed westwards, but extended eastwards, and made to open with an arcade into the south aisle. A north vestry was added, the tower raised and also underbuilt, and a spire erected. The latter work was, it is said, done by Christopher Kempster, clerk of works to Wren at St. Paul's, whose memorial tablet is in the south transept.

Under the easternmost arch on the north side of the nave is St. Peter's chapel, enclosed with screens. The eastern portion consists of a stone canopy, built against the tower pier, with pierced sides. The western portion is both a little longer and wider and is covered by an oak ceiling. The Sylvester aisle was presumably erected at the expense of that family, and contains an interesting series of monuments, of which the earliest is dated 1568. Under the fourteenth-century St. Thomas's chapel, the floor of which is some feet higher than the rest of the building, there is a plain vaulted chamber, which was the bone-hole. It is surmised that the Tanfield chapel to the north of the chancel was the lady chapel, as Anthony Wood states "the gild of our Lady at Burford did at their cost and charge build a chapel of our Lady annexed to the parish church out of devotion, and provided a minister to teach the children freely." The most conspicuous feature of this chapel is the elaborate canopied tomb to Sir Richard Tanfield and his wife (1625). The long poetic inscription which was composed by Lady Tanfield ends thus:

"Love made me poet and this I writt,
My hearte did doe it, and not my wit."

This tomb is surrounded by an interesting iron grate.

The central tower with its slender spire is interesting as not only including the earliest work of the entire structure, but also as faithfully recording the difficulties that beset the Norman builders. It originally consisted of two stories, then another story was added, and finally a spire. The height of the Norman roof is marked inside by a string-course. Early in the thirteenth century the north and south walls were pierced by arches. But the additional weight consequent on raising the tower made it necessary to reduce the size of these openings. The side walls were also underpinned and new foundations inserted. The rood-loft was across the western arch of the crossing gained from an inserted doorway in the tower vice. It was built in part by one John Spicer who, with his wife Alice, lies buried beneath, and upon the brass (1437) which still remains is recorded:

"To whiche rode-soler in this church
Upon my cost I dede do wurche
Wt a laumpe brennyng bright
To worschyp God bot day and nyght
And a gabul window dede do make" etc.

The gable window which he made is not clear as there are two or three which might be of the date.

The font is octagonal with figures carved on each face, and is of the fourteenth century.

The almshouses, adjoining the church, were founded by Richard, earl of Warwick, the "Kingmaker," in 1457.

From the almshouses a move was made to Burford Priory. **BURFORD PRIORY.** Colonel B. de Sales La Terriere, the owner of the priory, received the members, and described the building. He explained that a small Augustinian hospital or priory dedicated in honour of St. John the Evangelist existed here as far back as 1291, and the structure had suffered from six or seven subsequent periods of alteration or reconstruction. At the suppression it was granted to Edmund Harman of Taynton, and passed from him in rapid succession to the Duchess of Somerset, to Lord Lee, and to the Crown. It was sold by Elizabeth to Sir John Fortescue and by him to Sir Laurence Tanfield, who appears to have been very active in rebuilding. The house then passed by descent to Lord Falkland, and was sold by him to speaker Lenthall in 1634. In his family it remained until 1829 when it was purchased by one Greenaway, who dismantled the house and treated it as a quarry. Latterly it fell into better hands and the destruction was arrested, but too late to stop the decay which had set in. Finally within the last few years it had been acquired by the present owner, who, under his own supervision, had carefully mended everything as he found it, retaining all existing features of whatever period without any attempt at "restoration."

In the course of this work a series of arches and piers were found built into a wall, the south wing of the existing house: these appear to have formed the arcade of the south aisle to the original chapel of the priory. One other main wall runs through the house from north to south, and seems to have been the west end of the chapel, in which a doorway can be traced. The centre of the present house lies over the nave of the chapel, and the house as originally constructed appears to have been erected around these two walls and to have been composed of fragments taken from the domestic buildings. In fact the whole dwelling-house appears to have been built anew round these two walls. Colonel La Terriere explained that he came to this conclusion as a result of his examination of the present building, which seemed to be composed in great measure of reused stones, such as mullions, jambs, and pieces of tracery, all probably parts of the old priory. He explained also that in his view, the house as originally planned faced south, instead of east as at present. The great bay-windows now in the east front were at one time on the south, where their former position can easily be seen. The existence of a metalled road running right across the south front, with a bowling green or garden between it and the house, also supports this view. The road ran right through the present chapel, and is easily discernible on both sides of it.

The chapel is a later addition (c. 1660), and the gallery connecting it with the house is of anterior date. A doorway in it immediately outside and to the east of the present chapel door, though now half blocked and turned into a window, appears to have stood once in the middle of the gallery and of the garden scheme, and directly faces a garden-house on the west.

Why the present chapel was built at its extraordinary angle, it is difficult to understand, for it faces no particular point of the compass.

The royal arms, probably of James I, until recently planted on the north end of the chapel above the upper door, and obviously out of place, have recently been fixed on the south wall of the house between the spaces originally occupied by the two great bay windows. Colonel La Terriere suggested that they had been put up by Tanfield in some such position in honour of James I, when he stayed here in 1603, and had been removed by Lenthall during the commonwealth, to be erected by him on his new chapel, when he again turned his coat and probably went in fear of his life at the restoration. Colonel La Terriere said it was only fair to add that Lenthall did his best to assist the restoration when it came about.

The visitors made a careful examination of the priory, after which Mr. Longden thanked Colonel La Terriere most heartily for the permission he had granted them to visit the priory, and for his interesting account of its history and his restoration of it.

On leaving the priory the members were invited to inspect **THE RECTORY HOUSE.** The Rectory House now occupied by the Rev. Canon Beeching. The front elevation is given in Mr. Gotch's *Growth of the English House* (p. 252). He calls attention to the sashed windows spaced in groups, the hipped roof broken by dormers, the quoined angles, and the projecting cornice, as characteristic of the ordinary house in the first quarter of the eighteenth century. A wing projecting from the rear into the priory grounds is considerably earlier. It has casement windows, and a good oak staircase. The kitchens and offices, which continue the front of the house to the north, give an idea of what the house was like before the rebuilding, which began towards the end of the seventeenth century.

The rectory of Burford, with some others, was given to the bishopric of Oxford by Elizabeth in exchange for many good manors, which she took away. In 1649 in virtue of an advance of parliament for the sale of bishops' lands, the Rectory House with its "appurtenances," was bought by speaker Lenthall. It was then in the occupation of the executors of Lady Falkland. At the restoration, Lenthall took a lease of it, and it continued in the occupation of the Lenthall family till 1828. It was sold by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1875.

After shewing his house, Canon Beeching took some of the members up the wide street of the town, pointing out the quiet charm of the many architectural details to be found in the houses facing upon it. These, among a series of interesting remains of various dates, include the old Bear inn, with a good oriel window, the old George inn, with three gables and a fine gateway, and the Tolsey, or old town hall.

After tea the members were conveyed in motors to Witney, and thence by special train to Oxford.

This closed the summer meeting. The party was a large one, being generally between 100 and 150, but notwithstanding these unprecedented numbers, and the full character of the programme, it was possible to adhere strictly to the time-table and yet examine the places at leisure, thanks to the use of motor cars, and the concise brevity of the descriptive speeches.

At few meetings has there been so much to see and so much time to see it in.

NOTE.—The Institute is indebted to Messrs. Macmillan for fig. 1 ; to the Congress of Archaeological Societies for figs. 4 and 5 ; to Messrs. B. T. Batsford for figs. 13 and 14 ; to Mr. James Parker for the loan of the blocks illustrated in figs. 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25 and 26 ; and to Mr. F. S. Thacker for plate VIII. Mr. Brakspear has drawn the plans of the colleges, of Dorchester abbey church, and of Burford church ; figs. 9 and 16 and plate VII have been measured by Mr. F. E. Howard ; and Mr. H. Redfern and Mr. Heaton Comyn have furnished plans of Abingdon abbey and Broughton castle respectively.

AUTUMN MEETING AT WESTMINSTER.

4th and 5th October, 1910.

The visit of the Institute to Westminster Abbey has inaugurated a new departure in the activities of the Society. It arose out of a suggestion made to the Council that, in addition to the summer meetings held at various important centres in the country, and extending to upwards of a week, which have been so important a feature of the work of the Institute, meetings should also be held in and around London in the spring and the autumn for the study of ancient buildings.

Provided that the necessary machinery could be arranged for, the Council unanimously approved the scheme, and determined to hold such a meeting in the spring of 1910. As buildings to be visited the Council had more particularly in mind such places as Westminster Abbey, the Tower of London, the Charterhouse, the City churches and halls, Southwark cathedral church, and, further afield, Windsor Castle, St. Albans, Hampton Court, and Waltham Abbey.

In the opinion of the Council Westminster Abbey afforded the most appropriate subject for the first meeting, and accordingly, with the sanction of the Dean, it was proposed to hold a two days' meeting there in the spring and another in the autumn. The lamented death of his late Majesty, king Edward VII necessitated the abandonment of the spring meeting at the shortest possible notice, and the postponed visit was held this autumn on Tuesday and Wednesday, 4th and 5th October.

The proceedings began at 10 a.m. in the Jerusalem Chamber, where the Dean, the Very Rev. J. Armitage Robinson, D.D. F.S.A. gave a short account of the form and extent of the church of Edward the Confessor¹ (see plate 1).

After the Dean's paper, Sir Henry Howorth thanked him, on behalf of the Institute, for the admirable elucidation of the plan and building of the Confessor's church, and paid a tribute to the work he had done on the history and archaeology of the abbey. He also expressed the great debt of gratitude which the members owed to the Dean for the way in which he had facilitated the organisation of the meeting.

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope then exhibited a large chronologically coloured plan of the whole site, and, with its aid, explained the later history of the abbey church, and the position and use of the other monastic buildings.

At the conclusion of his remarks, by special permission of the Dean, the members ascended the stair in the south-west corner of the nave to the triforium. Passing along the wall passages of the north and south transepts and round the east end they descended in the north-west corner of the north transept. The triforium is exceptionally spacious, and affords fine views into the body of the church. The various stages of the building were here pointed out by Mr. Hope. He drew attention to the springing

¹ This has now been printed in *Archaeologia*, lxii, 81.

of the flying buttresses against the outer wall which pass through the low-pitched roof, and are completed externally. Against the inner piers are bases of shafts also continued to the exterior. Mr. Hope also pointed out a series of fine sculptured corbels (c. 1260) under the roof-beams in the eastern part of the triforium, and indicated the evidence supporting the view that the easternmost bay had been designed as a chapel. The opportunity was also taken to say a few words on the architecture of the nave. This part of the church was continued in the second half of the fourteenth century so as to harmonise generally with the work of Henry III. The eastern part of the structural nave is occupied by the quire, and this part of the work was built from about 1260 to 1269. Attention was drawn to the magnificent series of sculptured shields in the spandrels of the wall-arcade, one of them being that of Simon de Montfort. The vaulting of the main span of this part of the work is richer than that eastward, and furnishes an early example of the use of intermediate ribs.

The members then adjourned to lunch at the Westminster Palace Hotel, and reassembled at 2.15 in the Undercroft, south of the chapel of the Pyx.

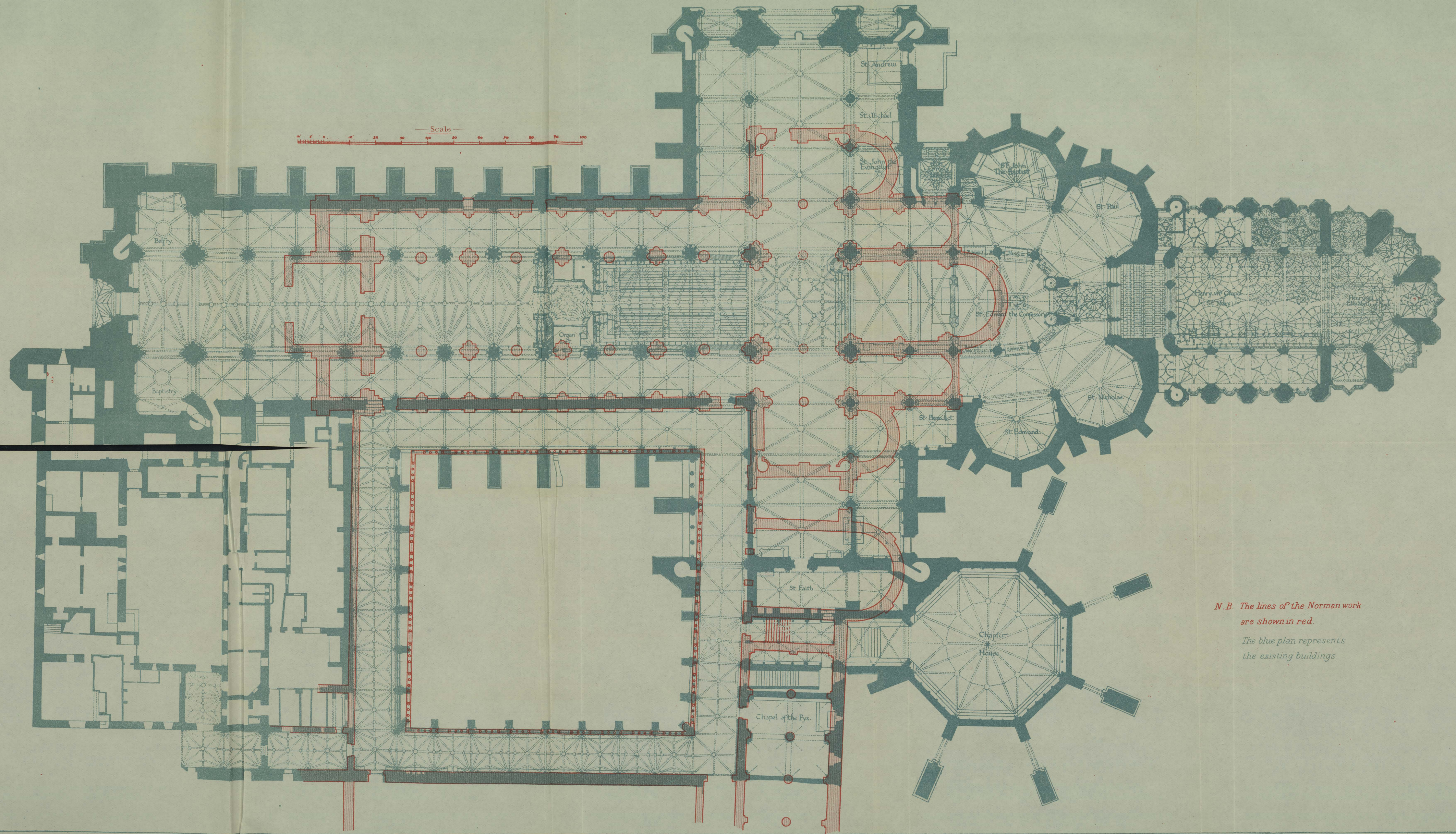
Here the Rev. R. B. Rackham gave an account of the building at Westminster Abbey from the great fire in 1298 to the great plague in 1348. This paper has already been printed in the *Journal*.¹ Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A. F.R.I.B.A., followed with some examples of architectural carvings and mouldings in the abbey church, illustrated by a series of lantern slides. These were designed to illustrate the six periods of mediaeval carving and figure sculpture in the abbey. Among the slides shown were windows in the dormer and elsewhere of c. 1080, capitals from the first cloisters, of eleventh and twelfth-century dates, others from the chapel of the Pyx, carved in the middle of the twelfth century, and from St. Catherine's chapel (c. 1160). Among thirteenth-century examples were the little-known doorway on the east side of the north transept, one of the few remaining pieces of original carving in the exterior, and the very beautiful censing angels of the north transept triforium. Aymer de Valence's tomb served to illustrate the naturalistic foliage of the early fourteenth century; and the angel-cornice of Henry VII's chapel fittingly brought the series to a conclusion.

Mr. P. B. Clayton then spoke on the tiles of the chapter-house, and Mr. Hope described the funeral effigies now lying in the undercroft and formerly known as the "ragged regiment."² Finally, Professor Lethaby exhibited and spoke on a series of reproductions, by Mr. E. W. Tristram, of the wall-paintings in the chapter-house and elsewhere in the abbey.

The last item on the programme of the day was a visit to Henry VII's chapel which was fully described by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope. He drew particular attention to the bronze gates at the entry of the chapel, to the elaborate stalls, and to the decoration of the wall-surfaces. The magnificent vault, which is carved out of more solid construction, is the outcome of the less ambitious vaults of the Divinity School and of the quire of Christ church at Oxford. But the architect was evidently the same man who built the nave of St. George's chapel at Windsor, and vaulted the quire there.

¹ lxii, 259.

² A full account of these has been printed in *Archaeologia*, xl, 517.



*N.B. The lines of the Norman work
are shown in red.
The blue plan represents
the existing buildings*

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, - PLAN SHOWING RELATIVE POSITIONS OF THE CHURCH OF EDWARD THE CONFESSOR AND OF THE EXISTING CHURCH.

In the middle of the chapel is the splendid tomb of Henry VII, of the mature Italian renaissance. The bronze grate which encloses the tomb, and forms a chantry chapel, is in remarkable contrast to the tomb itself, although of nearly contemporary date.

With the examination of the chapel, the meeting came to an end at about five o'clock.

On Wednesday, 5th October, under the guidance of the Dean, the members were conducted over the abbot's house, now the deanery, a complicated structure of many periods; the Jericho Parlour, the work of abbot Islip, containing linen-pattern panelling and some heraldic glass; the Jerusalem Chamber; the abbot's hall, the work of abbot Litlington, with a fine roof on large sculptured corbels; and the abbot's kitchen.

In describing the abbot's house the Dean explained that in the thirteenth century, when Henry III was rebuilding the Confessor's church, the abbot's house stood on part of the site which it occupies to-day. Abbot Ware's *Customary* contains references to the *camera*, the *capella*, the *aula* of the abbot, and to his meadow. On the west side of the cloister stood the *celarium*: south of it, over the great entrance to the cloister, was the abbot's chamber or chapel or possibly both, and it is not unlikely that his hall was to the west, having the kitchen at its west end. The great fire of 1298 reduced all these to ruin: doubtless they were rapidly repaired, and so sufficed until the great era of rebuilding which began with the remodelling of the cloister just before the Black Death. The new west walk of the cloister had involved the pulling down of the cellarer's building, but it had been so planned as to leave the abbot's lodging over the cloister entrance.

In 1363 we find from the abbot's household accounts that work was being done in the *camera supra claustrum*: this was carried on in 1364, and in the same year the foundations of a new *celarium* were laid. By placing this building on what is now the east side of Dean's Yard, abbot Litlington gained the space west of the cloister for his own precinct. No doubt he had already planned out the great building work upon which he was soon to enter. But first he had to devote time and money to the great double gate which led on the one side to Tothill and on the other into what is now Dean's Yard. This included the famous gatehouse jail, and work was in progress upon it from 1366 to 1372 or later.

In 1370 the abbot's household accounts shew 42*l.* paid for "*opus novi edificii apud Westmonasterium.*" In 1372 118*l.* went to "*novum edificium,*" and we have the interesting entry of a payment for canvas for the windows of the abbot's new *camera*. From this it would appear that Jerusalem Chamber was the first part of his new building, and that it was substantially completed in 1372. The next years shew further sums expended on "*nova edificacio*"; and in 1376 145*l.* was paid out for the abbot's hall.

The abbot had now a courtyard of his own, bounded on the east by the west walk of the cloister; on the south by what was probably the old hall of the abbot, now turned to other uses; on the west by the existing abbot's hall, with Jerusalem Chamber at its north end. What may have been the northern boundary of this courtyard it is impossible to say, for the old Norman nave and towers did not extend far enough to shut it in,

though it is possible that the new nave and towers were already planned out before the abbot commenced his new house. The pulling down of the old nave did not begin until 1376, four years after Jerusalem Chamber was built.

In 1386 68*l.* was expended on what is called the abbot's little cloister. There can hardly be a doubt that this refers to the gallery built across the middle of his courtyard from south to north and carried across from east to west close to the side of the present tower. This was intended as a covered access from the old *camera* of the abbot to his new *camera*, Jerusalem Chamber. The lower part of this structure still remains, and is of very solid stonework. Above it probably there was then as now a gallery of lath and plaster. When abbot Islip, more than a hundred years later, built the block which contains Jericho Parlour, the upper part of this gallery next the tower disappeared, but the lower part of it still exists.

At the conclusion of the Dean's remarks in Jerusalem Chamber, Mr. Hope drew attention to the beautiful thirteenth-century glass in the window and also to the remarkable painted table (c. 1270) fixed to the wall, with pictures of the miracles of Christ.

Mr. Hope then conducted the members round the cloister beginning with the west alley. This and the south alley are the work of abbot Litlington. In the north walk, which is in part of the thirteenth century and in part later, Mr. Hope drew attention to the point, about midway along the main wall, where Henry III's work ceased. He also claimed that the Westminster cloister must have been the first in England to be vaulted in stone, in continuation of the part under the western side of the south transept when it oversailed the cloister alley.

From the east alley the members passed through the chapter-house entrance, the work of Henry III, into the chapel of St. Faith, where Mr. Hope pointed out the interesting sexpartite vaulting and the fine sculptured corbels. Across the west end runs a gallery passage from the dormer by which the monks gained admission to the church. The descent in the south-west corner of the south transept has been all but obliterated to afford space for later monuments. Professor Lethaby also pointed out the remarkable wall-painting of St. Faith.

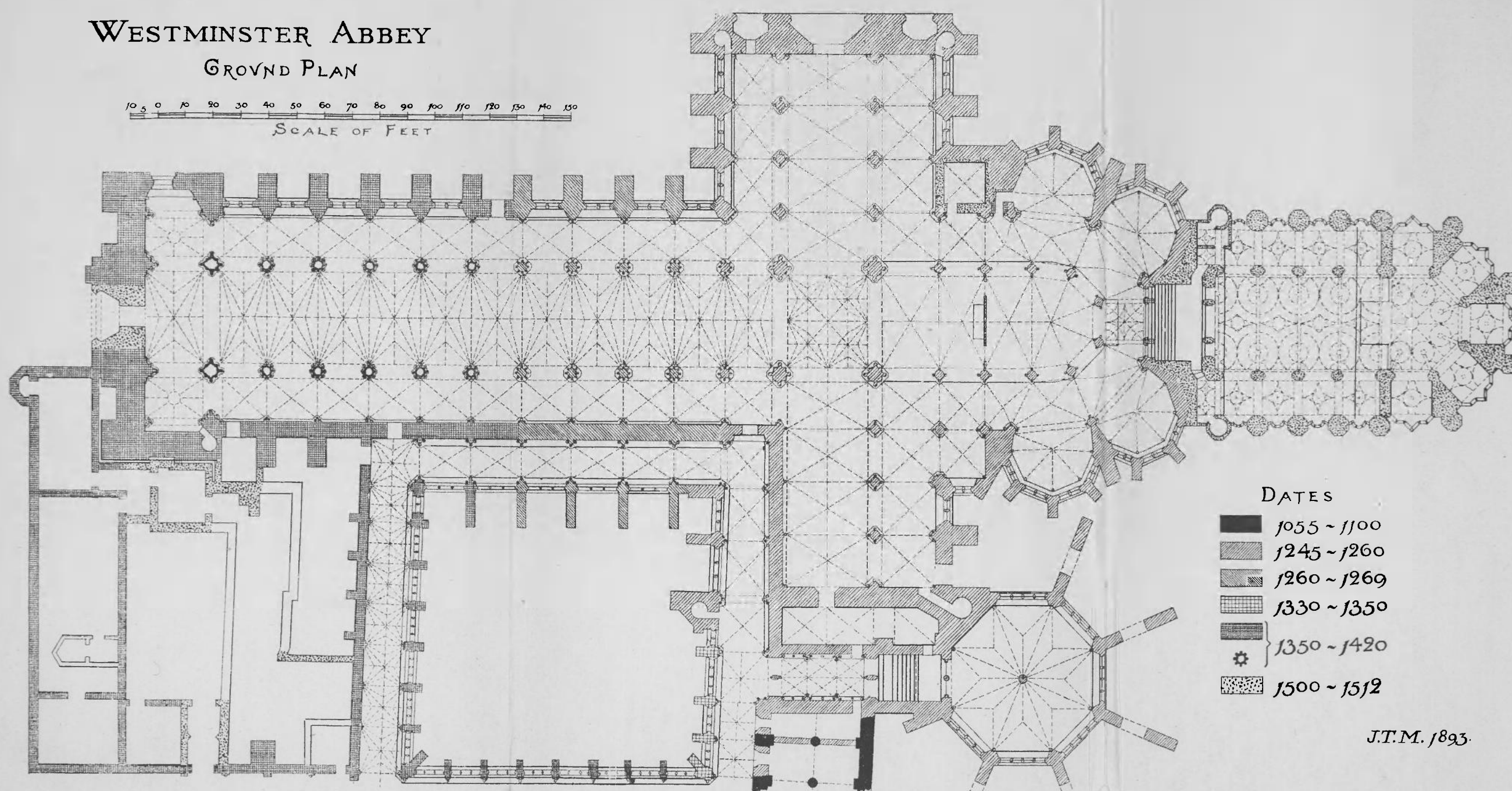
From the chapel the party visited the chapter-house crypt, a beautiful vaulted chamber of early date. The walls are of great thickness. The wall which supports the chapter-house above are built outside those forming the crypt. From this fact it has been suggested that originally it was intended that the chapter-house should be of a smaller size.

Returning to the cloister the members ascended to the library, which occupies the northern part of the dormer. The fifteenth-century roof remains.

The next place visited was the Pyx chapel, part of the undercroft of the dormer, and probably the original chapel of St. Dunstan and still retaining its stone altar, but the slab has been tampered with for the purpose of the annual trial of the Pyx. From here they moved to the undercroft proper, now used to exhibit certain objects of interest relating to the abbey. Like the chapel of the Pyx, this undercroft was built about 1080. Several of the capitals have been modified by slightly later carving. In one place is a patch of early decorative painting. Against the south wall some bays

WESTMINSTER ABBEY GROUND PLAN

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150
SCALE OF FEET



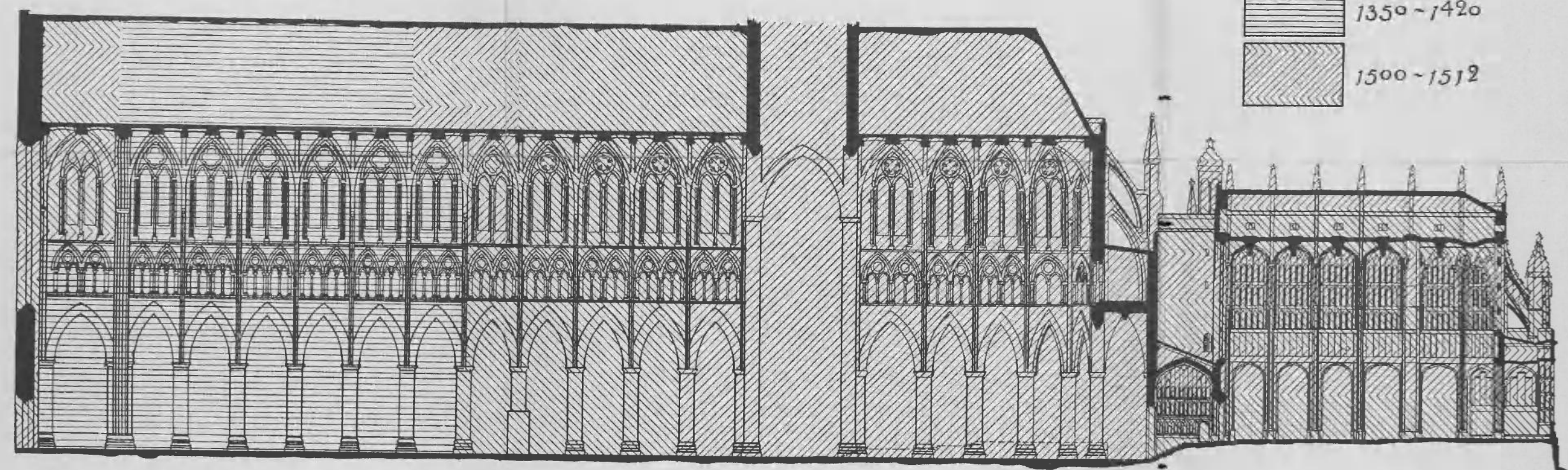
DATES

- 1055 ~ 1100
- 1245 ~ 1260
- 1260 ~ 1269
- 1330 ~ 1350
- 1350 ~ 1420
- 1500 ~ 1512

J.T.M. 1893.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY LONGITUDINAL SECTION

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150
SCALE OF FEET



DATES

- 1245 ~ 1260
- 1260 ~ 1269
- 1350 ~ 1420
- 1500 ~ 1512

c 1500

1350 ~ 1420

c 1500

1260 ~ 1269

1245 ~ 1260

1500 ~ 1512

J.T.M. 1893

of the Norman cloister have been fitted together from fragments. In the cases are most of the funeral effigies of the kings and queens, beginning with that of Edward III.

Mr. John Bilson, F.S.A. referring to the suggestion in the programme that the Pyx chapel and the undercroft were built about 1080 to 1100, said that a comparison with the crypt of Winchester cathedral, begun in 1079, pointed to a somewhat earlier date. The two works have much in common, but in several respects the crypt of Winchester is slightly more advanced than this Westminster work. The curious quasi-Doric capitals of the cylindrical piers here have a chamfer following the circular plan of the pier, beneath a perfectly plain abacus of square plan; at Winchester the lower member is slightly convex, and the square-planned abacus is moulded with a hollow chamfer. The impost-moulding to the wall-piers at Winchester is absent here. The arches of the vault are, as usual, set out from a semicircle, in this case to the slightly narrower wall-arches east and west of the Pyx chapel (the widths of the bays vary a little); the arches of wider span are segments of circles, struck from centres a little below the springing-line, so that all the arches rise to the same level at their crowns. The same system is followed in the crypt at Winchester (and elsewhere). The vaults themselves were evidently built, as usual, on a through-running barrel centering in one direction, with sections of barrel centering applied on each side of the main centering for the lateral cells. The method of springing the groins of the rubble vault from one course of ashlar (here) is more systematically developed in the crypt at Winchester. Here the crowns of the vault are level; in the Winchester crypt, the crowns rise a little towards the intersection of the groins, in order to strengthen the weakest point of the vault, where the flat crowns always had a tendency to sag. These advances at Winchester justify our placing the Westminster undercroft a little earlier in date. Now that the Dean has shewn that the church was finished at the Confessor's death,¹ we may conclude that the monastic buildings would be pushed forward after the Conquest, and this undercroft of the eastern range would be the earliest work. If not a little earlier, it may well be the work of abbot Vitalis, whom the Conqueror brought from Bernay about 1076, and in any case, to judge from the Winchester work, it cannot be later than his time.

The members then adjourned for luncheon, and reassembled later in the infirmary cloister, which was described to them by Mr. P. M. Johnston. In the south-west angle is an early window, above which is a fragment of early walling with diagonal chequer-work of two colours (c. 1080 to 1100). This chequer-work has lately been cleaned, and proves to be of alternate ten-inch squares of (a) firestone, chalk and tufa, and (b) thick coloured tiles, glazed and plain. Mr. Johnston mentioned that specimens of this remarkable early kind of external polychromatic wall-facing had been discovered in the buildings of William Rufus in Westminster Hall (illustrated in *Votusta Monumenta*), and that a large strip, in an excellent state of preservation, had been uncovered within the deanery buildings (formerly part of the abbot's kitchen). Slides of these had been exhibited in the previous day's proceedings. So far as is known there is nothing else exactly like this in

¹ *Archaeologia*, lxii, 85-87.

England. The rest of the walls, with windows and doors (so far as they are ancient), belong to the first half of the fourteenth century.

The party then moved (by permission of Canon Barnett and Canon Beeching), to the site of the infirmary chapel, now a ruin, built c. 1160, and thence to the infirmary hall (by permission of the Rev. Aiken Sneath), upon both of which Mr. Johnston spoke. Here it was pointed out that the western entrance to the infirmary chapel was of the middle of the fourteenth century, replacing an earlier doorway (c. 1160), some of the stonework of which on the inside may still be seen. The plan of the chapel, consisting of a short broad nave, narrow aisles and a long chancel, can be traced, and the greater part of the walls on the south remain, including the two eastern arches of the arcade. These are semicircular, and are ornamented with the embattled fret and zigzag, the columns being alternately octagonal and circular, with capitals of enriched scallop-work: towards the aisles they are plainer. One original window remains in the south wall of the south aisle, with circular head and broad splays, having a roll-moulding and small engaged shafts. In the upper part of the western wall of the aisle is a fifteenth-century fireplace made for a small chamber or gallery used by the keeper of the infirmary or night-watchers. Doubtless there were altars at the east end of the aisles and one or more before the rood, as well as the high altar, the position of which can be traced, together with the steps leading up to it. The chancel arch seems to have been unusually wide (16 ft. 8 ins.), no doubt with the object of giving a clear view of the altar to the occupants of the beds in the body of the church. It has three small engaged shafts on each side. The general measurements are: nave, 47 ft. 6 ins. by 21 ft. 1 in. between columns, which are 2 ft. in diameter; aisles, 8 ft. 9 ins. wide; chancel, 24 ft. 6 ins. by 19 ft. 4 ins.; outer walls 2 ft. 6 ins. thick.

The chapel seems to have been largely altered in about 1340, to which date a window of this period remaining in the west wall of the south aisle, as well as the west doorway, belongs. This door, sometimes assigned to abbot Litlington (1362-1386), may more reasonably be set down as the work of one of his immediate predecessors, Henley, Kyrcheston or Langham. Its most noticeable feature is a sunk panel of quatrefoils, continuous round the jambs and arch.

The infirmary hall, to the south of the church, a fine room with an open roof, measuring 29 ft. 9 ins. by 19 ft. 3 ins., is also of about 1340 in date, as is shewn by the two windows and doorway in its eastern wall. The two doorways in its western wall are of early sixteenth century date, one being in brick. The roof, with its massive central tie-beam, octagonal king-post and braces, is of sweet chestnut, and coeval with the walls. It would seem that the original fireplace was an open hearth in the centre of the hall: the present wall-fireplace is entirely modern.

The infirmary garden bounded by the precinct wall was also visited.

Professor Lethaby subsequently described the chapter-house in a paper abstracted below:

The chapter-house can be securely dated as built from 1245 to 1250. From the fabric rolls it is clear that it must have been begun with the earliest work in 1245, and Matthew Paris mentions it under the year 1250. In 1253 canvas was purchased as a temporary filling for the

windows, in view we may suppose, of some immediate use being made of the building.

The ultimate source for the octagonal type of plan so far as is known at present is the circular chapter-house, vaulted in ten bays to a central pillar, built at Worcester in the first half of the twelfth century. A transition between the circle and the octagon is represented by the chapter-houses of twelve sides at Margam and Dore, one formerly at Evesham and that at Lincoln; the two latter had ten sides. Beverley and Westminster are the earliest known which reached the octagonal type. Beverley it has been thought was built with the church (c. 1230).

The interior of the chapter-house, with the exception of the stained glass and the central sculpture of the doorway, must represent almost exactly its original form. The tile floor is ancient, so is the wall arcade, except for small details (*just* enough to make it look doubtful); so are the jambs and arches of the doorway, and, most important of all, the blank window in the north-west side of the octagon. According to a notice printed about 1870, which is still here, the restoration was undertaken in 1865 at the request of the Society of Antiquaries.

The central Purbeck pillar, the windows, the tympanum of the door, the vault and the whole exterior except a few plain stones are all new. A useful record of its unrestored state is given by a woodcut from one of the illustrated papers which is still in the chapter-house. It shows the old central pillar and the springers of the vaults, and it appears that the central mullions and the larger sub-arches of the windows were still in existence in 1865. Another woodcut is given in Scott's *Gleanings*, and a large water-colour drawing was made by Mr. Stacy Marks.

Attachments at the springing and crown of the inner order of the door arch, show that the sub-arches and the quatrefoil must originally have had very nearly the form we now see. The large spandrels with their beautiful sculptures are uninjured. The subject of the Annunciation here shows that the central statue, if there was one, must have been the Virgin: had it been the Majesty we should have had two angels worshipping or bearing the cross and spear. The capitals are finely carved, one on the left has vigorous young lions climbing in the foliage. The order of the arch, which is carved in open work, is largely old, apparently entirely so on the outer side. The scrolling foliage contains little figures, many of which carry rolls; they doubtless represent prophets. The sculptured jambs are very interesting and beautiful. They are not alike: that on the north has only ornamental carving, while that on the south has little figures set in the loops of the foliage. The inner one has Christ at the top: the head is broken, but the cruciform nimbus remains. The figures below represent the ancestry of Christ. The outer jamb is a tree of life, of which the Virgin, a very perfect and beautiful figure, occupies the summit. The foliage is here that of a fruit tree. The lowest figure, who picks a fruit, must be Adam: about half way up is Moses. Over the top figures are pretty little canopies; there are others over the foliage borders of the northern jamb with birds perched under their shelter.

The wall arcade has deeper recesses to the east, the side of honour. The capitals are old and of Purbeck marble. They furnish an instance of the general rule of variations in detail. Some are carved and others

are moulded; all are of different profiles. One has a dog-tooth member, one of the very few places where this occurs at Westminster. The carved spandrels are also of different patterns: two of them, at the north-east corner, have repeated groups of five roses. One, to the right of the central niche, is formed of continuous branches of roses in a trellis; another at the south-east is also of roses, and one to the south-west is filled with small plants.

The new windows are copied from the blank tracery on the north-west side, which appears to be practically untouched.

The slender central column is a copy of that which remained here, together with a short length of the central springers of the vault, until 1865. "The central pillar," says Scott, in *Gleanings*, "still exists and is about thirty-five feet high. It is entirely of Purbeck marble, and consists of a central shaft surrounded by eight subordinate shafts, attached to it by three moulded bands. The capital, though of marble, is most richly carved. In or about 1740 the vaulting was found to be dangerous and taken down. On the top of the capital is a systematically constructed set of eight hooks of iron for as many cross-ties. The same was the case at Salisbury." Scott appears either to have replaced the hooks or to have had them copied, and eight corresponding hooks may be seen in the springers at the eight angles of the octagon. Scott remarks, "I have no doubt that the hooks on the columns of the church are many of them original, and were intended for security during the progress of the work." It was the fashion of his day, as of to-day, not to see a certain class of mediæval facts. Ancient plastering was peeled off hundreds of churches, whitewash was always said to be the work of churchwardens, and forged iron bars of great length and very costly were thought to be mere temporary expedients. Now the whole conception of this octagonal chapter-house, and that of Salisbury, depended in a large degree on the use of these radiating iron bars. Those at Salisbury lasted on into the last century, and that careful observer, John Carter, put it on record that a century ago it was proposed to remove them. And soon they were removed it seems, for in forty or fifty years after he wrote, the building showed serious evidence of failure, and the architects then called in explained that the buttresses were insufficient, and added great lumps to them while cutting out the locked system of iron hooks above the central capital. Scott, here at Westminster, did not put back the tie-bars, but a visit to the roof above the vault shows that he would not trust his new vault on the new column, and got his engineer to hang up the vault to the iron roof.

At Salisbury there were never any external flying buttresses to the chapter-house, and, as it is obviously almost a copy of Westminster, this raises the question whether the flying buttresses here are original. Mr. Lethaby was of opinion that they are not. The one immediately outside of Poet's Corner was built for the first time by Scott. The one next to it has a plinth of fourteenth-century form, and the three others differ in their spans, and their plinths do not range with the plinth of the main building. Mr. Lethaby therefore concludes that the chapter-house was built without the flying buttresses in dependence upon its iron ties, and it may be recalled that the flying buttresses around the chapter-house at Lincoln are also additions. Possibly some of the hooks drew away from the springers and made the additional support necessary at an early time.

Besides the eight ties mentioned above, the windows are threaded by three tiers of strong iron bars which are still wholly, or largely, original. One may assume that they link up at the angles and form bands right around the octagon. Scott found marks of the original mullions on the irons of the western window, which showed that originally it had four lights like the others.

In size the Westminster chapter-house is similar to those of Worcester, Lincoln and Salisbury, all three being about sixty feet in internal diameter, and the last named being practically a copy of the Westminster building. The crypt is much smaller than the superstructure, so much so that its walls are seventeen or eighteen feet thick. The crypt windows are about five feet back from the exterior, and here there is said to be a straight joint in the thickness of the wall (see the plan in *Gleanings*). Some have thought that the inner part of this thick wall, afterwards cased over, might represent an earlier chapter-house. A better explanation (if the facts are indeed as stated), would be to suppose that the plan was first laid down for a chapter-house of fifty feet diameter and that this was afterwards increased by building a five-foot wall around the exterior of the octagon, but the alleged straight joint cannot be traced in the passage to the stair which crosses the whole thickness of the wall. If the wall was built in two sections Mr. Lethaby thinks it must have been to assist the drying of the great mass of masonry. It is hardly possible to suppose that the chapter-house at Westminster was at first intended to be ten feet less in diameter than that at Lincoln and the still earlier chapter-house at Worcester.

The noble four-light windows of mature tracery seem to be the source for the geometrical windows which spread over England. Themselves derived from Amiens and the Sainte Chapelle, they were copied and adapted in the cloister and chapter-house at Salisbury, the east window at St. Albans, the side windows at Lincoln, and in the transepts of St. Mary's, York; also at Netley, Bakewell, Grantham, and other places. Scott says that he found enough remaining to prove that the jambs and arches were alike both inside and out.

Other features in the Westminster chapter-house were important points of departure in the development of style. The open sculptured roll-moulding around the arch of the great door was imitated in the south porch at Lincoln, and the beautiful growths of roses in some of the arcade spandrels seem to be the roots from which naturalistic foliage spread over England.

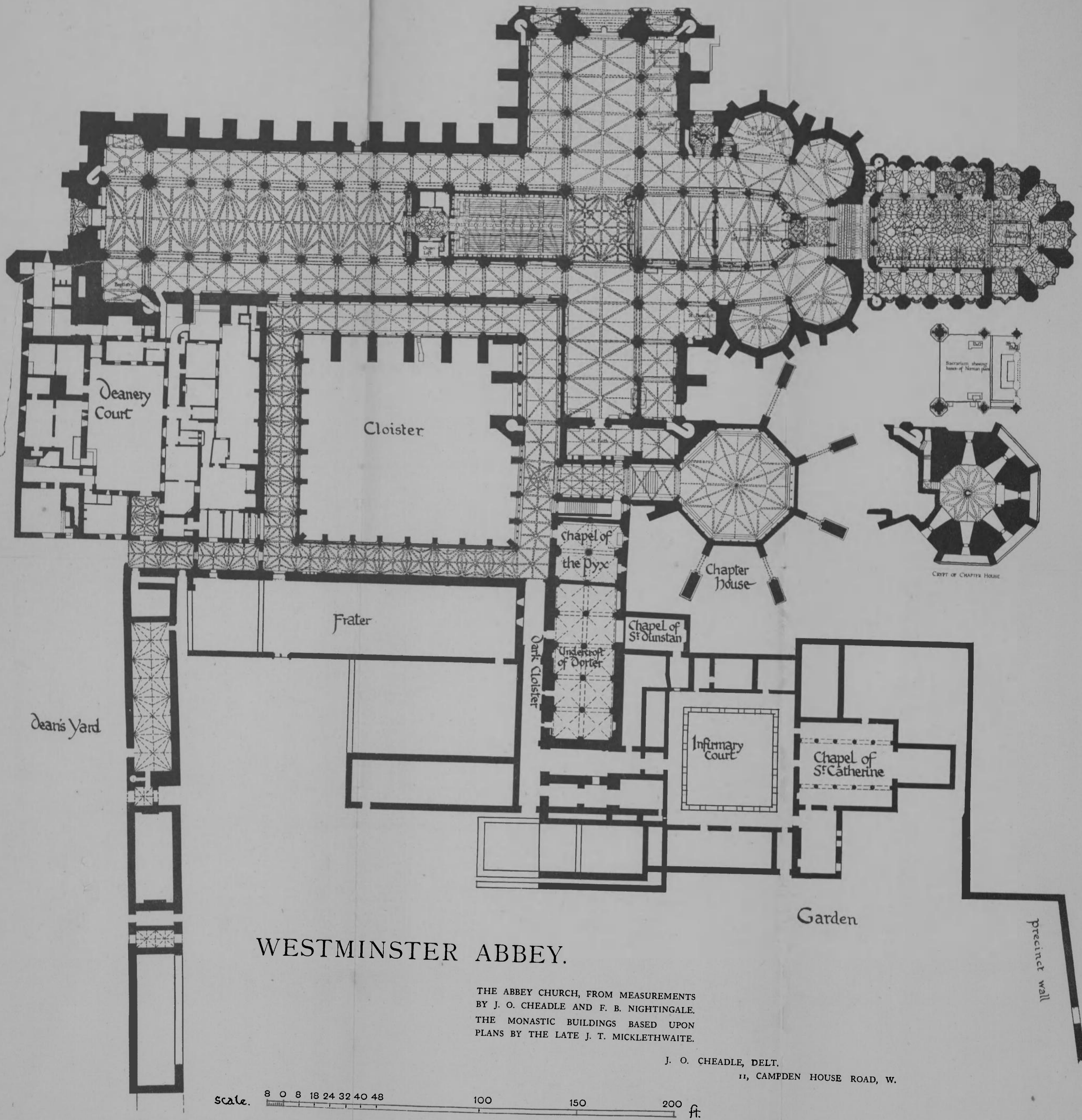
Altogether Westminster is a great milestone in the progress of English style. It is more than mere truism to say that every other work is either earlier or later than the famous abbey.

Proceeding down the Dark Entry into Little Dean's Yard, the members were met by Dr. Gow, and shown over the great school-room of Westminster school, once part of the dormitory, largely of work c. 1080-1100 with inserted windows and a later roof, and Ashburnham House, built about 1660. From the rear of the latter the site of the frater and the back of the south cloister wall could be readily examined.

The visit to Ashburnham House concluded the second day's meeting at the Abbey. It was hoped to hold another meeting in the spring of 1911 to study the monuments, the furniture, and the remainder of the abbey church, but the coronation of His Majesty, announced to take place

in June, necessitates the closing of the abbey during the early months of the year. The second meeting at Westminster is therefore postponed.

NOTE.—By the courtesy of the Director of the Society of Antiquaries of London, the Institute is enabled to reproduce the coloured plan of Westminster (plate 1) which has already appeared in *Archaeologia*, lxii, in illustration of the Dean's paper referred to above. That part coloured blue is by Mr. Cheadle; the superimposed red plan is the work of Mr. A. G. Wallace. Only three bases and part of the foundation of the apse curve remain at Westminster to show the form of the Confessor's church: these are figured in *Archaeologia*, lxii, pl. xiv. The red plan is therefore mostly conjectural, based upon the scanty remains at Westminster, supplemented by measurements specially taken by Mr. A. G. Wallace at Jumieges.



Wednesday, 2nd November, 1910.

Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, M.A. D.Sc. F.R.S. F.S.A. Vice-President,
in the Chair.

Mr. G. C. Druce read a paper on the Amphisbaena and its connexions in ecclesiastical art and architecture, with numerous lantern illustrations. The paper is printed at page 285.

In the discussion which followed the Chairman expressed his opinion that the creature to which the ancients applied the name of amphisbaena was probably the blind-worm, since they had many features in common. With reference to the sculpture, he said he had always felt that the characteristics of many of the twelfth-century carvings in our churches had come from Scandinavia, such as interlacing patterns, which had been evolved out of snakes or human figures.

Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A. F.R.I.B.A. was disposed to think many more examples of the amphisbaena were to be found in churches, and mentioned Chichester cathedral church, where he thought it occurred on the misericords.

The Chairman then moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Druce, which was carried unanimously.

Wednesday, 7th December, 1910.

Professor W. Boyd Dawkins in the Chair.

The Rev. J. C. Cox, LL.D. F.S.A. read a paper on the Assize Rolls and Coroners' Rolls of Yorkshire as illustrating the abjuration of the realm by sanctuary seekers, which it is hoped to publish in the Journal.

A discussion followed, in which the Rev. R. M. Serjeantson, M.A. F.S.A., Mr. P. M. Johnston, Mr. G. C. Druce and Mr. L. M. May took part. The question of sanctuary knockers was raised, and the speakers agreed that except perhaps in the case of Durham, none of the so-called sanctuary knockers had any connexion with sanctuary, and that there was no foundation for the commonly received opinion that they existed for fugitives to lay hold of them and so claim the right of sanctuary, inasmuch as they were all fixed to church doors, whereas once a fugitive had entered the churchyard he was safe.

Mr. P. M. Johnston then exhibited some encaustic tiles found on the site of Tortington priory, Sussex. These represented several treatments of similar designs, the pattern being left in relief in one, sunk in another and flush with the ground in a third. The colours and glazes also showed great variety.

Among the patterns were several floral designs, one of which contained four small circular devices, one in each colour, alternately filled with foliage and birds, the whole being wreathed together with interlacing stems. This pattern was met with on the site of the quire of the church, and also in the neighbourhood of the chapter-house and cloisters, and dates from about 1190. A solitary tile of this design, in a yellow glaze, with sunk pattern was found in 1867 at the restoration of Binsted church, hard by, a possession of Tortington priory.

Another design of about the same date was of a knight on horseback, lance in rest, with flat-topped helmet and heater-shaped shield. This is represented in another tile, so that two knights would be seen facing each other, and both patterns are varied in the *technique* of manufacture as in the others. Some of these had a yellowish white ground, with the figures flush in brown; others, a brilliant green glaze with the pattern in relief.

A vote of thanks was passed unanimously to Dr. Cox and Mr. Johnston.