

PROCEEDINGS AT MEETINGS OF THE ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Wednesday, 2nd February, 1921.

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

Professor F. M. Simpson read a paper on 'Santa Sophia and the Mosques at Constantinople and Brusa,' with many lantern illustrations.

In the discussion there spoke Sir W. Martin Conway, M.P., Sir T. G. Jackson and the Chairman.

Wednesday, 2nd March, 1921.

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

Miss Perry read a paper on 'The Stallwork of Bristol Cathedral church,' with lantern illustrations.

Mr. G. C. Druce also spoke.

Wednesday, 6th April, 1921.

Sir Henry Fletcher in the Chair.

Mr. Andrew Oliver read a paper on 'The Destroyed London monasteries and churches,' with lantern illustrations and diagrams.

In the discussion which followed, Dr. Norman and the Chairman spoke.

Wednesday, 4th May, 1921.

Sir Henry Fletcher in the Chair.

The Chairman referring to the death of Lady Howorth, which took place on the preceding Monday, proposed a resolution conveying to Sir Henry Howorth sincere sympathy and condolence in his great loss.

This resolution was seconded by Sir William Boyd Dawkins and carried unanimously.

Philip Nelson, F.S.A. then read papers on (a) 'English medieval alabasters in Iceland and Denmark'; (b) 'Some unpublished English alabasters,' with numerous illustrations.

Mr. Andrew Oliver exhibited an alabaster table.

Wednesday, 1st June, 1921.

Sir Henry H. Howorth in the Chair.

Mr. G. McN. Rushforth, M.A. F.S.A. read a paper on 'The Glass in the East window of Great Malvern church and its relation to the St. William window in York Minster,' with lantern illustrations.

In the discussion there spoke Mr. J. A. Knowles and the Chairman.

Wednesday, 6th July, 1921.

Sir Henry Fletcher in the Chair.

Mr. F. C. Eeles read a paper on 'The Ancient stained glass of Westminster Abbey,' with lantern illustrations.

In the discussion which followed, the following took part : The Rev. H. F. Westlake, Mr. Skilbeck, Mr. Bewsey, Mr. Heaton, Mr. Wilson and the Chairman.

Wednesday, 2nd November, 1921.

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

Mr. A. Hadrian Allcroft read a paper entitled 'Scotic Christianity and Barrow Burial,' with lantern illustrations.

Mr. W. F. Rawnsley, Mr. G. C. Druce and the Chairman also spoke.

Wednesday, 7th December, 1924.

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

Mr. A. C. Fryer, Ph.D. F.S.A. read a paper on the recently-discovered lead font on Lower Halstow church, with lantern illustrations, supplemented by a few words by Mr. Olive, the vicar of Lower Halstow.

Mr. E. W. Lovegrove then read a paper on the Cathedral Church of St. Davids, also illustrated by lantern slides.

THE SUMMER MEETING AT GLOUCESTER.

11TH TO 16TH JULY, 1921.

HELD JOINTLY BY THE BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY AND THE INSTITUTE.

Local Committee: The Worshipful the Mayor of Gloucester (Councillor J. O. Roberts); The Very Rev. Henry Gee, D.D. F.S.A. Dean of Gloucester; W. St. Clair Baddeley; Rev. Canon Bazeley, M.A.; G. S. Blakeway; H. T. Bruton; Sir James Bruton, M.P.; Sir Francis H. Crawley-Boevey, Bart; E. Sidney Hartland, LL.D. F.S.A.; F. S. Hockaday, F.R.Hist.Soc; Sir Francis Hyett; Wilfrid Leighton; John E. Pritchard, F.S.A; F. W. Waller and Walter B. Wood.

Hon. Secretaries of the Meeting: Roland Austin and B. Howard Cunningham, F.S.A. (Scot.).

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

- Monday, 11th July. Annual General Meeting. Luncheon. The Cathedral church and monastic buildings. Reception in the Chapter-house by the Dean. Tea by invitation of the Dean. Evening reception at the Guildhall. Exhibition of charters and city plate and insignia.
- Tuesday, 12th July. Motor to Deerhurst church and Odda's chapel. Luncheon at Tewkesbury. Tewkesbury abbey church. Tea. Bredon church and tithe barn. Evening meeting.
- Wednesday, 13th July. Motor to Flaxley Abbey. Roman road at Blackpool Bridge. Luncheon at the Speech House hotel, Forest of Dean. St. Briavel's castle. The 'Scowles.' Tea at Newnham. Evening meeting.
- Thursday, 14th July. Motor to Chedworth. Roman villa. Luncheon at the Swan, Bibury. Burford, church, etc. Tea. Evening meeting.
- Friday, 15th July. Motor to Avening church. Chavenage House. Luncheon at Tetbury. Doughton manor farm. Uley Bury tumulus and camp. Owlpen Old Manor-house. Evening meeting.
- Saturday, 16th July. Gloucester cathedral glass. St. Peter's abbey.

The Gloucester meeting of 1921 was the second meeting to be held since the outbreak of the war. Conditions being still far from normal, and the anticipated attendance of members smaller than heretofore, the Council gladly welcomed the invitation of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Society to hold a joint meeting with them at Gloucester. The meeting was organised by Mr. Roland Austin, Hon. General Secretary of the local Society, and was a great success in every way.¹

¹ Previous meetings of the Institute had been held at Gloucester in 1860 and 1890.

Monday, 11th July.

It may not be out of place to preface the detailed report of the places visited at the meeting by a brief note on historic Gloucester, prepared for the programme by Sir Francis A. Hyett.

In the distant past, when urban importance depended more on physical conditions than on industrial centralisation, the position of Gloucester among the provincial towns was much what that of Manchester, Birmingham, or Bristol is to-day. Roughly speaking it may be said that at certain periods between the end of the first and the middle of the seventeenth centuries Gloucester was one of the three or four country towns that played a leading part in national affairs.

During most of the Roman occupation it was a *colonia*; in Norman days when the metropolis was, as it were, in commission, Gloucester with two other towns had a right to be so designated; in the time of the Plantagenets a king was crowned and parliaments occasionally met within its walls, at some of which meetings statutes were passed and decisions arrived at which materially aided the growth of the constitution; and on two occasions the doom of a dynasty was sealed by the action of our city.

Gloucester was raised to the rank of a *colonia* in or about A.D. 96, and the other towns that held the same rank and political privileges were York, Lincoln, and Colchester. Little else is known of the history of Gloucester during the Roman occupation and still less during the four or five centuries that succeeded the termination of the imperial rule. Documentary evidence of what was going on during these periods is of the scantiest, but in the number and character of the remains of Roman buildings and other relics we have proof that Roman civilisation had impressed itself more deeply on the district in which Gloucester is situated than upon most other parts of our island. The foundations of about thirty Roman villas have been discovered in Gloucestershire, probably a larger number than exists in any area of the same size, and of them the villa at Woodchester must, according to our present knowledge, have been the largest and most magnificent in the whole of England.

Again, in the eleventh century, the position held by Gloucester was conspicuous. During the reigns of Edward the Confessor, William the Conqueror, and William Rufus, the king 'wore his crown' once a year in three cities in succession. At Easter he wore it at Winchester, at Whitsuntide at Westminster, and at Christmas at Gloucester, presiding over the Witan at each of these cities in turn. Gloucester, then, for at least 57 years was periodically the metropolis of the kingdom.

In the year 1085 an interesting event took place in St. Peter's monastery. We read in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle that the king held 'a great council and very deep speech with his witan about this land, and how it was peopled and by what men,' the result of which was nothing less than the compilation of Domesday.

Henry III was crowned in Gloucester. He was but nine years old and the ceremony, owing to a revolution, had to be performed in haste. The crown was unobtainable and in its stead a plain circular band of gold was placed on the boy's head.

During the days of the Plantagenets, when it suited royal convenience, parliament was sometimes convened to meet in a provincial town instead

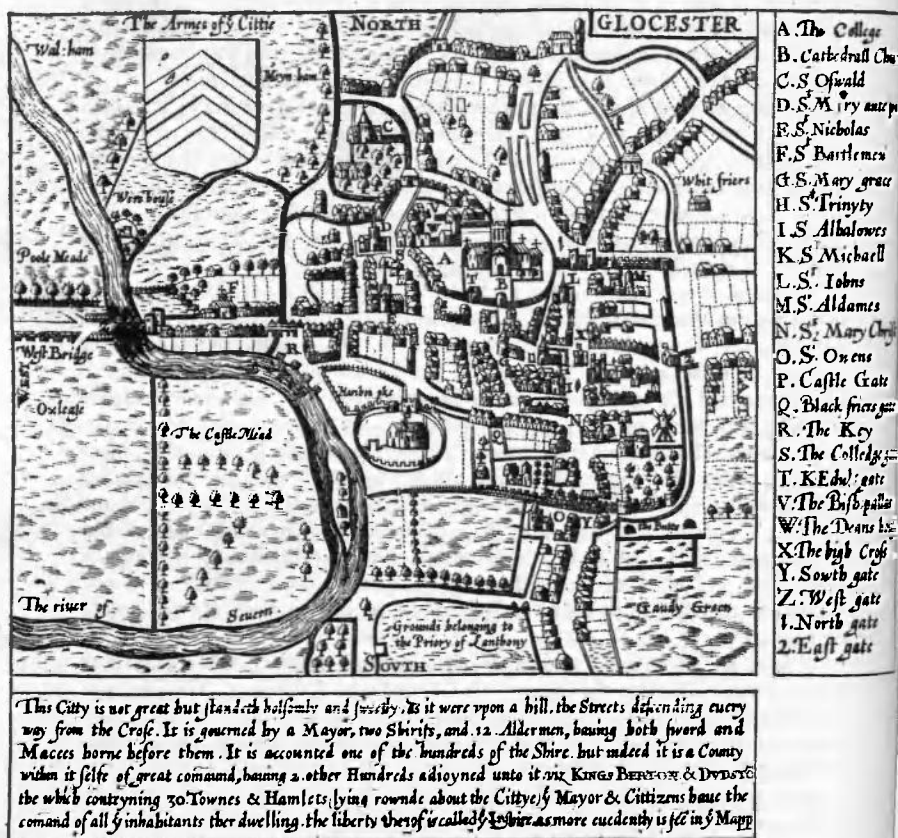


FIG. I. SPEED'S MAP OF GLOUCESTER IN 1610.

of at Westminster. This happened in 1278 when the famous 'Statute of Gloucester' restricted the jurisdiction of feudal courts and curbed the power of the barons. In 1301 another act with a somewhat similar object was passed in Gloucester, and it was there in 1378 that the House of Commons first established their right to control public expenditure, a right still further extended in the same city in 1407.

The next occasion in which Gloucester figures prominently in history was in 1471, when the Lancastrians under Warwick the king-maker were attempting to restore Henry VI to the throne. They might have been successful if a junction could have been effected between queen Margaret's Devonshire force and that which Lord Pembroke had collected in Wales. To prevent this, Edward IV led his army to the hills above Chipping Sodbury. The queen endeavoured to evade him by a night march through Berkeley, with the king in pursuit. The queen believed that Gloucester favoured her cause and was surprised when she reached its gates to find them barred against her. She could not cross the bridge over the Severn, and was forced to march northwards towards Tewkesbury where her tired army was overtaken and routed; her son was slain and the Lancastrian cause was lost.

If the action of Gloucester was disastrous to the house of Lancaster it was no less so to the house of Stuart. In July, 1643, the tide of fortune had been setting in the king's favour, and after the surrender of Bristol to Prince Rupert it looked as if a royalist success was assured. London was in a state bordering on panic, and had Charles marched on it at once it would probably have allowed him to enter without opposition. He has been severely blamed for not having gone on, but he had strong reasons for believing that Gloucester would open its gates to him. In this, however, he was mistaken. On 10th August, 1643, at the head of an advance-guard of 6,000 men, he summoned the city to surrender and was met with a courteous but firm refusal. In a few days the city was besieged by an army of 30,000 men. Its garrison numbered 1,500 and its walls were dilapidated, but it resisted for twenty-six days, when it was relieved by an army under Lord Essex which the Parliamentary party had had time to raise during the siege. This army not only obliged the king to put an end to the siege of Gloucester but prevented him from ever entering London. At the first assize held in Gloucester after the raising of its siege, the judge, when charging the grand jury, described its citizens as 'conservators of the parliament of England.'

The successful resistance of Gloucester to the king's forces was due entirely to the activity and zeal of one man, Sir Edward Massey, who was its governor during the siege. During the Commonwealth he joined the Independents and incurred Cromwell's displeasure, in consequence of which he espoused the cause of Charles II. His subsequent career until the Restoration was a chapter of adventures full of thrilling incidents. His life has a pretty close resemblance to that of some of the Italian *condottieri* of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. A portrait of him hangs in the mayor's parlour in the Guildhall, and one attributed to Vandyck is at Tehidy, in Cornwall.

The proceedings commenced at noon in the Guildhall with the formal business of the Annual General Meeting, the President, Sir Henry H. Howorth, K.C.I.E. D.C.L. F.R.S. F.S.A. being in the Chair. At this meeting the report of the Council and the accounts for the year 1920 were presented and taken

ANNUAL
GENERAL
MEETING.

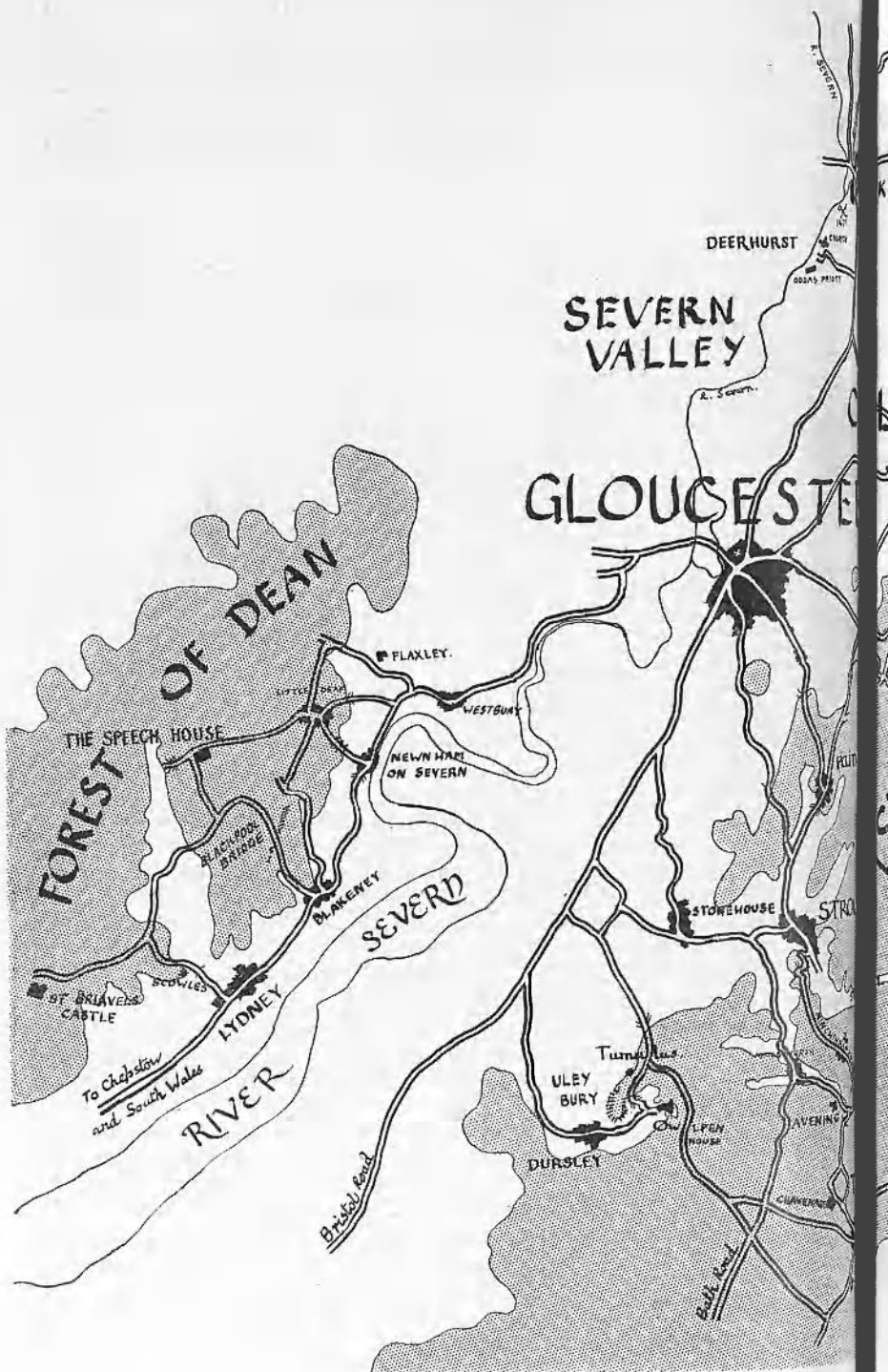
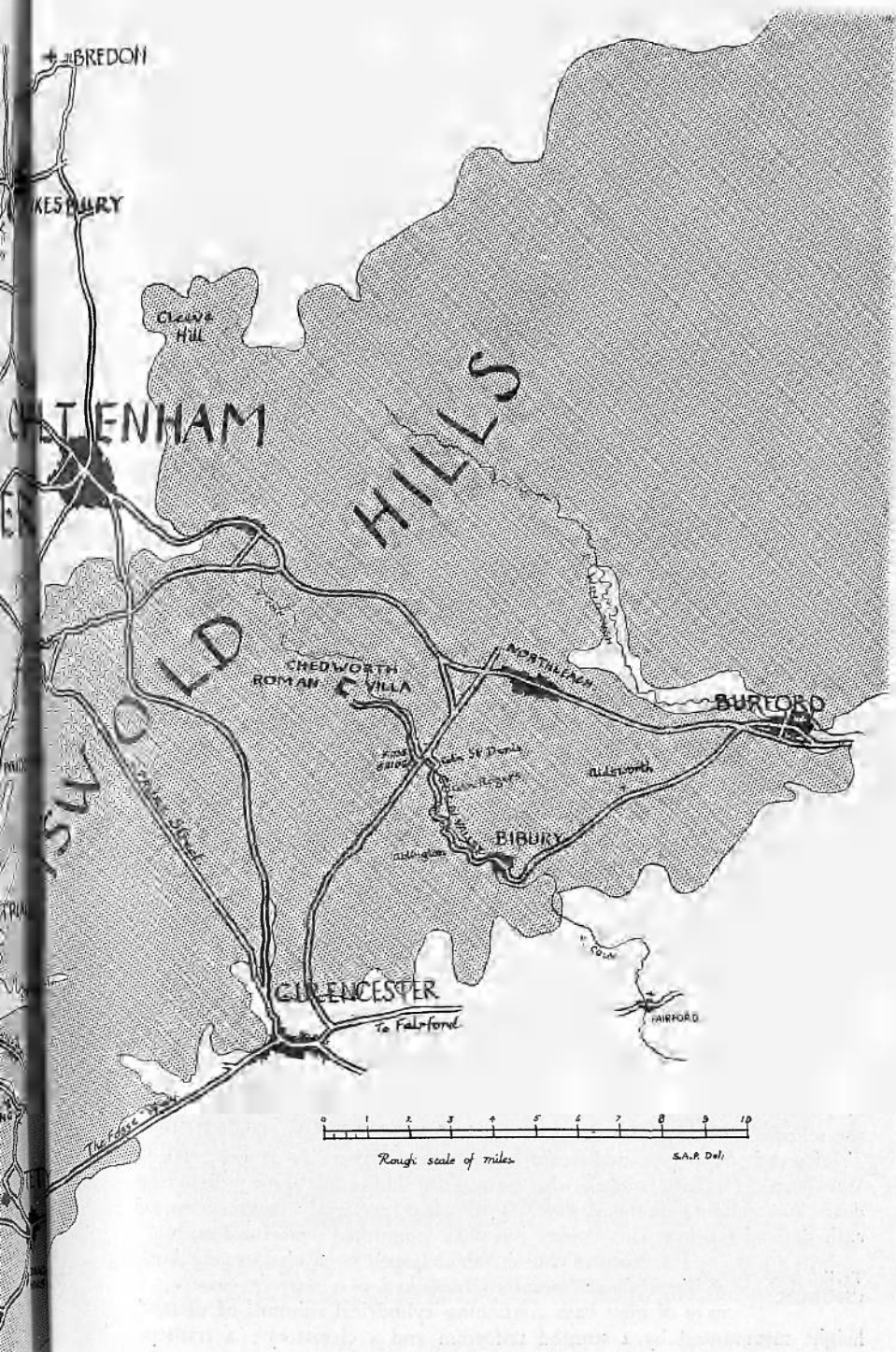


FIG. 2. SEVERN VALLEY



Rough scale of miles

S.A.P. Del.

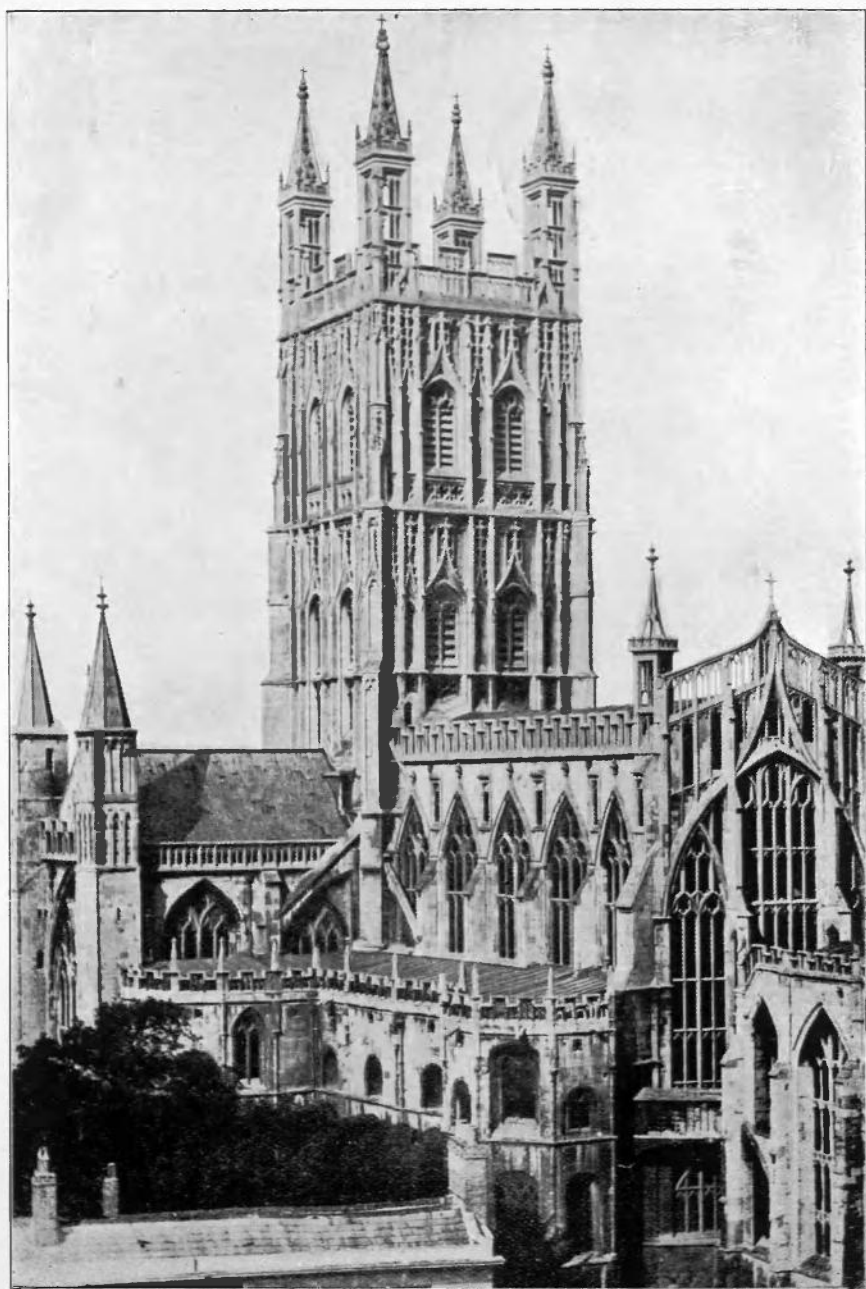
as read. The Chairman then moved their adoption. This resolution was seconded by Mr. J. E. Pritchard, F.S.A. and carried unanimously.

In the afternoon the members of the two societies assembled **GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL** in the chapter-house of the cathedral, where they were welcomed by the Very Reverend Henry Gee, D.D. F.S.A. Dean of Gloucester, who gave a brief account of the church and conventual buildings (plates I and II and figs. 3 and 4). Subsequently, breaking up into parties under the guidance of the Dean, Canon Goodwyn, Mr. Baddeley, Mr. F. W. Waller, architect to the Dean and Chapter, and Major Noel Waller, the members made a tour of the church, after which they were hospitably entertained at tea in the chapter-house by the Dean. The study of the cathedral glass and the conventual buildings was deferred until the last day (see page 467).

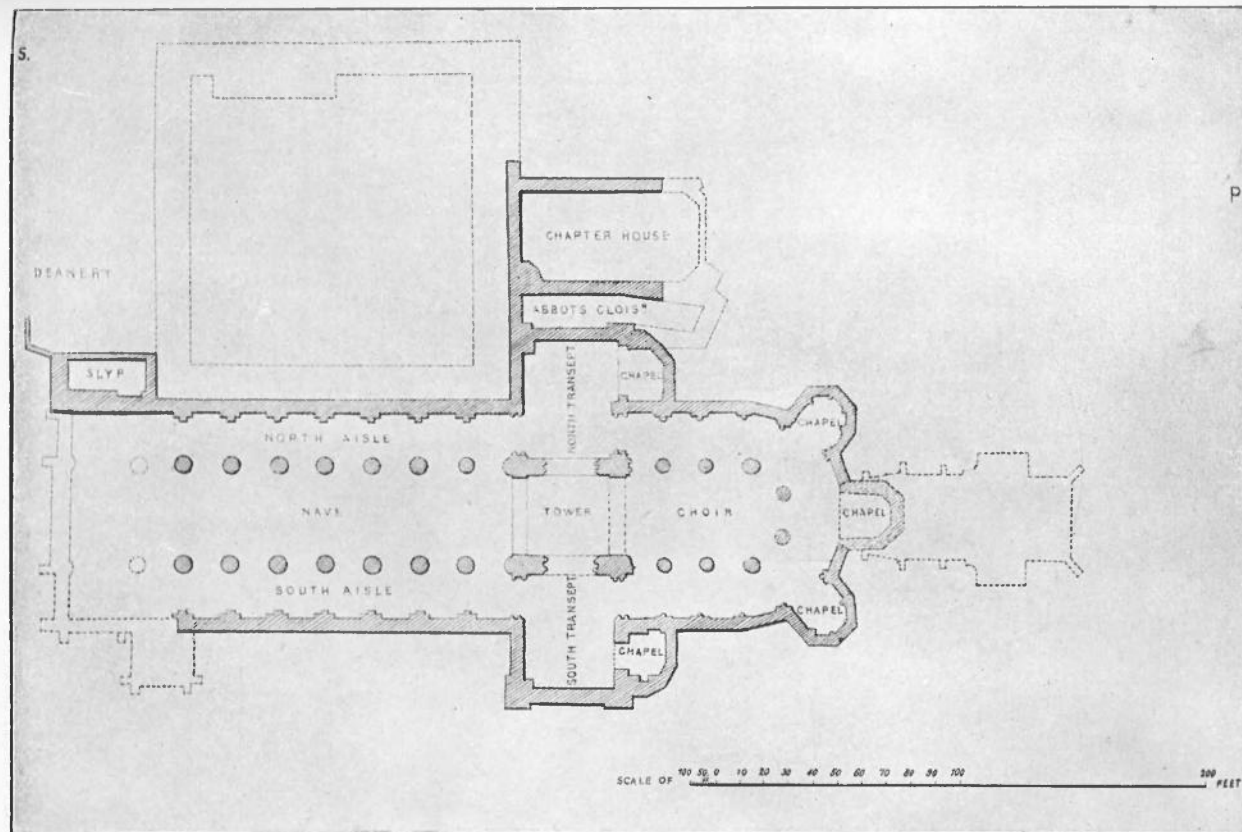
Before describing the buildings in detail, the Dean briefly **HISTORICAL OUTLINE** sketched out their history as follows:—

On or near the site of the cathedral, which has been holy ground for at least 1,240 years, the Mercian sub-king Osric erected a religious house in 681, when the Hwiccan folk of the district were embracing Christianity. Osric's house seems to have resembled Hilda's contemporary double monastery at Whitby. It was succeeded in 823 by a college of secular priests which had a troubled existence through the Danish period. This college gave place to a Benedictine monastery in 1022, and so began the history of the abbey of St. Peter which continued until the dissolution in 1540. Aldred, bishop of Worcester, built a church for this monastery in 1058. Serlo, the first Norman abbot, laid out and commenced the great Norman church in 1089, and is usually credited with a large portion of the existing fabric. From his time onward the abbey was fortunate in its long succession of royal and noble patrons, under whose fostering care privileges were granted, and estates in the neighbouring counties rapidly increased. Various vicissitudes were encountered. It was a fortunate circumstance which brought the body of the murdered king Edward II to rest in the church in 1327. Not only were further royal gifts bestowed upon the abbey, but it became so popular a resort of pilgrims that, as the chronicler tells us, the monks might easily have built the church all over again. To this great accession of gifts was due the rich furnishings of the medieval church of St. Peter, whilst the increase of revenue made it possible to carry out the structural changes in quire, cloisters, and lady-chapel which are to-day the special glory of the cathedral. The abbot of Gloucester shared in the growing dignity of the foundation, Frocester receiving in 1390 the mitre and ring, symbols of the dignity of a mitred abbot. The abbey was dissolved in 1540, and in 1541 the old monastic church of St. Peter became under the scheme of Henry VIII the cathedral church of the Holy and Indivisible Trinity, by which new dedication it was henceforth to be known. As at Winchester, Durham, and elsewhere, the prior and monks were replaced by dean and canons, under a new set of statutes (largely common to all cathedrals of this new foundation), but with diminished estates and revenue.

The Norman church, which largely resembled its neighbour **THE CHURCH.** at Tewkesbury, seems to have had two western towers; a nave of nine bays containing cylindrical columns of unusual height surmounted by a stunted triforium and a clerestory; a transept



GLoucester Cathedral Church from south-east.



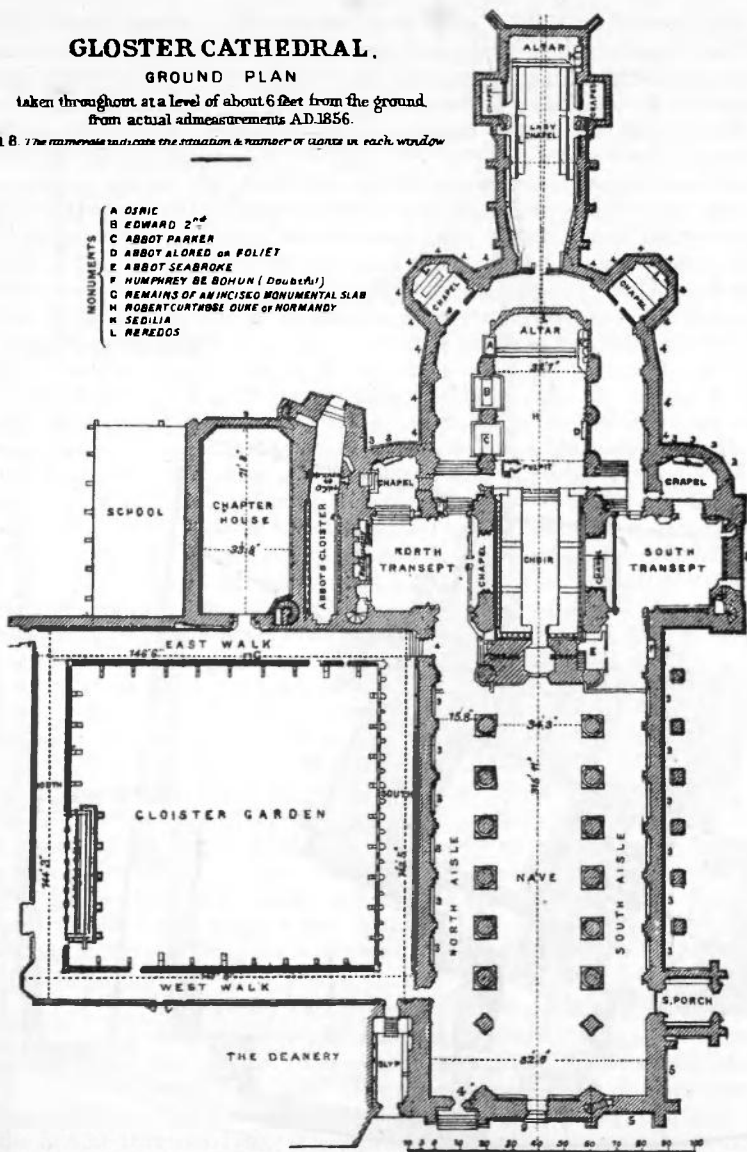
PLAN OF GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL CHURCH IN THE TWELFTH CENTURY.
(The shaded portions represent Norman work ; dotted lines indicate additions and later alterations.)

GLOSTER CATHEDRAL.

GROUND PLAN

taken throughout at a level of about 6 feet from the ground
from actual admeasurements A.D. 1856.

N.B. The numbers indicate the situation & number of lights in each window



Entered at Stationers Hall.

FIG. 3.

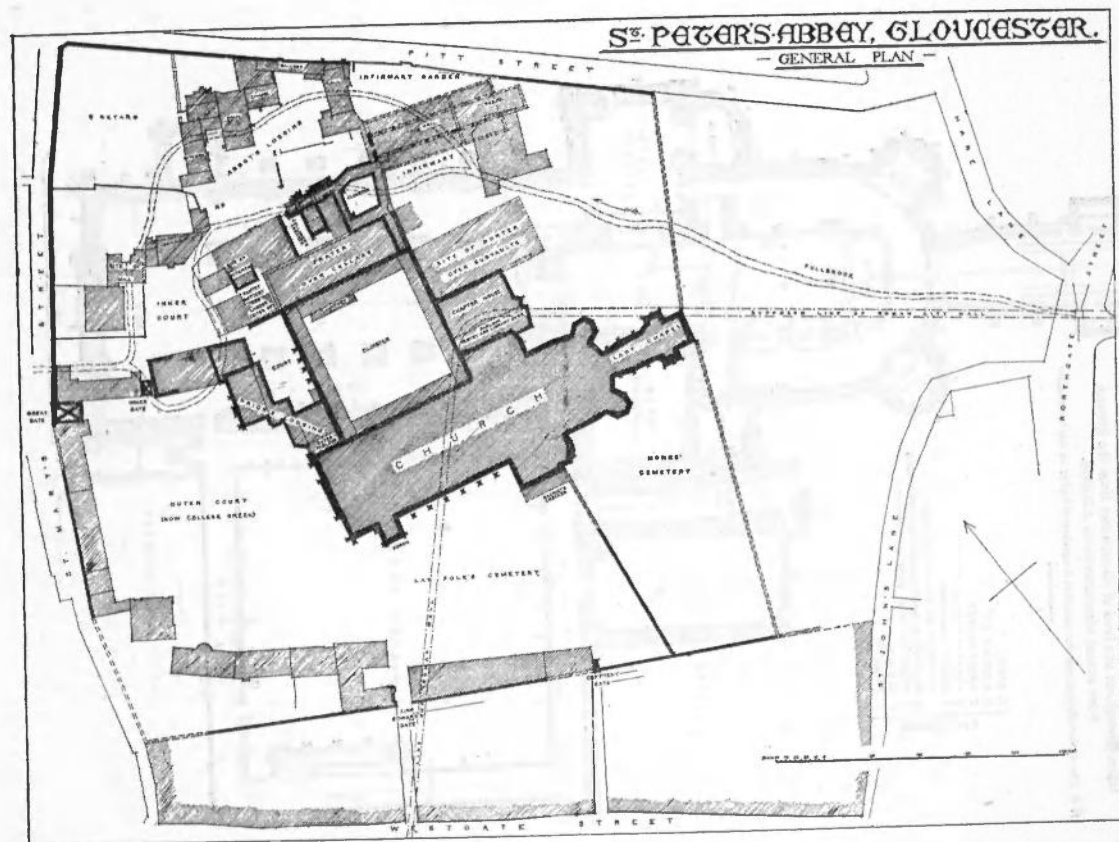


FIG. 4.

with central tower. The massive presbytery, Serlo's undoubted work, terminating eastward in apse and ambulatory with apsidal chapels, had a large triforium or tribune with a half-barrel vault, and underneath it was a crypt which, at a very early date, began to buckle. Various other disasters occurred during the building of the Norman church and subsequently. A fire is recorded in 1101, and a second, which is better attested, worked great havoc not only in the church but in the neighbouring buildings in 1122. About 1170 one of the western towers fell. The thirteenth century introduced several fresh features, a new central tower in 1222, a new vault to the nave in 1242, a restoration of the south-west tower in the same year. Of these the nave vault alone survives. With the reign of Edward II buildings were begun which continue to this day, a decorated south aisle in the nave 1318, the new perpendicular work in the south transept (here first attempted) 1330; similar but later work in the north transept 1374; and, chiefly, the recasting of the quire and presbytery about 1350. In the quire the perpendicular work of the north transept was carried on, and the clerestory was daringly raised some 25 feet, whilst the great east window was introduced as a war-memorial of those local nobles and their retainers who had fought at Crecy in 1346. The dates, so far, are mainly given on the authority of abbot Frocester's *Historia* compiled about 1400. From that point, so far as documents go, we are largely dependent on the traditions reported by Leland about 1535. He tells us that abbot Morwent (1420-1437) rebuilt the west end together with two bays of the nave, intending to remodel the whole of its length. Morwent also built the south porch. Perhaps he brought the nave clerestory to its present shape. In the middle of the fifteenth century abbot Seabroke began the rebuilding of the upper courses of the tower. Finally, abbots Hanley and Farley pulled down the thirteenth-century lady-chapel, and replaced it by the present stately structure, 1457-1498. Its east window is filled with rather later glass. The last abbot made various alterations in and near the north quire ambulatory. After the dissolution various changes took place. Altars were denuded and destroyed, furniture and decoration were largely removed, the rood and its screen in the nave were taken away, much of the old glass was destroyed. The defaced high altar reredos was replaced in 1718 by a carved wooden erection which gave way to a new 'altar-piece' in 1805, and to the present scheme in 1873. The organ screen was built in 1718, rebuilt in 1741, and again in 1818.

THE

CONVENTUAL BUILDINGS.

At Gloucester the course of the Fulbrook determined the position of the monastic buildings on the north side of the church. The general arrangement followed the usual Benedictine type. The early cloister, of which a few stones have, perhaps, been preserved in the crypt, was burnt down or injured in the fires of 1122 and 1300. The existing cloister with its magnificent fan-vaulting, its carrels or studies, and its lavatory, was completed by abbot Frocester about 1400. On its eastern side were the slype leading towards the monks' cemetery; the chapter-house built in the twelfth century and added to in the fifteenth; and the dormer, of which an eastern window-jamb remains, built in 1303 at right-angles, as at Christchurch Canterbury and Winchester. On the north side was the frater, with its undercroft. It was rebuilt in 1246 and was burnt down just before the dissolution, but

it is still possible from an adjacent garden to get an idea of its fine proportions. Beyond it stood the kitchen, the cellarer's checker, and other buildings long since destroyed or adapted. On the west side were the abbot's *camera* (the prior's after 1330), and other chambers including the great guest-hall, also a slype or entrance parlour from the outer court. On the south side, next the church wall, were twenty carrels and, perhaps, bookcases as at Durham. On the east of the frater a dark entry gave access to the infirmary cloister, the infirmary hall, and the infirmary chapel of St. Bridget. On the north side of the infirmary stood the new abbot's *camera* (1330), later the bishop's palace. Part of one arcade of the infirmary hall still stands, and the remains of its chapel lie underneath the prebendal house beyond.

The outer court of the monastery was on the west side of the enclosure. Its western gate with almonry adjoining is now in a ruinous condition. It was flanked by stabling, brewery and bake-house, all much injured in a fire in 1222, and again in 1300 (as was also the abbot's house, now the deanery). At the south angle of this outer court were probably various guest-houses and stores. The south gate of the monastery, King Edward's gate, was pulled down in 1805. It is represented to-day by a single bastion which displays the so-called arms of king Osric. Beyond this, again, on the east are the remains of another small gate which led into the cemetery of the lay folk, over which there were local rights of burial.

The Fulbrook passing the east end of the monastery was diverted to run underneath the infirmary cloister and through the small court now known as Palace Yard. The house at the north-west angle stands on the site of the old monastic mill, and the whole court-yard was known as Miller's Green until about 1760.¹

In the evening the Mayor and Mayoress of Gloucester (Councillor and Mrs. J. O. Roberts) entertained the members of the two societies at the Guildhall. The Mayor, who had hurried back from a mission to France to welcome them, expressed the hope

EVENING MEETING.

¹ The literature relating to the abbey of St. Peter and the cathedral church is very extensive. Recent guides are those by H. J. L. J. Masse (1908), and the late Dean Spence-Jones' *Handbook* (1913). The *Transactions* of the Brist. and Glouces. Arch. Society contain many valuable papers, and reference should be made to xiii, 155-161 (early days of the abbey, by Canon Bazeley); xxxvii, 221-234, xxxviii, 19-68 (early deeds relating to the abbey, by St. Clair Baddeley); i, 147-152 (the crypt, by F. S. Waller, with plan); xvi, 164-166, xxvi, 38-40, xxxvi, 31-36 (historical notes); xvi, 196-200 (Early English lady-chapel, by Canon Bazeley); xxxviii, 69-97 (east window, by T. D. Grimke-Drayton, with drawings of shields); xxxviii, 220-221 (heraldry of east window, by F. Were); xxxiv, 175-194 (the tower, by F. W. Waller); xiii, 252-259, xxvii, 289-326, xxxiv, 139-144 (monuments); xxviii, 61-85 (misericords, by Oscar Clark); xxxi, 116-133 (library, with plan).

Professor Willis's notes on the cathedral are printed (335-342) in the *Proceedings* (1860) of the Archaeological Institute at Gloucester, *Arch. Journ.* xvii, 320-355, and Charles Winston's account of the painted glass in the east window, *ibid.* xx, 239-253, 319-330, with diagram which is reproduced in *Trans. Brist. & Glouces. Arch. Soc.* xxxviii, 72. Rev. A. S. Porter's notes on the encaustic tiles are printed *Arch. Journ.* xlvii, 311-313 and the report of the Gloucester meeting of the Institute in 1890, *ibid.* 412-415.

The *Records of Gloucester Cathedral* (1882-97), edited by Canon Bazeley, contain valuable material, including E. A. Freeman's *Gloucester: its Abbey and Cathedral* (i, 18-37), and Sir W. H. St. John Hope's *Notes on the Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter* (iii, 90-131), with plans (also printed in *Arch. Journ.* iv, 77-119).

The present Dean has recently published *Gloucester Cathedral: its organs and organists*.

that they would spend an agreeable and instructive week in this ancient city, and Sir Henry Howorth returned thanks on behalf of both societies.

Dr. Gee then read his address as President of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, taking for his subject 'The Norman builders of Gloucester Cathedral,'¹ and Mr. J. E. Pritchard returned thanks on behalf of his audience.

CITY In the course of the evening, Mr. G. S. Blakeway, Town CHARTERS & Clerk, exhibited and described the city charters, the council CORPORATIONS books² and the corporation plate and insignia. He observed TION PLATE. that the royal charters, which begin with that of 1 Henry II (1155), in which Gloucester was granted the same customs and liberties 'as good as the citizens of London, and those of Winchester ever had in the time of king Henry his grandfather,' number over thirty, and form a fairly complete series to the charter of Charles II granted in 1672. There are nearly fifty other royal charters and letters from 13 Henry III (1229) to the time of Charles I.

The early deeds in the possession of the corporation form a very important section of the city's muniments and number about twelve hundred, nearly one-half of which are of the thirteenth century.

The council books include a volume of 'minutes' covering the period from 1486 to about 1600, the regular council books beginning with 1565 and forming an unbroken series onwards. The chamberlain's accounts, though they begin in 1550, are not so complete, there being many years of the seventeenth century missing. Other records comprise lease, pie-powder or tolsey court, hundred court, court leet, sessions, and miscellaneous books, though unfortunately the various series are very incomplete.

There are no rolls of the borough court extant and it is known that these had disappeared before 1619.

The insignia and plate of the city of Gloucester consist of two swords of state, a cap of maintenance, four maces, a mayoral chain and badge, a sheriff's chain and badge, a silver oar, a large silver salver, two smaller salvers, a punch-bowl and ladle, a loving-cup, two tankards, and city and mayoral seals. A silver 'Cellini' vase and a silver ink-stand, part of a testimonial given to David Mowbray Walker in 1857 in recognition of public services as a citizen and magistrate of Gloucester during a period of 40 years, were bequeathed to the corporation by Mr. David Mowbray Walker Bullock, who died in 1918.

The right to have a sword carried before the mayor is specially conferred upon the city of Gloucester by the charter of Richard III, dated 2nd September, 1483.

The older of the two swords is probably that provided in accordance with Richard III's charter. The blade is of Solingen or Passau manufacture with a wolf mark. The hilt has a disc-shaped pommel embossed with a rose on either side, and curved quillons. The sword-hilt is, however, now

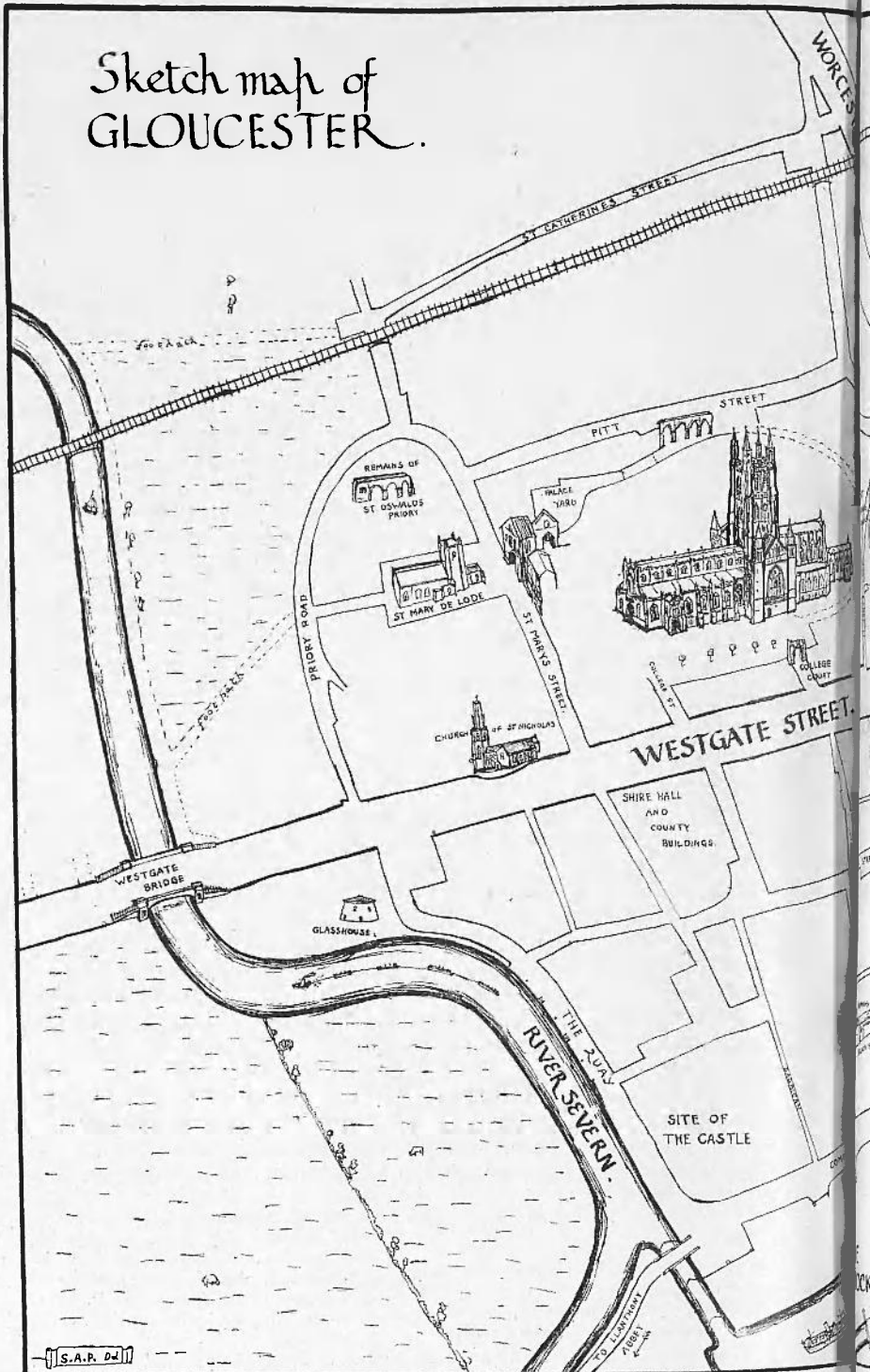
¹ The text is printed in *Transactions*, xliii, 37-56.

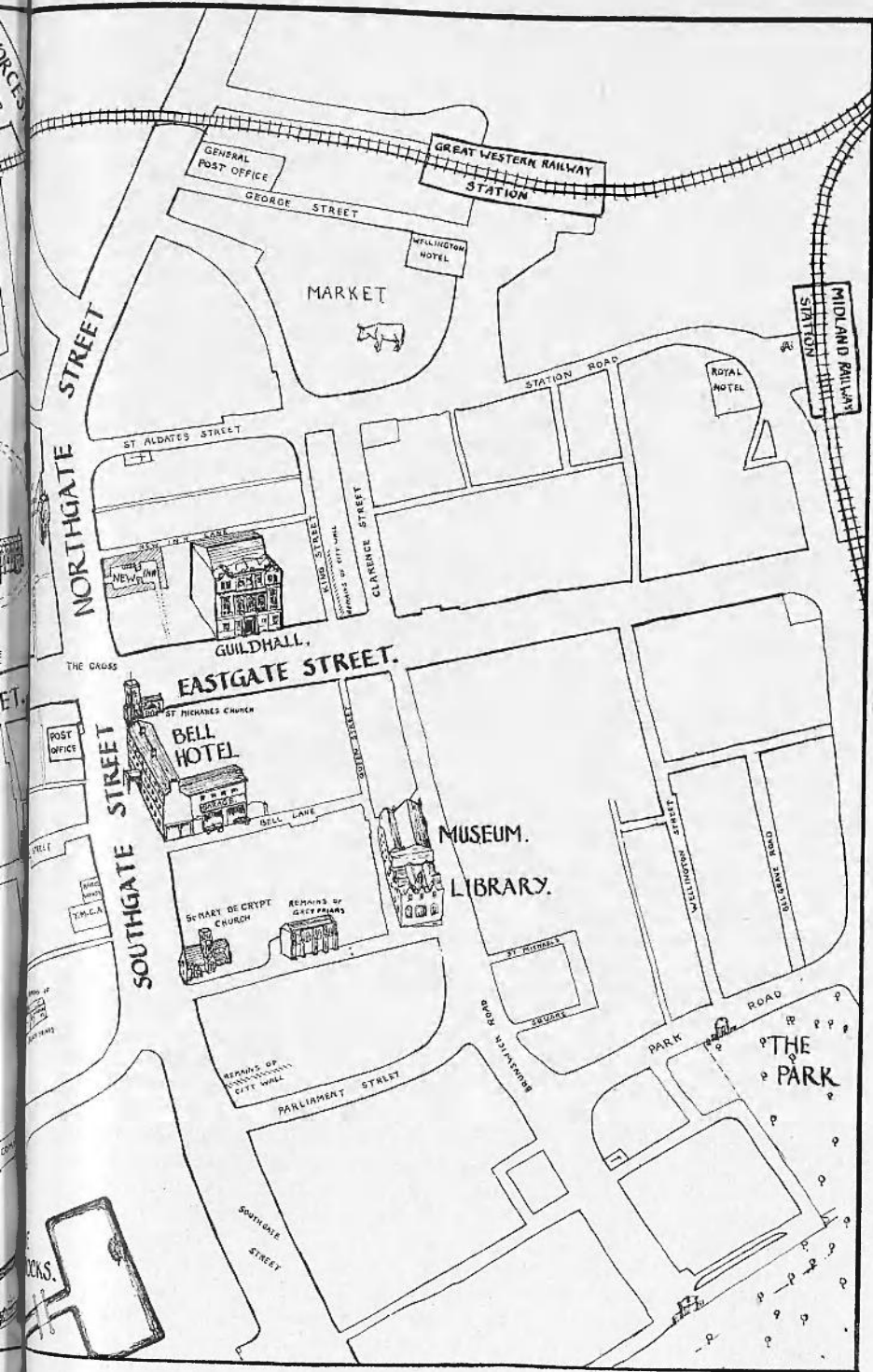
² The records of the city were fully reported upon by the Historical Manuscripts Commission in the appendix (part ix) to their twelfth report, published in 1891.

The records have been calendared by

Mr. W. H. Stevenson and printed (1893) under the authority of the corporation, who, in 1890, had also authorised the publication of their interesting *Rental of all the Houses in Gloucester, A.D. 1455*, which was compiled by Robert Cole, canon of Llanthony. This was prepared by Mr. Stevenson, who provided a translation.

Sketch map of GLOUCESTER.





painted black, which conceals the workmanship. The scabbard has on one side the city arms, on the other a crowned rose. The central ornaments are floral devices and the chape has on both sides a floral device worked with the date 1677.

The 'sword of state' is a very fine example of its kind. Entries in the city books enable its date to be assigned to the reign of Charles I, probably 1627. The sides of the pommel bear respectively the royal arms and the city arms of 1652. The scabbard has an inscription dated 1660. The chamberlain's accounts show that the sword and maces were altered in 1652 and 1660. The four maces are of silver-gilt, of the usual form, headed with open-arch crowns surmounted by the orb and cross. The chains and badges of the mayor and sheriff are of recent date. The silver oar bears the London mark of 1807-8; the large silver salver, a gift of John lord Somers, recorder of the city, the hall-mark of 1699-1700; and the smaller salvers, 1743-4. The loving-cup was presented by Charles Barrow, 1767. The punch-bowl is engraved with the arms of the city and the Selwyn family.

The seals are ten in number and of exceptionally interesting character. Five are corporate seals, four are those of city officers, and the tenth is the Statute Merchant seal. They are described in detail with illustrations in Jewitt and St. John Hope's *Corporation Plate and Insignia of Office* (1895), i, 228-234, from which the above particulars are taken.

Tuesday, 12th July.

At 9 a.m. the members left the Bell hotel by motor for Deerhurst, where the Saxon priory church was described to them by Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson, M.A. F.S.A. (plate III and fig. 6).

DEERHURST PRIORY CHURCH. The monastery of Deerhurst was a Saxon foundation, the origin of which is uncertain. It appears to have declined in importance during the later Saxon period, and its possessions were granted by Edward the Confessor to the abbeys of Saint-Denis and Westminster. The church was attached to a priory or cell dependent upon Saint-Denis. This later monastery can at no time have been of any size, but it was one of the 'conventual' priories which escaped extinction when the property of alien abbeys were finally confiscated by the crown, and for a brief period it was recognised as a denizen priory. Eventually, however, its property was divided between Eton college and Tewkesbury abbey, and the priory was appropriated to Tewkesbury in 1469. It remained a cell of Tewkesbury until the suppression, after which the whole building west of the chancel-arch became the parish church.

The upper part of the walls of the nave and the tall oblong western tower are part of a Saxon church, the actual date of which, in our present state of knowledge, cannot be satisfactorily determined. The conjecture that this church was aisled is also incapable of positive proof, and the small triangular apertures which remain above one of the arches on either side of the nave may have been window-openings from the upper chambers of lateral porches projecting from an aisleless nave; but it is probable that, by the middle of the eleventh century, it had been lengthened eastwards with an apsidal chancel and an axial tower, with a transeptal chapel on either side

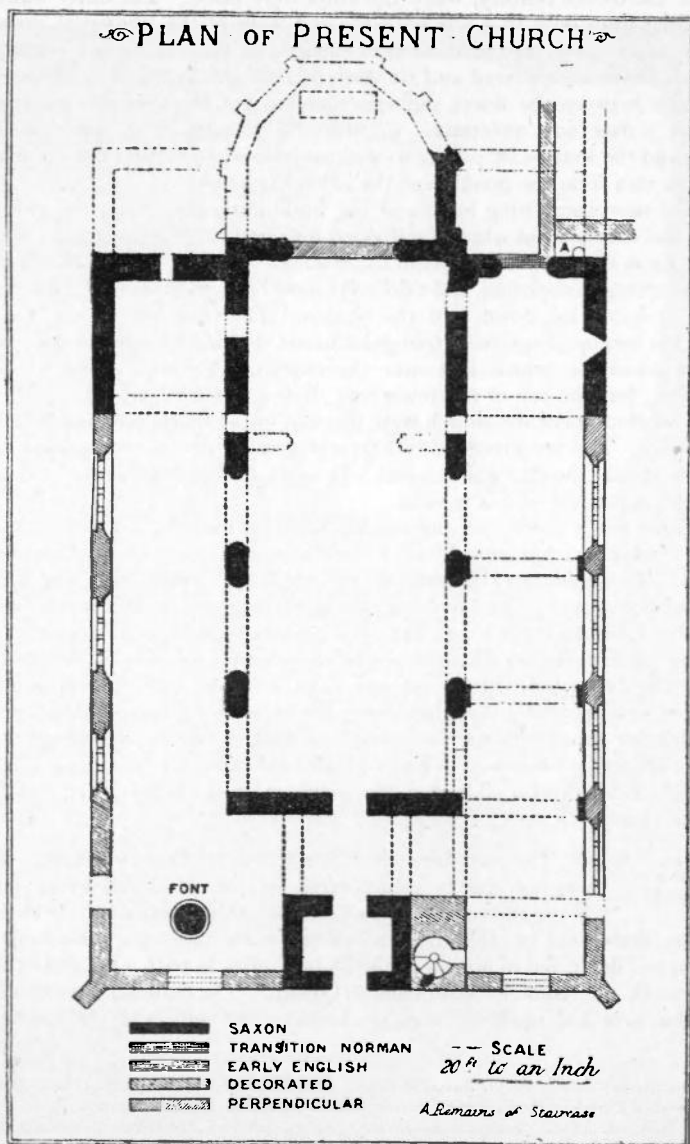


FIG. 6. PLAN OF DEERHURST CHURCH.

between it and the nave. The present arcades of the nave were built early in the thirteenth century, when the aisles were made. The outer walls of the aisles were built in a line with the end walls of the transeptal chapels, and were extended westwards so as to engage the western tower. When the eastern tower disappeared and its western arch was removed is unknown: the arch between the tower and apse remains, but the apse was destroyed, also at a date now uncertain. Considerable remains of it, however, still exist, and the south-east part of its wall has interesting Saxon carvings, which may be seen from the premises of the adjoining house.

The most interesting feature of the building is the tower, the ground-floor and first story of which are divided into two parts by an original cross-wall. From the eastern chamber of the first floor there are, towards the church, a small triangular opening, and a doorway, now blocked, from which a wooden stair probably led down into the church. The chamber on the second floor has two openings, with triangular heads, divided by a square pier with fluted ornament, which look into the church. Above this was another chamber, but the top of the tower was altered at a later period.

The windows of the church were inserted in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The seventeenth-century arrangement of the communion rails so as to enclose the altar still remains. The carved font, restored to the church in 1870, is possibly of Saxon work.

There was a cloister on the south side of the church, the blocked doorways of which are left, as well as the corbels for the roofs of the south and east alleys. These, however, belong to the medieval period, and not to the Saxon monastery. The house adjoining the church on the south-east is largely of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and has no traces of the monastic arrangements which might be expected on this side of the cloister. If the alien priory ever had a complete series of cloister buildings on the usual plan, it seems probable that they were superseded in the later middle ages by an ordinary dwelling-house for a small number of monks, according to the custom commonly followed in English cells of alien houses.¹

Mr. Baddeley also addressed the members on the peculiarities and date of the church.

The members then proceeded to Odda's chapel. This adjoins and is incorporated in the black-and-white farmhouse known as Abbot's Court, near the west end of the church. It was discovered in 1885, and identified with the *regia aula* built by Odda, and dedicated in honour of the Holy Trinity in 1056; the dedication-stone is in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. The building consists of an aisleless nave and small rectangular chancel: the details of the doorways,

ODDA'S CHAPEL.

¹ For further details see G. Butterworth, *Deerhurst, a Parish in the Vale of Gloucester*, 1887, 2nd. ed. 1890. *Transactions Brist. & Glouces. Arch. Soc.* xi, 1-116, contains a valuable series of papers on the church, conventual buildings, font, and chapel, printed after the Society's visit to Deerhurst in June, 1886. See also xiv, 48-49 (apse of church); i, 96-104, xxv, 68-76 (general description); xviii, 128-130, xxv, 230-250

(early history); xxv, 285-293 (arrangement of chancel); xxxii, 302-308 (font); xxv, 74-75 (brasses). Important accounts, with plans, are those by J. T. Micklethwaite in *Arch. Journ.* liii, 320, 327-328, 347-349; and by Prof. Baldwin Brown, *Arts in Early England*, ii (1903), 338. A succinct account with illustrations and plans, supplements H. J. L. J. Masse's book on Tewkesbury Abbey, and embodies Micklethwaite's notes.



FONT IN DEERHURST CHURCH.

chancel-arch and windows are in keeping with the eleventh-century date.¹

From Deerhurst the motors proceeded to Tewkesbury, the road passing across the site of the battle. Here a halt was made and Mr. St. Clair Baddeley gave a short account of the disposition of the forces and the course of the conflict.

At Tewkesbury the members of the two societies were most hospitably entertained at luncheon by Mr. F. W. Godfrey and Mr. Charles Frankiss.

In the afternoon the party assembled in the nave of Tewkesbury abbey church, which was described to them by Mr. Hamilton Thompson (fig. 7).

At Tewkesbury a Saxon monastery is said to have been founded in the eighth century, but its history is obscure. **TEWKESBURY ABBEY CHURCH.** The present church is that of the monastery founded under the auspices of Robert Fitz Hamon, to which the first abbot and monks migrated from Cranborne in Dorset about 1102. The consecration in 1121, not, as often stated, in 1123,² marks the completion of the eastern part: the nave was probably finished at this date, while the tower seems to have been completed during the second quarter of the twelfth century. In plan and in the respective elevations of presbytery and nave, the church bore a close resemblance to the sister church at Gloucester. There can be little doubt that the change in design from the elevation of presbytery and transept to that of the nave was copied in the reconstruction of the nave at Gloucester which followed during the next few years. The eastern walls of the transept at Tewkesbury supply a clue to the nature of this change both here and at Gloucester. Western towers were designed at the ends of the nave aisles, but were not completed, and the turrets on either side of the lofty arch which fills the whole height of the west front appear to have been substituted for them.

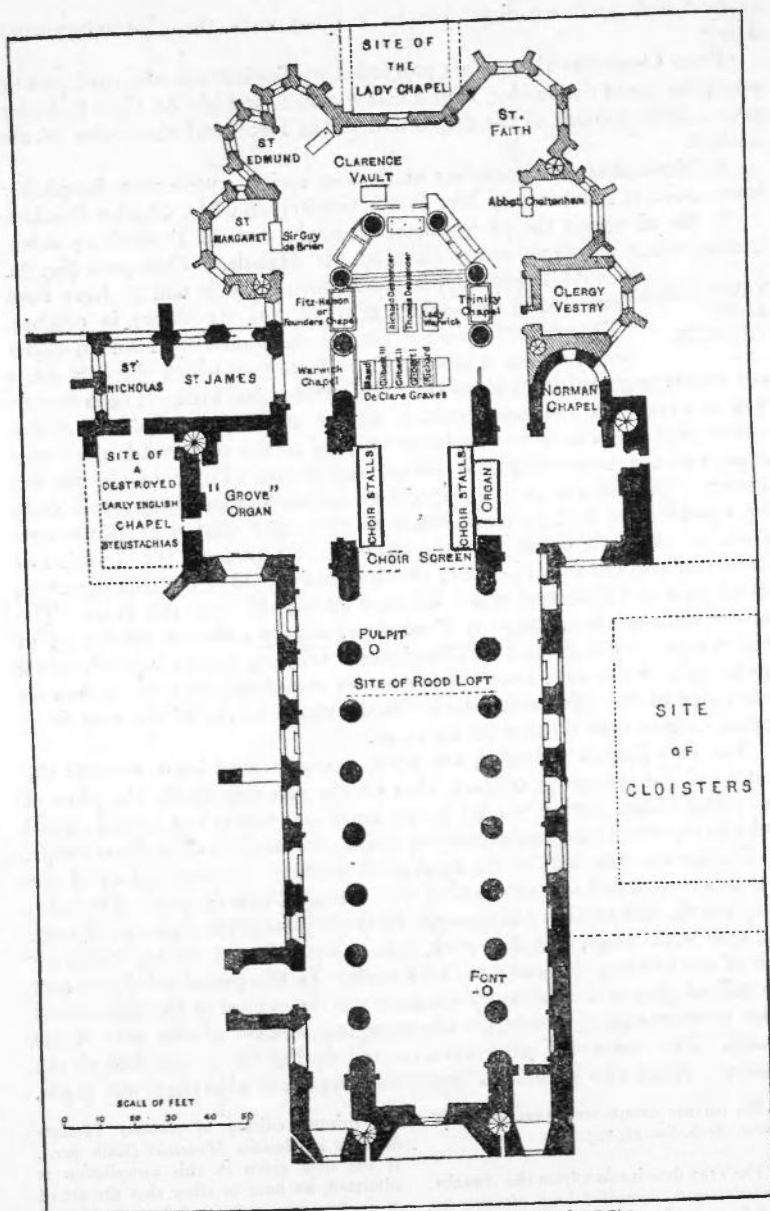
The two chapels adjoining the north transept were built towards the middle of the thirteenth century, that on the east side taking the place of an apsidal chapel similar to that in the south transept. The second chapel had a nave, which has been destroyed, against the north wall of the transept.

During the first half of the fourteenth century, the ambulatory of the apse was remodelled and surrounded with a ring of new chapels. The lady-chapel at the east end has disappeared. Only the piers of the earlier presbytery and apse were retained in this work, which was followed by the construction of the existing clerestory with its vault. To this period belong most of the stained glass in the clerestory windows and the earliest of the magnificent series of monuments, which are the crowning features of this part of the church. The tower and nave were vaulted during the second half of the century. After this period no important structural alteration was made.

¹ For further details see *Trans. Brist. & Glouces. Arch. Soc.* xi, 105.

² The 1123 date is taken from the *Annales Theokesbirienses*, compiled long afterwards, which have no historical value for this period. The circumstantial and chronologically accurate record in the chronicle attributed to Florence of Worcester, which at this point was the work of a contemporary, was generally accepted until the appearance of

the printed edition of *Annales Theokesbirienses* in *Annales Monastici* (Rolls Ser.). If the date given in this compilation is admitted, we have to allow that the act of dedication was performed by a bishop of Worcester who had died about ten days before. The dedication in 1121 has a special importance with relation to the priority of the design of the Tewkesbury nave to the remodelling of the nave at Gloucester begun after the fire of 1122.



GROUND PLAN OF TEWKESBURY ABBEY.

FIG. 7

The founder's chapel and Trinity chapel, beneath the arches of the apse, were added at the end of the fourteenth century; the Warwick or Beauchamp chapel in 1422; while the latest of the monuments (c. 1450) is the so-called Wakeman cenotaph.

At the suppression of the monastery, the church was bought by the town, and the eastern or conventual part became the parish church: the nave, which previously had been used for parochial services, remained long in disuse. The pinnacles and battlements of the tower were added in 1660; the wooden spire had fallen in 1559. In 1686 the present west window was made in place of one which had probably been inserted when the nave vault was finished, and which was destroyed in a gale in 1661. A detached bell-tower, north-east of the church, in which the bells had hung before the vaulting of the great tower, was turned into a county gaol in 1582, and was taken down in 1817.

Of the other buildings of the abbey, the fifteenth-century gatehouse, south-west of the church, remains, at the entrance of the garden of the Abbey House, which embodies interesting portions of a building, erected not long before the suppression, and probably forming a wing to the abbot's lodging. The cloister was rebuilt early in the fifteenth century, in close imitation of the cloister at Gloucester: the panelled arcading at the back of the north and part of the east walks remains as added to the adjoining walls of the church, and the eastern doorway from church to cloister is part of this work.¹

After the details of the church had been examined, the members broke up into two parties. The one motored to Bredon, the other, under the guidance of Mr. Godfrey and Mr. Frankiss, examined King John's Bridge and the more remarkable examples of early domestic architecture in the town, which contains an exceptional number of fine fifteenth- and sixteenth-century timber-framed buildings facing the main street (fig. 8).

TEWKESBURY Starting at the southern extremity of the town, adjoining **DOMESTIC** the abbey gateway, are three cottages. These are of interest **ARCHITECTURE.** as being the survival of the domestic buildings of the Benedictine monastery, late perpendicular in style, and having an old doorway with characteristic mouldings of the fifteenth century. From the Gloucester road these buildings and gateway form a charming setting to the Norman abbey behind.

The town pleasure grounds, which occupy the site of the old road to Gloucester, are bounded on the northern side by the precinct-wall of the abbey, and at the end nearest the mill are the remains of the old monastic granary.

Crossing the river at this point, an excellent view is obtained of an old house now cut up into cottages, shown to great advantage with the magnificent Norman tower behind.

¹ Accounts of the church and its history will be found in J. H. Blunt, *Tewkesbury Abbey and its Associations*, 1875; J. L. Petit, *The Abbey Church of Tewkesbury*, 1848; and H. J. L. J. Masse, *The Abbey Church of Tewkesbury*, etc. (Bell's Cathedral Series) 1900. For plan see *The Builder*, Dec. 1894. See also *Trans. Briss. and Glouces. Arch.*

Soc. ii, p. 70-85; xxv, 34-53 (general accounts); *ibid.* 77-93, xxxiii, 60-66 (historical notices); ii, 194-209, xxix, 240-255, xxxiv, 145-147 (monuments); xxvi, 162-172 (heraldry); xxiii, 285-288 (seals); and *Arch. Journ.* xlvii, 290-301 (article by A. Hartshorne).

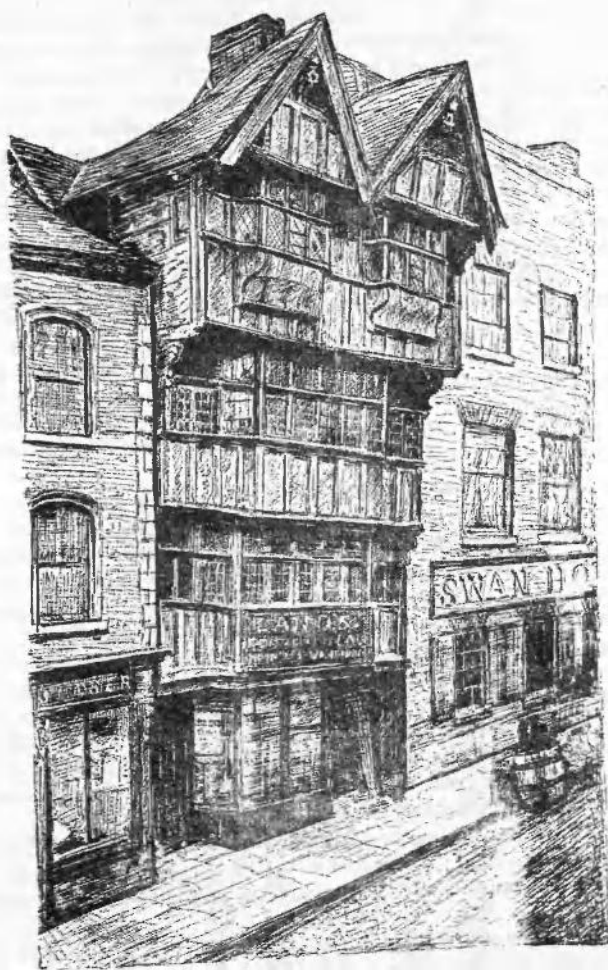


FIG. 8. OLD HOUSE, TEWKESBURY.

Opposite the fine eighteenth-century iron gates to the abbey churchyard is the Bell hotel. It faced the old coach road to Gloucester, which at this point formerly made an abrupt turn to the north and skirted the river at the turn to the abbot's mill and granary. It is an Elizabethan timber-framed building with three gables and an early eighteenth-century porch: the date still remains on the front (1698). The interior has lost all its original features. The north room, on the ground floor, retains a fragment of the fresco decoration consisting of flowers and fruit painted on plaster, and the introduction of butterflies and caterpillars points to the Stuart period.

Further up Church Street are a number of timber-framed cottages. Some of them have interesting old doorways which show the Gothic tradition in the Elizabethan period. A carved barge-board to the centre house is worth notice.

Church Street now opens into the Crescent, part of the site of the 'Barton,' formerly the abbey market. The old house opposite, with its fifteenth-century tracery and carved shields and the Gothic steep-pitched roof, may be noted.

A few yards further, adjoining the upper entrance to St. Mary's Lane, is a crypt, one bay remaining with a fourteenth-century vault. A modern cottage is built over. Opposite is a large timber-framed house having some fine carved brackets.

Opposite the Hop-Pole hotel (associated with Mr. Pickwick) is a twin-gabled house with a few traces of fifteenth-century carving on its front, behind which there is reason to suppose that a hall with a fine open-timbered roof existed, but it has now been cut up into small rooms. Adjoining the hotel is an old house with a side passage called the Bull Court, which is a very fine relic of the past, the inner arch having late Gothic spandrels and the outer one about a century later. The windows have been carefully preserved.

Opposite the post office are the remains of perhaps the oldest example of domestic Gothic architecture in Tewkesbury, which has recently had its external plaster removed and carefully restored.

Adjoining the post office is a hat-shop with a side-entrance doorway dated 1666, the spandrels being renaissance in character, the doorway itself late Gothic.

Immediately opposite is the Berkeley Arms, another fine old example of the Gothic fifteenth-century work. The lower part appears to have been brought forward early in the seventeenth century, and gives a good example of the early shop fronts, with its interesting moulded work.

From here a good view is obtained of the Cross (or Tolsey) House, which has been carefully restored, both inside and out, maintaining the characteristics of the fifteenth-century Gothic work. The entrance, ground-floor windows and principal timbers have been reinstated, and the oak framing and ceiling joists of the entrance hall uncovered. A few other features inside are also worth noting. Immediately opposite is a recently-restored house used as a fish-shop, the first floor showing details of a fifteenth-century Gothic arcade much in the same style as those previously mentioned.

The two houses on the High Street side of Tolsey Lane are worth notice, being good examples of Georgian architecture with its stone urns and masonic emblems, making a fine contrast with the timber-framed work,

The 'Golden Key' House, formerly the stopping-place of the stage coaches, is four stories high, and with its overhanging gables and old glass, carved brackets supporting the ends of the floor joists in each story, forms one of the very rare specimens of this particular style of house.

On the other side is Clarence House, which has Gothic sunk cusps to the framework on the first floor. The house was originally built about the fifteenth century and was greatly altered in the reign of James I. The old Gothic gables were taken down and replaced by the deeply-moulded cornice which is very much in character with that of the Guildhall at Exeter of the same date. The lead rain-water head should be noticed, also on the first floor an extremely fine plaster ceiling ornamented with flowers and fruit in bold relief of the Jacobean period.

Close by is the Wheatsheaf inn, the gables of which bear some resemblance to the continental work in Flanders of the sixteenth century. The side-entrance has a good doorway with early renaissance detail in the spandrels, which would compare with the later ones already mentioned.

The interior of the restaurant just above is remarkable for its moulded timber beams carrying the first floor, and its carving.

Opposite the town hall, up an alley a few feet behind a pastry-cook's shop, is a Gothic doorway, and two or three yards further down the passage an open archway and much old timber-work.

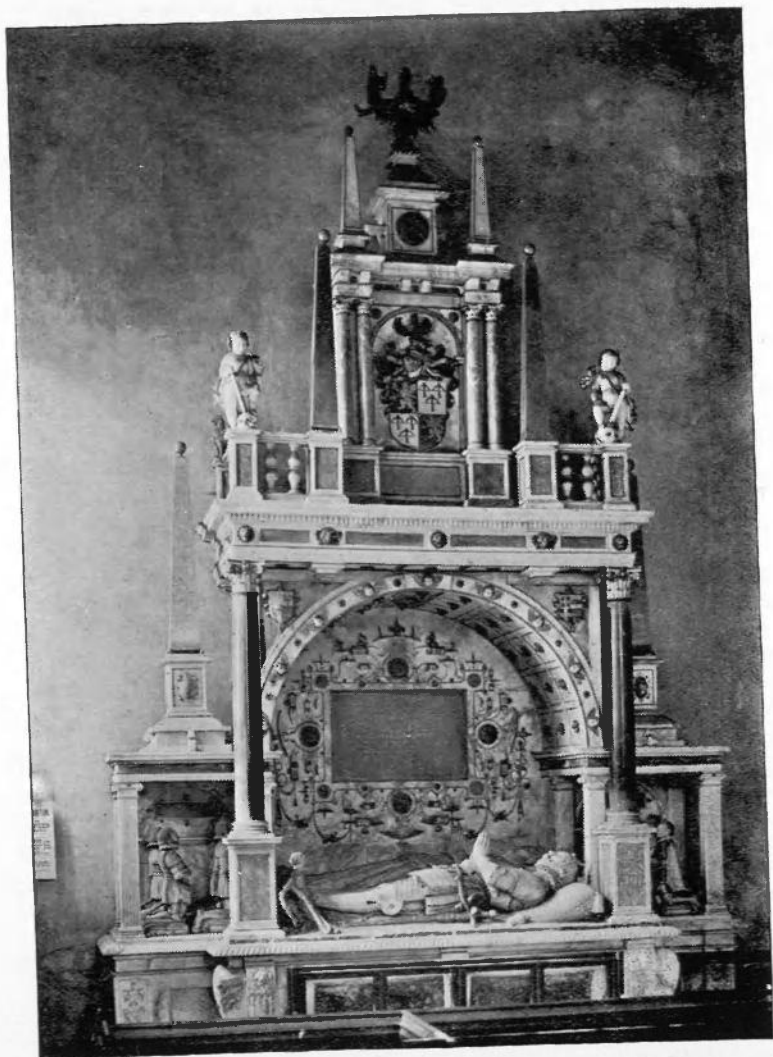
Adjoining the site of Lloyd's new banking premises is an unrestored building. Opposite is a chemist's shop erected in 1606, having a bay in Jacobean work. The gables should be particularly noted, as well as the doorway with Gothic carvings. At present it is plastered over, so that most of its details are concealed.

There is a great need for restoration of many of the houses in this part of Tewkesbury, and north of it the town was so altered in the Georgian period that few features of interest remain, except 'Tudor House,' a large black-and-white mansion erected early in the seventeenth century, which has a front similar to the Bell hotel, with three gables, and carved barge-boards: the remaining one can be seen from the courtyard at the back. In 1701 considerable alterations took place, when the heavy dentil cornice and highly ornate doorway with the stone entrance gateway (now partly destroyed) were introduced. Inside is a fine oak-panelled room with pilasters carved with interlaced strapwork of the Jacobean period, and over the fireplace are the royal arms, very finely carved and supported by figures. There is also a staircase of the same period with heavy balusters, and another of the Queen Anne period. There is a room upstairs decorated with modelled plaster, which is said to be the work of the brothers Adam at the close of the eighteenth century.

Opposite 'Tudor House' is a gabled cottage with half-timbered premises in the rear.

The northern end of Tewkesbury terminates with a group of buildings and an ancient bridge of great historic interest. The bridge is locally attributed to Prince John, afterwards king. The stone ribs of the central arch are destroyed.

The old hostel of the Black Bear retains evident traces of fifteenth-century work in the brackets supporting the angle of the corner nearest High Street. The sign still keeps the device of the bear and the ragged staff, being



READE MONUMENT, BREDON CHURCH.

the badge of the Beauchamp family. It is said that the stocks and whipping-post stood by the elm-tree at the corner immediately opposite.¹

After their perambulation of the town, this party was hospitably entertained at tea by Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey at the Cross House.

The other party of members proceeded by motor to Bredon under the guidance of Mr. C. E. Keyser, F.S.A. who described the parish church and the tithe-barn.

BREDON CHURCH. Bredon church consists of a central tower and spire, lofty nave with north porch, thirteenth-century south aisle, and fourteenth-century north aisle. The tower has a transitional Norman arch on the west and a thirteenth-century arch on the east. There are no traces of transepts; the tower was evidently an afterthought. The western end of the nave is especially interesting, as, with the exception of the west window, inserted in the fifteenth century, it retains all its original Norman work. The three doorways on the north, west, and south, with their chevron mouldings, are beautiful examples of that style.

The west front is flanked by square turrets with pyramidal caps, the angles of the upper stages being enriched with mouldings. The roof of the porch has diagonal ribs springing from shafts in the angles. Over this is an upper chamber, to which there is apparently no access.

The corbel-table of the nave is continued round the porch, proving it to be of the same date as the rest of the building, about 1150. The windows are plain, being splayed deeply on the inside.

The first change took place apparently early in the thirteenth century, when the south wall of the nave was taken down as far as the north and south doorways, an arcade of two arches was inserted in its place and a south chapel was constructed, having a triplet window at the east end, four couplets of trefoil-headed lancets on the south, and a couplet with quatrefoil head at the west end. This last window is now blocked by the fine Jacobean monument of Giles Reade, his wife, and eight children (plate iv). On the south side there are a trefoil-headed piscina, and three sculptured slabs in arched recesses: one representing two human arms rising from a shield and bearing a heart is especially worthy of notice. In the north-east angle is the door leading to the rood-loft staircase. The rood-loft itself was destroyed some seventy years ago.²

At the close of the thirteenth century a chapel was built on the north side of the nave and an arcade of two arches was constructed, as on the opposite side, with a central octagonal shaft and two responds. The capitals are very poor when compared with the thirteenth-century capitals opposite. The windows are geometrical. The thirteenth-century tower of two stages has a graceful spire. It stands between the nave and chancel, without transepts. It is possible that when the church was first built there was an apse where the tower now stands, or a short quire with a chancel beyond.

The chancel was, it would seem, built in the reign of Edward I. Under

¹ These notes have been supplied by Mr. Charles Frankiss. Further particulars will be found in the *Handbook to Tewkesbury*, published by Mr. W. North, 139, High Street.

² A drawing of one of the panels is given in *Reports and Papers Assoc. Arch. Societies*, iii, 334 (1855).

the eaves is a cornice, with a ball ornament, and the heads and shoulders of human figures in the hollow moulding. In a buttress on the north side has been inserted what seems to be a very beautiful piscina with ball-flower ornaments of somewhat later date than the chancel itself, perhaps early fourteenth century. The east window is of four lights with geometrical tracery. Nash, *Hist. of Worcestershire* (i, 131), says that in the six side windows of the chancel are the arms of Tateshall, Beauchamp, Vesey, Copeley, Botely, Eaton, etc. These families, we may suppose, contributed to the building of the chancel. On the north side is a founder's tomb, or Easter sepulchre, and an aumbry; and on the south wall is a piscina with a low window behind it. To the west of this are three sedilia. Placed upright against the south wall is a most interesting and beautiful Edwardian monument, illustrated in *Trans. Brist. & Glouces. Arch. Soc.* x, 159. It was found, face downwards, in the chancel. Next to this is a fifteenth-century tomb with three miniature recumbent figures of a man, his wife, and child. On the floor is a large slab with an inscription in memory of John Prideaux, bishop of Worcester, 1641-1650.

The collection of heraldic encaustic tiles on the front of the chancel steps is one of the finest in England.¹

In the churchyard are a coped tomb and a recumbent cross with ball-flower ornament.²

**BREDON
TITHE-
BARN.** The tithe-barn, close to the church, is an unusually fine example of the early fifteenth century, with two rows of pillars dividing it into nave and two aisles. It is 130 feet in length, the nave being 20 feet in width and the aisles 8ft. 6in. in width. The roof is of one span. There are two porches, one with a room above.

After tea the members reassembled at Tewkesbury, returning thence to Gloucester.

**EVENING
MEETING.** In the evening a meeting was held at the Guildhall. Sir Henry Howorth took the chair, and Mr. F. W. Waller, architect to the Dean and Chapter, gave an illustrated lecture on Gloucester cathedral tower. He had chosen this subject because the tower, no doubt owing to its inaccessibility, had never previously been adequately described. The need of repair to the tower had given him the necessary opportunities, and, with the aid of numerous lantern-slides, Mr. Waller proceeded to describe in detail the architectural features of the tower and to explain the work of repair.

Mr. Keyser then exhibited a fine series of lantern-slides of Bredon church and discussed several points which, from lack of time, could not be dealt with adequately in the afternoon.

¹ The Rev. A. S. Porter in his paper in *Repts. Assoc. Arch. Societies*, xix, 151-153, states that the armorial bearings indicate that the tiles may be dated c. 1372-1375. He gives a list of 36 of the coats, which include the arms of Mortimer, Ferrers, Trillick, Elmbruge, Clare, Beauchamp, Berkeley, Despenser.

² A full account of the church, by

C. E. Keyser, F.S.A. is printed in *Journ. British Arch. Assoc.* (1912), n.s. xviii, 1-12, 83-94, with 36 plates. A paper by J. S. Walker, with plan and sketches, is in *Repts. Assoc. Societies*, iii, 332-340. For general notes see *Trans. Brist. & Glouces. Arch. Soc.* xxvii, 1-6. The heraldry in the church has been read and notes printed by Francis Were, *ibid.* xxvii, 275-277.

Wednesday, 13th July.

FLAXLEY
ABBEY.

At Flaxley abbey, the first place visited this day, the party was welcomed by Sir Francis and Lady Crawley-Boevey.

Sir Francis first gave a brief historical account of the abbey and then described the remains, with assistance from Mr. Baddeley and Mr. Hamilton Thompson.

The abbey was founded by Roger, son of Milo, earl of Hereford, for Cistercian monks some time between the years 1148 and 1154. At the suppression the abbey and its properties passed to Sir William Kingston, a personal friend of the king and constable of the Tower of London, where under his care Anne Boleyn underwent her brief imprisonment. Sir William Kingston was present at her trial and superintended her execution. In 1647 his descendants sold the property to William Boevey, a wealthy Dutch merchant, and his half-brother James. Eventually, in 1692, it passed to the widow of William Boevey, a famous beauty, the 'perverse widow' of Addison's essays on Sir Roger de Coverley. At her death in 1726 it passed, under her husband's will, to his cousin by marriage, Thomas Crawley, on condition that 'he wrote himself Boevey.' The abbey has since passed through the hands of six generations of Crawley-Boeveys.

The plan of existing remains and probable lay-out of the original abbey buildings, drawn by Mr. J. H. Middleton, F.S.A. on the occasion of the visit of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society to Flaxley in 1881 (fig. 9) and published in the *Transactions* for that year (vi, 280-283), has been proved by subsequent discoveries to be nearly accurate, but needs a few corrections to bring it up to date.

Referring to the paper he read at that visit, his opening sentence, 'There are no remains whatever of the abbey church above ground,' has been proved incorrect by the discovery in 1912 of a portion of the south wall of the nave, 6 ft. in height, 4 ft. thick, and about 60 ft. in length, in which are remains of the south or processional doorway leading into the nave from the cloisters. This portion of wall was made up to another 5 ft. in height, with old building stones from other portions of the ruined abbey, and utilised to form the back wall of the late seventeenth-century orangery, which still exists and encloses a portion of the north walk of the cloisters. Four unbroken arch stones were, among other stones and blocks of cement, used to fill up the doorway, and the shape of these shows that the said arch had been semicircular in form, and that the doorway dates from 1200 or earlier. Foundations of the south and west walls of the south transept have been found and correspond with those shown on the plan.

Of the west block of buildings, occupied by the *conversi*, the hall, or frater, with the *cellarium*, were undoubtedly considerably longer than the 65 ft. now existing. In the north wall (erroneously coloured black as original in Middleton's plan) there is a cupboard in which another stone corbel and springing of an arch to the northward may be seen, and the print by Kip for Atkyns' *Gloucestershire* shows that, early in the eighteenth century, this block of building extended further to the north. It is probable that the present north wall is a partition built in the seventeenth century; but the laundry, brewhouse, etc., which occupy the space between it and the site of the church, were built about 1780 after a fire which destroyed

this part of the western range in 1777. The 8 ft. thick east wall of the hall, to which Mr. Middleton calls attention, has since been shown to have contained a 4 ft. stone staircase leading up from the south side of the 'richly-

FLAXLEY ABBEY. Gloucestershire.

Plan showing probable arrangement.

The Black shows the part still existing
At the point A, pavement & vaulting shafts have been found

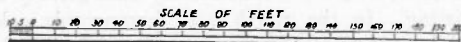
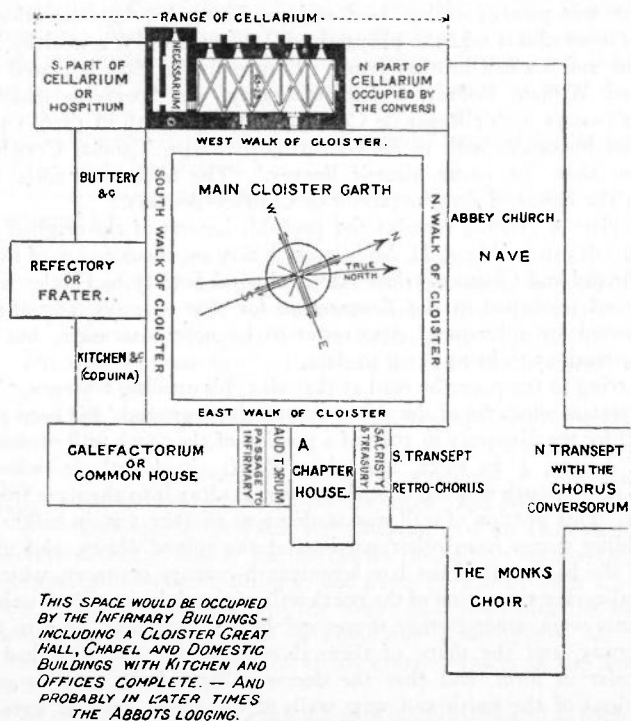
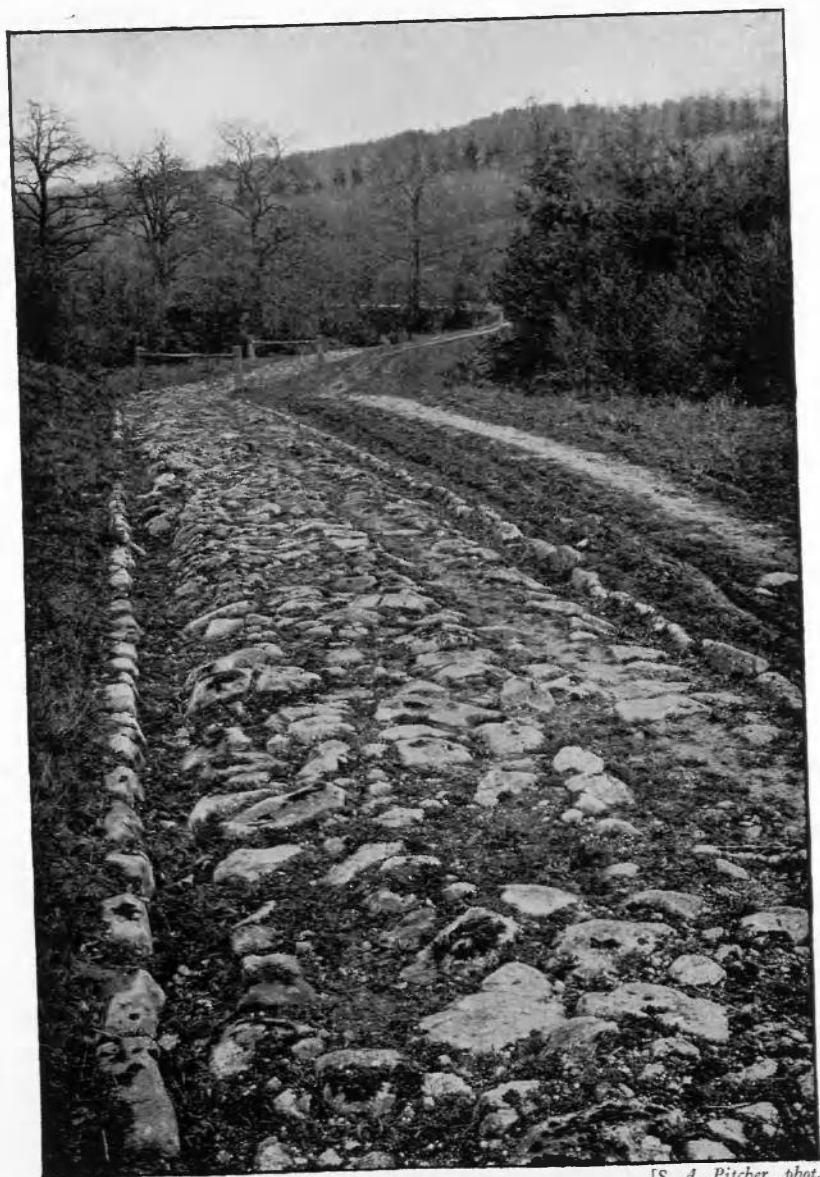


FIG. 9. PLAN OF FLAXLEY ABBEY BY J. H. MIDDLETON, 1881.

moulded archway of transitional character' on the east side of the hall to the dorter above. Of this staircase there are indications, discovered in 1913, of a stone archway with iron hinges set in one side to carry a door or gate closing the stairway near its foot, and further to the south. On the floor



[S. A. Pitcher, phot.]

SUPPOSED ROMAN ROAD, BLACKPOOL BRIDGE.

above (where Mr. Middleton says 'there appears to be no early work remaining') portions have been found of a stone landing, 4 ft. wide, with 2 ft. stone walls on either side, in the inner one of which is a doorway which no doubt led into the dormer.

Further light has been thrown on the probable history of the 'abbot's room' on the first floor by the discovery in March, 1913, of four narrow windows and a fine stone traceried fourteenth-century one, all blocked up in the south wall. The earlier windows undoubtedly belonged to the reredorter of the lay brothers, at the south end of their dormer, which, as elsewhere, occupied the first floor of the range. After the Black Death in 1349, when lay brothers for the most part disappeared from Cistercian houses, the first floor, as at Hayles, was turned into the abbot's lodging, and its south end, including the former reredorter, became his great chamber. The small windows were blocked up and two large ones opened in the same wall, and the fine open beamed ceiling and a large fireplace were introduced, which latter was disclosed in 1913 at the same time that the old windows were discovered and reinstated. The chapter-house, as shown on the plan, is in the correct position, but, according to a pencil sketch of the foundations discovered in 1788, the east end was apsidal, the arched roof being supported by a central pillar, the base of which was then found, and now lies on the grass near its original position where a cypress-tree stands. At that time (1788) six coffin lids were discovered, three of which remain *in situ*, but of the others and all the coffins which they covered no trace is now forthcoming.¹

From Flaxley the party proceeded, through the outskirts of the Forest of Dean, to the Speech-house, pausing *en route* at Blackpool Bridge to inspect a section of paved roadway thought to be of Roman origin (plate v). It has been suggested that it formed a connecting link between the camps at Yorkley and Soudley. From the latter, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles through the 'Slade,' the road can be fairly well followed, though for some distance most of the stone has been removed, and unfortunately there has been damage in recent years caused by the hauling of timber. The average width of the roadway is 7 ft. 10½ in. It consists of cubes of conglomerate or of millstone grit 8 or 10 in. square, with margins or kerbstones 5 in. wide and from 10 to 20 in. in length. The road was probably used for the transport of iron to the ports on the Severn.

Mr. St. Clair Baddeley, who gave an account of the road,² considers there is sufficient reason for saying the road was undoubtedly made by the Romans. The width is strong corroboration. It does not appear to have been much used. The occupation on this side of the Severn was complete during the last two and a half centuries of Roman Britain, and there would be no further need of such a road for military purposes. The road had nothing to do with the great legionary camps.

From Blackpool Bridge the journey was resumed to the Speech-house,

¹ For further details of the abbey, see *Flaxley Abbey—the existing remains*, by J. Henry Middleton, *Trans. Brist. & Glouces. Arch. Soc.* (1882), vi, 280–283, with plan; *Flaxley Grange*, ed. A. W. Crawley-Boevey, 1887; *Notes on the History of Flaxley Abbey*,

by Sir Francis Crawley-Boevey (privately printed), 1914; General notes in *Proc. Cotteswold N.F.C.* (1916), xix, 97–99.

² See his paper in *Proc. Cotteswold Nat. Field Club*, xviii, 201–202. See also Bellows *Forest of Dean*.

lunch being served at the adjoining hotel. After lunch Lieutenant-Colonel Russell J. Kerr read a paper on 'the Customs of the Forest of Dean.'¹

THE
SPEECH-
HOUSE.

The Speech-house, so called from its being intended for the use of the ancient court of 'the Speech,' as mentioned in the 'Laws and franchises of the Mine,' is a substantial building of local sandstone and appears to have been commenced shortly after the passing of the act for the preservation and improvement of the forest of Dean, in 1668, but was not finally completed until 1680. The court of the verderers of the forest is still held here. The verderers were originally appointed by Canute under the forest laws which were passed in 1016, and were paid for the performance of their duty by permission under the great seal to hunt, harry, and kill the deer of the forest, and to appropriate a buck, or sometimes only half a buck, for themselves. All these were reserved for the royal table; and without the king's authority no venison could be killed in the forest. At present the emoluments are *nil*. The office is honorary, but from its antiquity and associations it is still held in high consideration.

ST.
BRIAVEL'S
CASTLE.

The members then proceeded to St. Briavel's Castle, which was described to them by Mr. Hamilton Thompson (fig. 10 and plate vi).

The castle of St. Briavel's, at the head of a steep hill above the valley of the Wye, is said by Giraldus Cambrensis to have been erected by Milo, earl of Hereford, for the purpose of checking the inroads of the Welsh. The earliest mention of it as 'Castellum de Sancto Briavello' is in the Pipe roll of 31 Henry I; but the neighbouring village preserved its old name of Lydney Parva until some thirty to forty years later. The first castle appears to have been of the usual mount-and-bailey plan. A square stone keep was subsequently built on the south side of the present enclosure, with walls at least 8 ft. thick. This fell down in 1752, and was completely destroyed by 1774. The buildings on the western side, now used for their original purpose of a dwelling-house, consisted of a hall, great chamber, and chapel with vestibule above cellars and other offices, and were built early in the thirteenth century. The hall with the kitchens and other buildings at its north end were allowed to go to ruin, after the castle had ceased to be of military importance; but the great chamber and chapel at the south end were long used as the jury and court rooms for the manor and hundred. The great chamber retains a thirteenth-century fireplace, which has been somewhat altered and is not in its original position; the chimney above, of the same date, was removed from a building on the east side of the castle between 1783 and 1824, and is now crowned by a forester's horn, a symbol of the jurisdiction of the constable of St. Briavel's over the forest of Dean.

About 1275 the present gatehouse was built on the north side of the castle, probably upon the site of the earlier gateway. Its general plan may be compared with that of the contemporary gatehouse at Rockingham castle, Northants. The entrance is flanked by semicircular towers in three stages rising from rectangular bases. All this work is of ashlar, as distinct from

¹ The substance of this paper will be found in *Trans. Brist. & Glouces. Arch. Soc.* xliii, 63-78.

the rubble used in the earlier work. The moat which surrounded the castle has long been drained, with the exception of the pool to the north-east.

The castle appears to have gone to decay at a comparatively early date. As already stated, however, the local courts were still held in it for many years. Of these, the miners' court was very ancient, dating from the year 1300 at the latest, since it is mentioned in the miners' laws of that period. It was a court for the attachment of fiefs, escheats, and recovery of debts, and was held every three weeks. With regard to the proceedings in court,

ST BRIAVELS CASTLE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

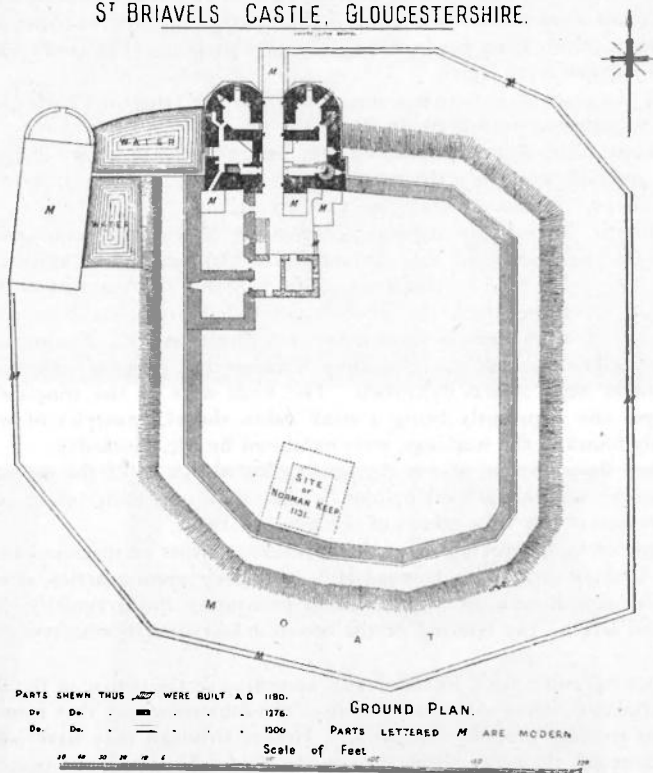


FIG. 10.

three hands or witnesses were required in evidence. The oath was taken with a stick of holly in the hand of the witness: with this he had to touch the four Gospels. The same stick was commonly used, so that it became, as it were, consecrated by long usage. The custom arose, doubtless, from a desire not to soil the holy book. In connexion with this court was the debtors' prison in the western tower of the gatehouse, which has an original fireplace. A reference to this court and to the building in which it was held occurs in the report of the commissioners to the crown in 1692: 'The

Castle of St. Briavel's hath been a very great and ancient building, but the greatest part is ruined and fallen down, and only some part kept up for a place to hold the courts in for the King's Manor and Hundred thereof, and also for a prison for debtors attached by process out of the said courts, and for offenders and trespassers within the forest."

The mine-law court was held before the constable as steward of the court, or his deputy; but from 4th Anne to 5th George I it was held before the deputies of Charles, earl of Berkeley, who is styled in court papers lord high steward of Her Majesty's court of pleas, courts leet, and mine-laws courts, within the forest, he having obtained a patent for these purposes, though not constable of the castle. The parties had to wear woofs, or working caps, on their heads during the examination. The court has not been held for many years.

The fireplace in the kitchen was inserted in the reign of Charles I, and there is a turnspit's wheel in *situ*.¹

Mr. St. Clair Baddeley spoke at some length upon the origin of Lydney Parva and St. Briavel's. His remarks are embodied in a paper printed in *Trans. Brist. & Glouces. Arch. Soc.* xliii, 79-84.

From St. Briavel's the party motored in the direction of home and paid a visit to the 'Scowles,' near Bream (plate vii), under the guidance of

Mr. F. S. Hockaday. The 'Scowles'² are surface works
 THE
 SCOWLES.

from which the local outcrop of iron-ore has been worked from Roman times down to living memory. The procedure was to follow up the ore in shallow trenches and galleries, which were abandoned when it was exhausted. The tools were of the simplest, the principal one apparently being a small oaken shovel, examples of which, recently found in the workings, were exhibited by Mr. Hockaday.

They show no sign of any engineering knowledge or of the use of any machinery, and the general opinion is that they owe their origin to the predecessors of the 'free miners of the forest of Dean.'

Some of these workings have the appearance either of spacious caves, as above Lydney and on the Doward Hill, or of deep stone quarries, as at the Scowles, near Bream, or they consist of precipitous and irregularly shaped passages, left by the removal of the ore or mineral earth wherever it was found.

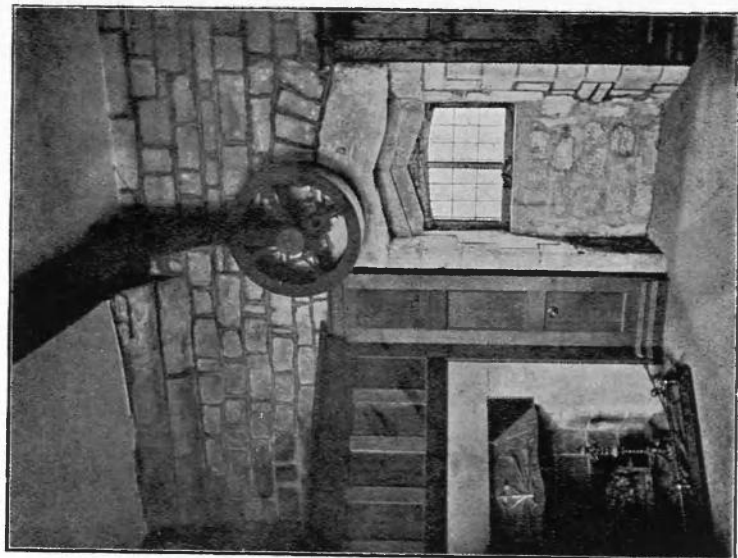
Openings were made to the surface according as the course of the mine-ore permitted, being softer to work than the limestone rock that contained it, thus securing efficient ventilation. Hence, although they have been so long deserted, the air in them is perfectly good. They are also quite dry, owing, probably, to their being drained by the new workings adjacent to them, and descending to a far greater depth.

In the first place, they were excavated as far down, no doubt, as the water permitted; that is, to a vertical depth of about 100 yards, or, in dry seasons, even lower, as may be seen by the water-marks left in some of them. One

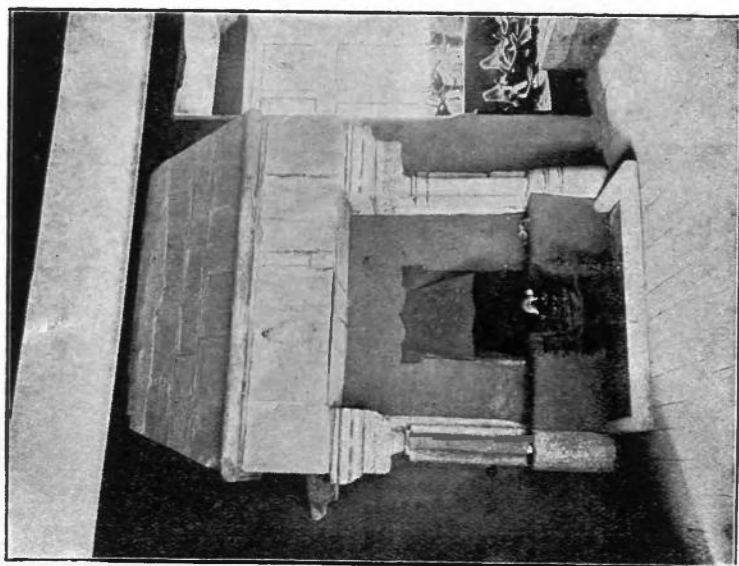
¹ General notes on the castle are printed in *Trans. Brist. & Glouces. Arch. Soc.* xxix, 7-9. See also the papers by the Rev. W. Taprell Allen, *ibid.* iii, 325-367; ix, 72-102, and x, 304-312. An interesting paper on the *Whitsunday Rite at St. Briavel's*, by

E. Sidney Hartland, LL.D. F.S.A. is in vol. xviii, 82-93.

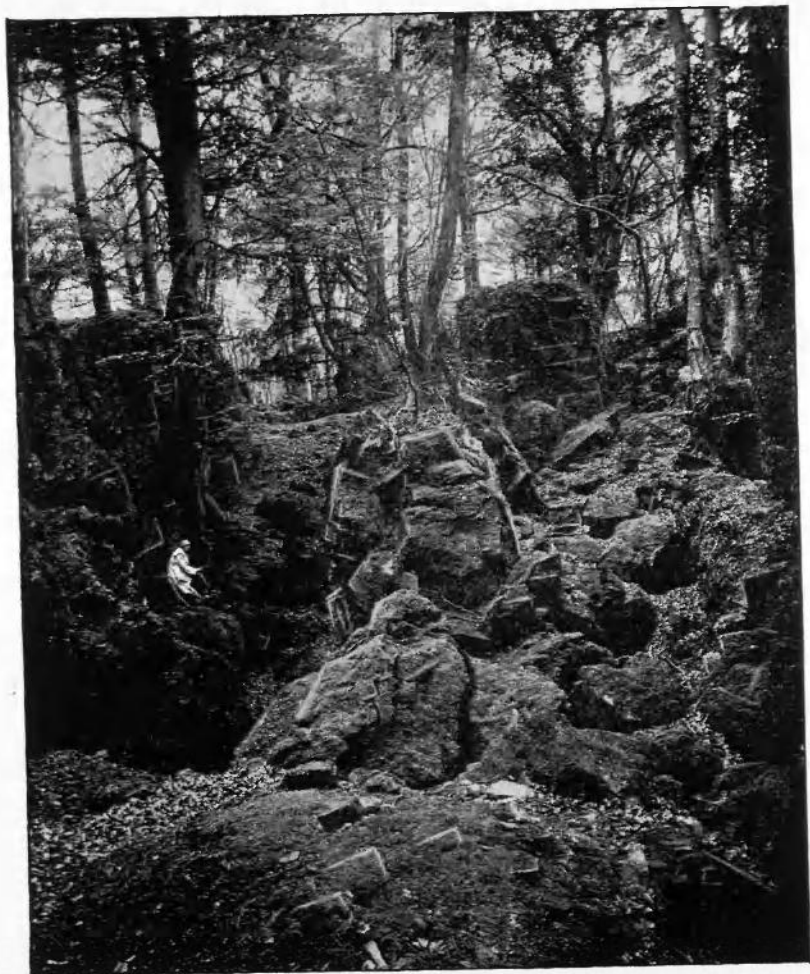
² The meaning of the word is discussed in *Notes and Queries* (1885) ser. 6, x, 288, 522.



NO. 2. TURNSPIT-WHEEL, ST. BRIAVEL'S CASTLE.



NO. 1. FIREPLACE IN JURY-ROOM, ST. BRIAVEL'S CASTLE.



THE 'SCOWLES,' NEAR BREAM.

of the most extensive workings occurs on the Lining Wood Hill, above Mitcheldean. They are met with, however, on most sides of the Forest, in fact, wherever the ore crops out, giving the name of 'meand,' or mine, to such places.

Generally speaking, those spots where the ore lay exposed to view would be apt to secure the notice of the earlier miners, and become the site of their most ancient workings. Not until they were pretty nearly exhausted would the severer labour involved in the lower diggings be resorted to. The shallower but more capacious mine-holes appear with greater frequency on the south and west sides of the forest, where, too, they were nearer to the water-carriage of the Severn and the Wye. Sometimes, after proceeding for a considerable distance closely confined in height and width, they suddenly open out into spacious vaults, 15 ft. each way, the site, probably, of some valuable pocket of ore; and then again, where the supply was less abundant, narrowing into a width hardly sufficient to admit a human body. Now and then, the passage divides and unites again, or abruptly stops, turning off at a sharp angle, or, changing its level, shows rude steps cut in the rock, by which the old miners ascended or descended. In some of these places, ladders, made out of hewn oak planks, with holes chopped through them for the feet, have been discovered¹ (fig. 11).

Most of the galleries and excavations have now collapsed, and the Scowles are now no more than shallow irregular openings in the earth picturesquely overgrown with trees.

From the Scowles the party drove to Newnham-on-Severn, where tea was served, and thence to Gloucester.

At the evening meeting at the Guildhall, Mr. Hamilton Thompson read a paper on the jurisdiction of the archbishop of York in Gloucester, and the history of the priory of St. Oswald, which epitomised the full account of the subject printed in *Trans. Brist. & Glouces. Arch. Soc.* xliii, 85-180.

EVENING MEETING.

Thursday, 14th July.

This morning the party motored eastwards in to Cotswold, the first place visited being the Roman villa at Chedworth (fig. 12). Here Mr. St. Clair

Baddeley recalled how the loss of a ferret and its recovery by digging in 1866 on the earl of Eldon's Chedworth property led to the discovery of this remarkable villa by Mr. James Farrar, to whom, and to Lord Eldon, belong the credit and the pleasure of having recovered for archaeology the least obliterated and, perhaps, most interesting example of the *villa rustica* in Roman Britain. Though more than half of the long southern wing has vanished, there remains the main inner-court surrounded on two sides by a very complete set of baths and important *triclinia* and other dwelling-apartments of the owner's family. Clearly separated from these, though chiefly by means of a spacious corridor

¹ Much interesting information relating to the iron industry in the Forest will also be found in H. G. Nicholls's *Forest of Dean*

(1858), and in papers in *Trans. Brist. & Glouces. Arch. Soc.* ii, 216-234, and xxix, 311-316.

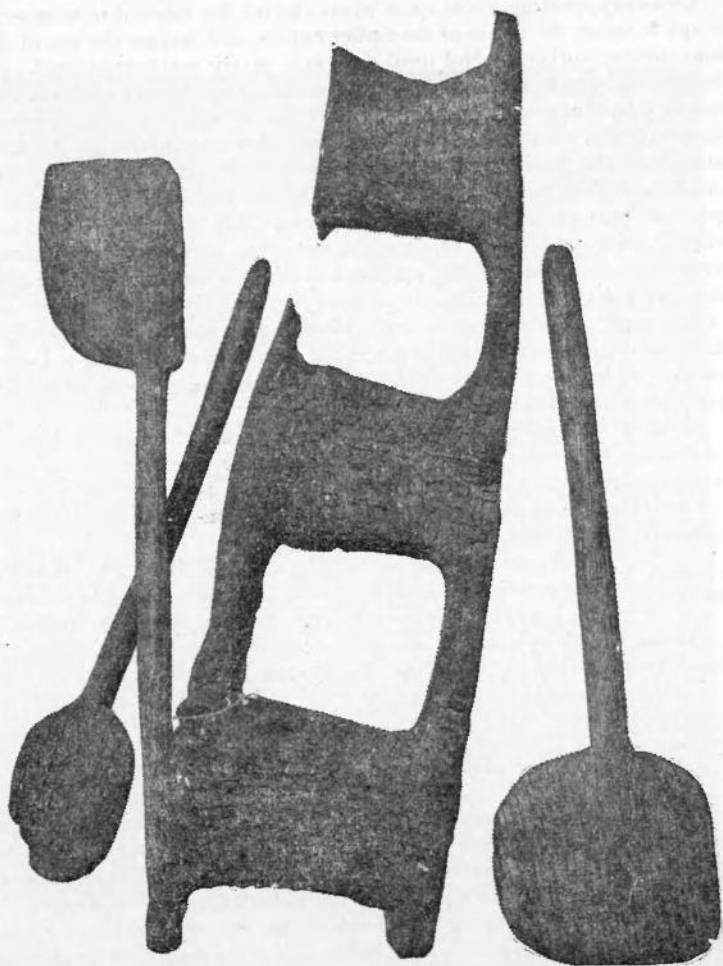


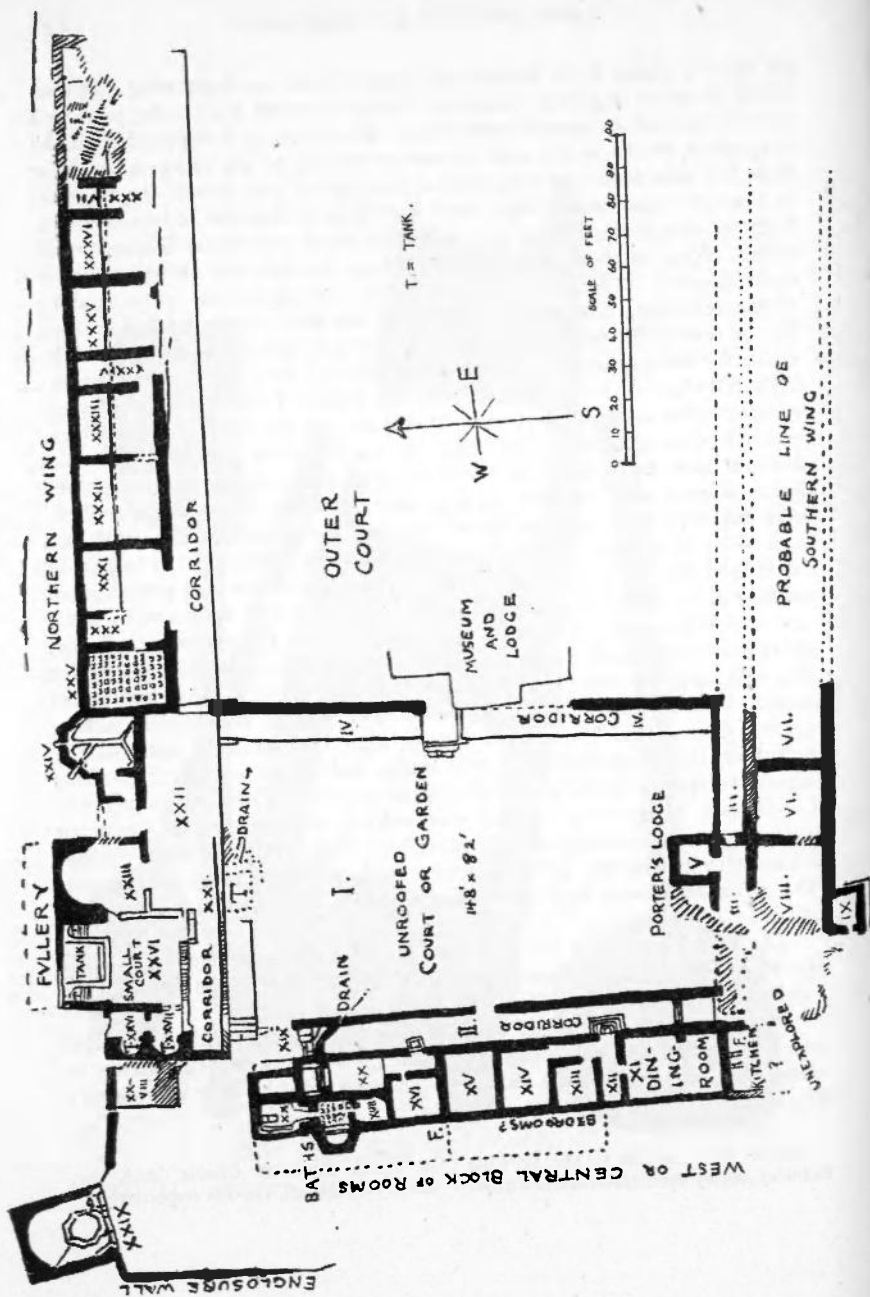
FIG. II. ANCIENT MINING TOOLS USED IN THE FOREST OF DEAN.

set upon a higher level, extends the almost entire northern wing. It consisted of about eighteen chambers (many of them built over *pilae* and *suspensurae*) and an apsidal *nymphaeum*, or reservoir (still supplied from the steep slope at the west), and furnaces belonging to the wing only. Near these last were found the long pillows (not pigs) of iron now in the museum. In the *nymphaeum* was found a small stone pagan altar, also to be seen there. Eight or nine rooms further east along this wing were found the large mill-stones. Some of these varied chambers have apsidal ends, though most are square-headed. A long extension of the once paved corridor, running along all the remaining chambers of this wing, was here a very marked feature. To the rear of the wing only a few yards away lie the foundations of a kiln. Up in the wood, above the west wing, was found the sculpture representing (?) Sylvanus, with a dog and a hare in his hand. To such a villa belonged a considerable acreage of pasture, woodland, and the fishing of the Colne, which is close at hand. The villa lies 500 ft. above sea-level, and faces due east, and the cold fogs of the river-valley penetrate its present garden: hence mutton and beef, the hardiest fruits, and the objects of the chase, with fish, must have been its limited luxuries. As against the view held that such villas in Britain were the equivalent to the 'Dukeries' it might be contended that they were sometimes, as here, the homes of plutocrats of another kind rather than people of lineage. It should be borne in mind that the White-way, or Roman road, which leaves Cirencester (*Corinium*) in its north-west angle was by no means a highway constructed specially for this villa and its owners, as had been often asserted. Its course points equally between this villa and its former rival villa at Withington, further up the Colne: moreover, there was another villa of some kind (having baths) in the neighbouring Listercombe, and there are other remains suggestive of at least one more villa on the adjoining Yanworth property of Lord Eldon. Hence this highway was evidently a market-way to *Corinium* serving at least one extensive group of estates. Some of its well-worn paving-stones with wheel-ruts are now in the Bathurst Museum at Cirencester. The *imitation* Roman road from Withington to Andoversford is not part of it.

The British pottery in the museum came from the round barrow situated above the railway cutting north-west of the villa. Behind the villa extends a rich bed of *creta fullonia*, whence the water-supply.

In the museum is a set of angular slabs bearing the Christian symbol which formed part of the octagonal tank in the *nymphaeum*: the mason in whose shop they were made used it as his mark, and he may have been a Christian.¹

¹ Accounts of the villa by Mr. St. Clair Baddeley and by Prof. Haverfield are given in *Trans. Brist. & Glouces. Arch. Soc.* xxx, 13-17 and xli, 159-161 respectively.



(For table of references to numbers, see opposite page.)

EXPLANATION OF PROFESSOR HAVERFIELD'S PLAN (fig. 12).

1.
 - i. Open court or garden.
 - ii. Corridor along west side of court i.
 - iii. do. along south side of i.
 - iv. do. along east side of i.
2.
 - v. Porter's lodge (?)
 - vi-ix. South wing of house.
3.
 - x-xx. Central block (residential rooms).
 - xi. Triclinium (dining-room).
 - xii. Lararium (?) (tutelary shrine).
 - xiii-xv. Bedrooms (?) (xiii, warmed, was the best bedroom).
 - xvi-xx. Suite of baths.
 - xvi. Undressing room (*tepidarium*).
 - xvii. Hot room (*sudatorium*).
 - xviii. Hot room with hot bath in apse.
 - xix. Furnaces, woodstore adjoining.
 - xx. Room with cold bath.
4.
 - xxi-xxviii. North wing and fullery.
 - xxi. Corridor.
 - xxii. Large hall (23×59 ft.), perhaps not walled, but columned on south side.
 - xxiii. Large room, decorated and warmed.
 - xxiv. Apsidal room, with channelled hypocaust.
 - xxv. Hot room, with strongly pillared hypocaust (for drying or perhaps pressing).
 - xxvi. Small open court in front of fulling rooms.
 - xxvii. Two fulling rooms, each with tank.
 - xxviii. Woodstore, for furnaces of xxvii. [Iron blocks found here now in museum.]
 - xxix. Perhaps *nymphaeum* or a shrine, with water-tank.
 - xxx-xxxviii. North wing, possibly for such processes as bleaching, pressing, combing, and smoothing cloth (?)

Not yet discovered are :—stables, barns and farm-buildings, also latrines.

N.B.—Some rooms and the upper-story may have been constructed of wood and have wholly vanished.

After ranging over the remains and inspecting the small museum, the party drove to Bibury, where, after lunch at the Swan hotel, they had the opportunity of strolling through this exceptionally picturesque Cotswold village on the banks of the Colne.¹ Thence the journey was resumed to

BURFORD CHURCH. Burford, where the church (fig. 13 and plate viii) was described to them by the Rev. W. C. Emeris, the vicar, and by Mr. Hamilton Thompson. This church was visited by the Institute from Oxford in 1910, and its history, worked out by Mr. Harold Brakspear, is printed in *Arch. Journ.* lxxvii, 391-394. It is therefore unnecessary to repeat what is there said.

Mr. Emeris added that since 1910 the following points of interest had been discovered:—

(1) In the lady-chapel some monumental slabs and other matrices of brasses were unearthed under the floor laid down in 1872. These have been relaid towards the western end of the chapel. The reredos, erected through the generosity of Mr. John Meade Falkner and Mr. John Noble, was suggested by the ruined reredos in the lady-chapel at Gloucester cathedral.

(2) Some carved stones of late Norman work, probably taken from the original south door, were discovered built into an inner wall of a house in the town. These may be seen in the room over the porch.

(3) From wills at Somerset House Mr. Michael Hughes has supplied extracts which help to prove (a) that the south chancel chapel was the chapel of the Holy Trinity; (b) that there was an altar of St. Anne in the lady-chapel; (c) a light of St. Roch within the church; (d) a cross or rood in the churchyard, with light.

ALMS- HOUSES. After inspecting the remarkable seventeenth- and eighteenth-century tombs in the churchyard, the party visited the almshouses on Church Green, built by Henry Bishop, the steward of Warwick, the king-maker. The latter in granting license for the erection of the buildings stipulated that they should be called the Warwick almshouses.

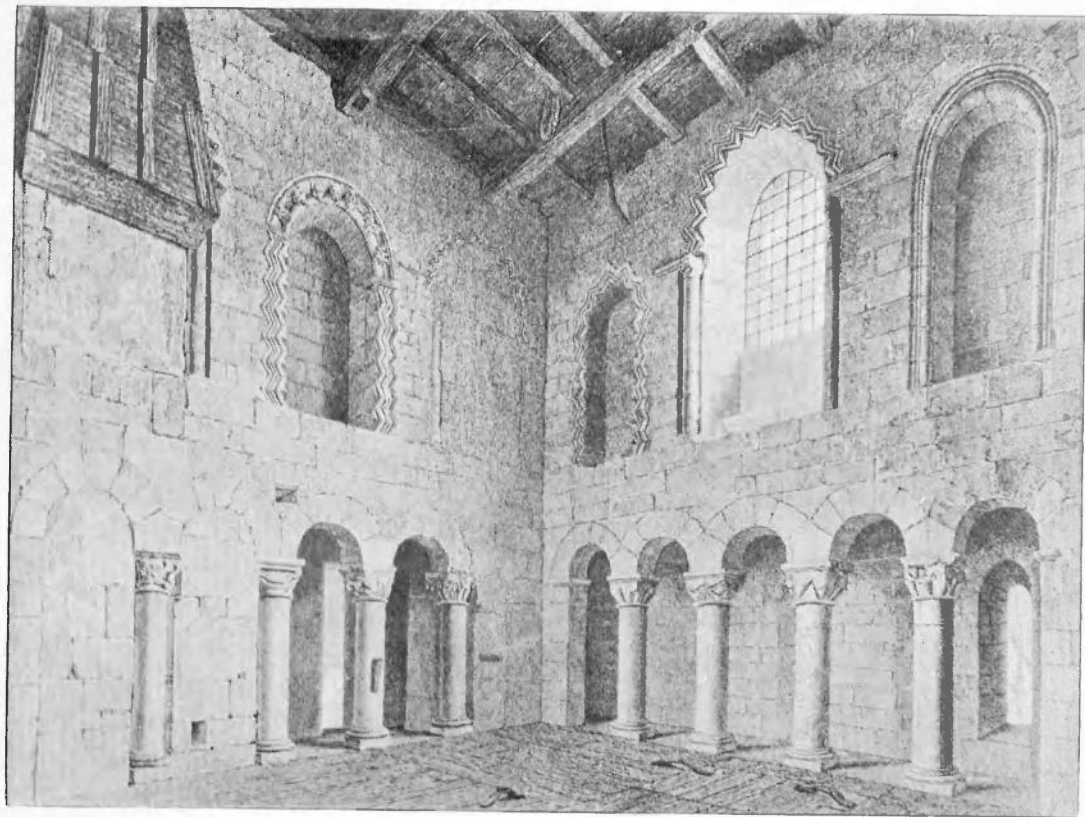
BURFORD PRIORY. They then made their way to Burford Priory (plate ix), where they were received by the present owners Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Horniman. An account of the Institute's visit to this house in 1910, when it was described to them by Colonel B. de Sales La Terriere, the then owner, is given in *Arch. Journ.* lxxvii, 394, 395.

Some members of the party visited other notable buildings in Burford, which were hospitably thrown open to them, the Rectory house, Ladyham and others. At his house adjoining the Windrush Dr. Cheatle exhibited the maces and charters of the town.

THE RECTORY HOUSE. This house is illustrated in *The Growth of the English House* (p. 252) by Mr. J. A. Gotch. The sashed windows spaced in groups, the hipped roof broken by dormers, the quoined angles, and the projecting cornice, point to a remodeling of the house in the second half of the seventeenth century. A wing projecting from the rear into the priory grounds is considerably earlier. It has casement windows, and a good oak staircase. The

¹ The very interesting church, which presents a number of early features, is fully illustrated in *Trans. Brist. & Glouces. Arch.*

Soc. xli. Several carved stones of pre-Conquest date are now in the British Museum.

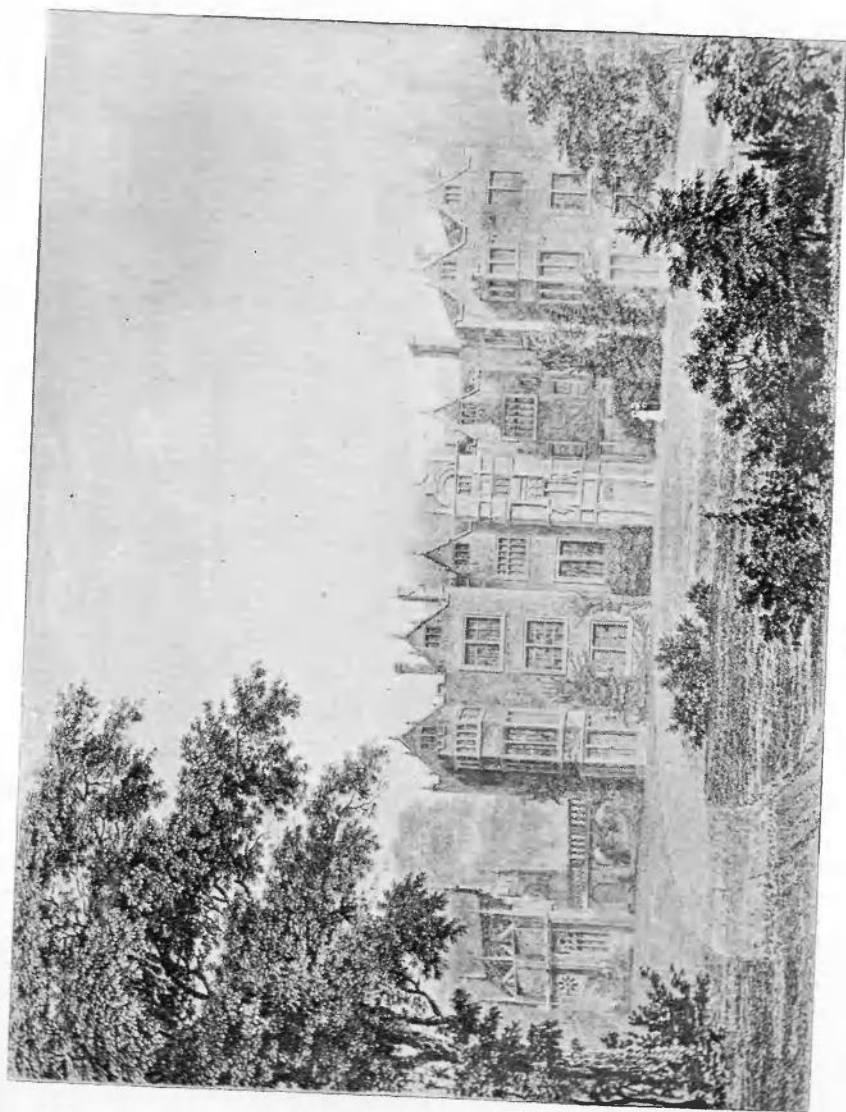


BURFORD CHURCH : THE BELFRY IN 1823.

From the drawing by Skelton.

To face page 456.

PLATE IX.



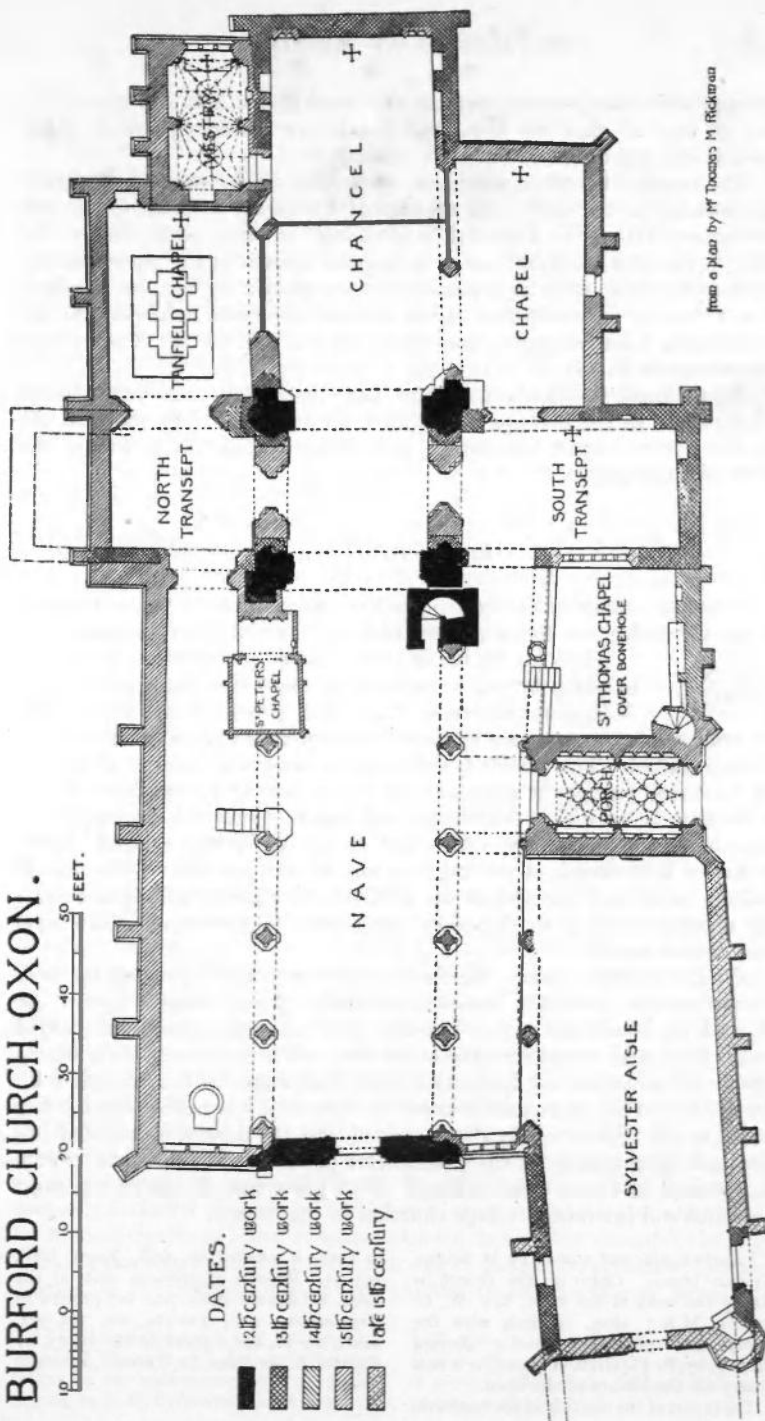
BURFORD PRIORY.
From Skelton.

BURFORD CHURCH, OXON.



DATES.

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



from a plan by Mr Thomas M Rickman

FIG. 13. PLAN OF BURFORD CHURCH.

kitchens and offices, which continue the front of the house to the north, give an idea of what the house was like before rebuilding, which began towards the end of the seventeenth century.

The rectory of Burford was given, with other similar property originally appropriated to the abbot and convent of Keynsham in Somerset, to the bishopric of Oxford by Elizabeth in exchange for many good manors. In 1649, in virtue of an advance of parliament for the sale of the bishop's 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. It was sold by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1875.¹

This closed the day's excursion and the party then returned to Gloucester. In the evening they visited the museum, when they had the opportunity to inspect the various interesting exhibits illustrative of the history of Gloucester.

Friday, 15th July.

This day's excursion carried the party to the south on to the escarpment of the Cotswolds, the first place visited being the church at Avening.

Here Mr. Baddeley acted as guide and delivered an address in which he laid stress upon the relation of the church to the **AVENING CHURCH.** Abbaye-aux-Dames at Caen, and developed the theory that the small north aisle was used by a small body of alien nuns who resided here as their chapel. The church is cruciform in plan, and consists of a nave, with a shallow aisle on the north side and a north porch; a tower in the centre of the church, with a north transept, and a south transept, a chancel of two bays, and from indications which still remain there was a small chapel, perhaps a lady-chapel, in the angle formed by the junction of the chancel and the north transept. On the site of this chapel a piscina still exists outside the northern walls of the chancel; the eastern foundations of this chapel can also be traced.

Of the twelfth-century church the entire structure, allowing for later alterations and insertions, remains, consisting of the western bay of the chancel, the tower and nave. The aisle and transeptal chapels were added rather later, and arches into the latter were made in the side walls of the tower. The chancel bay has a stone vault with massive ribs and soffit-rolls. At the end of the thirteenth century the east wall was removed and a bay added to the chancel: this also is vaulted, and the delicately-moulded ribs form a striking contrast to the heavier work to the west. The whole church, in situation and structure, although of no great size, is one of the most beautiful and interesting village churches in the county.

¹ *Burford, past and present*, by M. Sturge Gretton (1920). Chap. iii, the church, is mainly the work of the vicar, Rev. W. C. Emeris, M.A.; chap. iv deals with the priory and grammar school. *Burford Records*, by R. H. Gretton (1920), is a rich quarry for the history of the town.

in 1910, is printed in *Arch. Journ.* lxxvii, 391-95. Reports of previous visits of the Brist. & Glouces. Arch. Soc. are printed in *Transactions*, xvii, 326-329, xx, 369-371, xxxiv, 29-30, and a paper on the priory, by Colonel B. de Sales La Terriere, in xxxiv, 90-96.

The report of the meeting of the Institute,

Two curious carvings are to be seen built into the wall, and are described by Dr. A. C. Fryer as follows :—

‘Two fragments belonging to a Norman font are built into the ancient church at Avening. One small, sadly mutilated fragment indicates that it once formed a fraction of a rectangular stone font, ornamented with a round-headed arch, supported by a pillar and a wall-bracket. The larger part of this rectangular bowl is in the north wall of the nave, and forms part of the internal jamb of the north door. This fragment is sufficiently large to show that the bowl was originally 2 feet 9 inches in length. The Avening font has an arcade of rudely cut, round-headed arches, supported alternately on pillars and wall brackets, containing three pairs of figures. Five figures still remain, and one circular pillar, supporting the arcade, has its capital and base. The apostles were so frequently sculptured on Norman fonts that it is probable the bowl at Avening had six apostles on the one side and six on the other, while the two other faces would doubtless be ornamented in some other way.’¹

CHAVENAGE HOUSE. From Avening the party proceeded to Chavenage House (fig. 14), where they were received by Mr. G. Lowsley-Williams. Mr. Hamilton Thompson in describing the building said that the house was built upon the manor of Horsley, an ‘alien priory’ belonging to the abbey of Troarn in France, which was granted in 1542 to Sir Edward Seymour. After his attainder it was granted to Sir W. Denny of Dyrham, whose son sold it to Edward Stephens. The foreign owners, whose relation to the priory-manor was that of the nuns of Caen to Avening, i.e. they had no monastic establishment here, but leased the property to farmers, sending over an agent from time to time, probably had a small manor-house on the spot, portions of which appear to be incorporated in the present building and in the chapel, a separate building to the west. The house, however, seems to have been built, or at any rate entirely remodelled, by Edward Stephens, and the date 1576, with the initials E. S. and J. S. is carved on the label above the doorway. At first sight, the details of mouldings, especially in the porch and room above, appear to be medieval; but this may be the result of the survival of old forms in local craftsmanship. The fine panelled hall, running the whole height of the building and lighted by two rectangular windows with mullions and transoms, belongs to this date: the gallery above the screens and the porch-room are reached by a newel stair at the north-east end of the screen-passage. The windows of the hall contain much stained glass, some of which may have come from the earlier house: the woodwork of the screen and gallery appears to have been inserted, and was not designed for its present position. The dining-room, west of the hall, contains panelling dated 1627 and a handsome chimney-piece of early sixteenth-century date. In 1684 considerable additions, which probably included the wings to the north-west and south-east were made by Richard Stephens; and at some unknown date earlier than this the large chimney-stack was added on the north side of the house, probably in consequence of the transference of the kitchen to the north-east wing. In

¹ See *Minchinbampton and Avening*, by Arthur T. Playne (1915), chap. xv. A report (1888) on the architectural history of the church, by R. H. Carpenter and B. Ingelow,

with plans, is printed in *Trans. Brist. & Glouces. Arch. Soc.* vol. xiv, 5-13, and notes of previous visits of the Society, *ibid.* xxii, 12-20, xxxvii. 1-2.

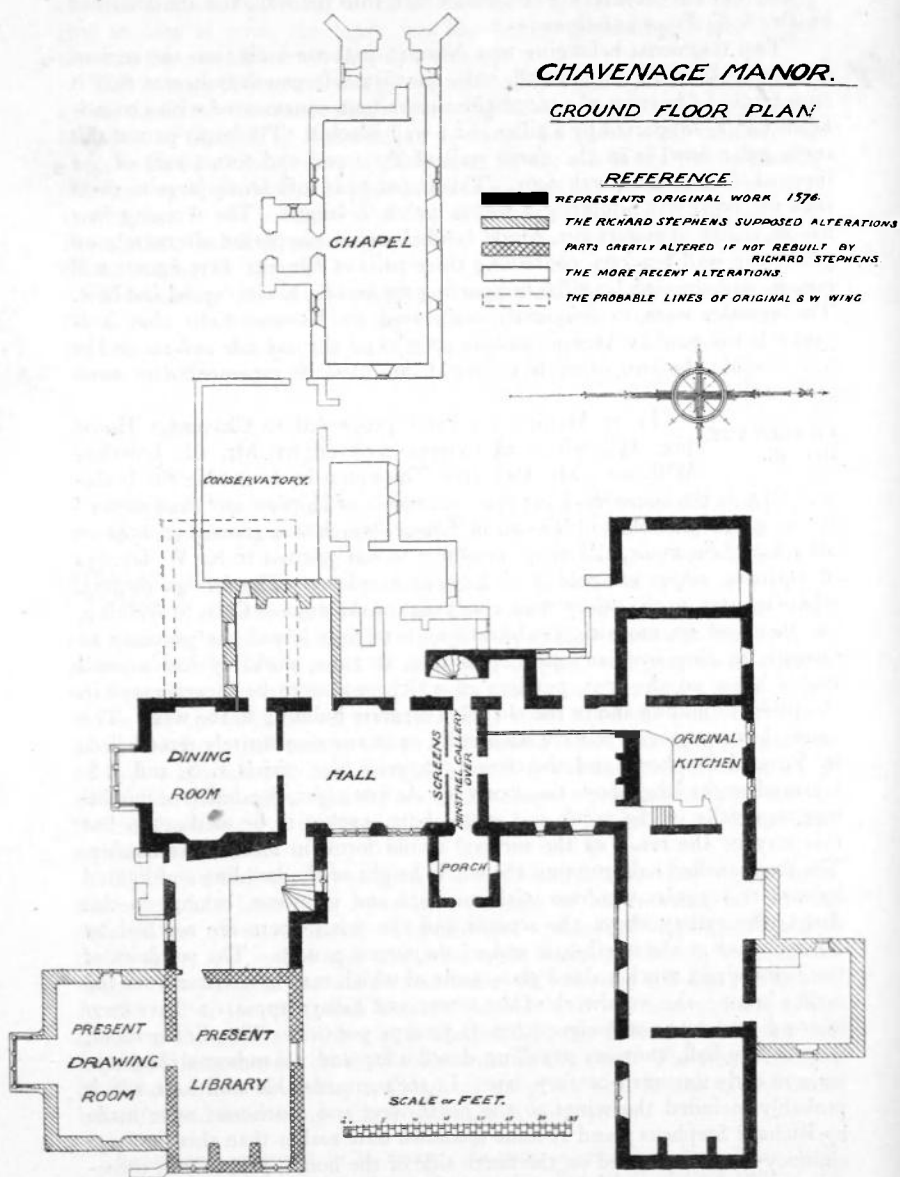


FIG. 14.



DOUGHTON MANOR-HOUSE.

modern times, a block has been added on the north-west side of the house from designs by the late J. T. Micklethwaite. The chapel, a picturesque building with a massive western tower, appears to be partly medieval, but a large amount of older work has been worked up in its construction, and its history is somewhat difficult to follow.¹

From Chavenage the journey was resumed to Tetbury, where lunch was served at the Talbot hotel, and thence to Doughton manor farm (plate x), which was described by Mr. Hamilton Thompson.

DOUGHTON MANOR FARM. The house is a good example of a small sixteenth-century manor house in the local style of which Tetbury and its neighbourhood are so rich in illustrations. It was probably built towards the end of the century by the Seeds, who acquired the manor in 1591; but it is frequently attributed to Richard Talboys, who bought the property in 1627 and died in 1663. The gate-piers through which the house is approached from the road bear the date 1641 and were certainly due to him; and, considering the conservative character of local masonry, it is not impossible that the whole building may be later than it looks. It consists of a central block, which contained the hall, with east and west wings: the passage in the east wing behind the fireplace is a curious feature. The interior, however, has been much altered by the conversion of the building into a farm-house, and the original arrangements have been much obscured. The newel stair to the upper floor remains, and there are two fine panelled rooms in the east wing. Externally, the effect of the many gables and mullioned windows is extremely picturesque, especially as seen from the garden on the south. The detail throughout is excellent and characteristic of the fine traditions of local masoncraft, carpentry and smithwork.²

ULEY BURY TUMULUS. From Doughton the members motored to Uley Bury tumulus which they gained by crossing a field. This tumulus (fig. 15), locally known as 'Hetty Peglar's Tump,' is situated about a quarter of a mile from Uley Bury. It was discovered first in 1820, when a chamber on the north side, stated to have contained two skeletons, was laid open by workmen digging for stone. It was properly examined in February, 1821, and notes then taken by Mr. T. J. Lloyd-Baker, F.S.A. whose account was printed in *Archæologia*, xix. Mr. Baker's notes were used by Dr. Thurnam, and their accuracy corroborated by examination under the supervision of Mr. E. A. Freeman and himself, in July, 1854.

The tumulus is about 120 ft. long, 85 ft. at its greatest width, and about 10 ft. in height. It is higher and broader at the east end than elsewhere. Dr. Thurnam describes the plan of the tumulus as follows³ :—

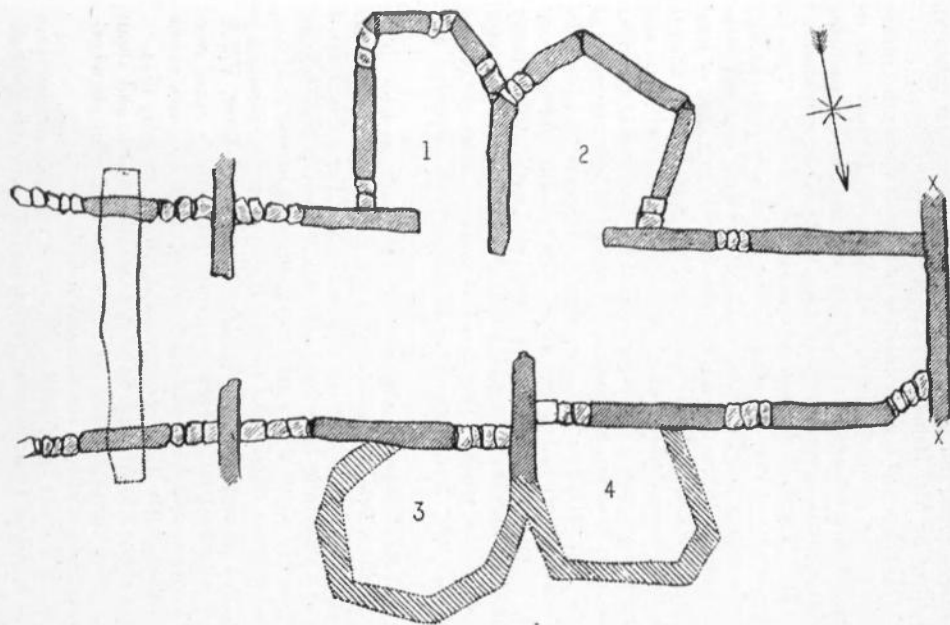
At the east end, and about 25 ft. within the area of the cairn, the entrance to a chamber was found, in front of which the stones on each side are built into a neat wall of dry masonry, faced only on one side, the space between

¹ Notes on Chavenage are printed in *Trans. Brist. & Glouces. Arch. Soc.* xxii, 9-12, and general papers, with plan, *ibid.* 121-137. See also Garner and Stratton, *Domestic Architecture of England during the Tudor period*, i, 115-116, with plan and view.

² See Garner and Stratton, *Domestic Architecture of England during the Tudor*

Period, i, 162-163, where there are (pls. ciii, civ) fine views of the exterior of the manor-house.

³ Use has been made of Dr. Thurnam's *Description of a chambered tumulus near Uley, Gloucestershire*, printed in the *Arch. Journ.* (Dec. 1854) xi, 316-327, which is illustrated with plans and reproductions of drawings.



GROUND PLAN OF THE CHAMBERS IN THE TUMULUS AT ULEY.

SCALE - 5 FEET TO AN INCH

being filled up with loose stones. The entrance is a trilithon, formed by a large flat stone, upwards of 8 ft. in length, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in depth, and supported by two upright stones which face each other, so as to leave a space of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. between the lower edge of the large stone and the natural ground. On passing this entrance, a chamber or gallery appears, running from east to west, about 22 ft. in length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in average width, and 5 ft. in height. The walls of this gallery are formed of large slabs of stone, of irregular shape, set into the ground on their edges. Most of these are about 5 ft. high, and from 3 to 5 ft. broad. They are of a rough oolite stone, full of shells, and must have been brought, it is said, from a part of the Cotswolds, about three miles distant; none of them present any traces of the chisel or other implement. Considerable spaces between the large stones are filled up with a dry walling of small stones (corn-brash), such as form the body of the cairn, and may have been obtained near the spot. The roof is formed of large slabs of stone, which are laid across, and rest on the uprights. There are four of these upright slabs on each side of the gallery, and two pairs placed at right angles, projecting into the interior, in such a manner as to divide it into three portions of unequal length. The first of these divisions is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. within the entrance; the second, about 8 ft. further to the west, and about 10 ft. from the upright stone which closes in the gallery at this end. On each hand of the projecting stone, on the south side of the gallery, are the entrances to two chambers, the first being about 2 ft. and the second $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide. These side chambers are of an irregular quadrilateral form, with an average diameter of $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and are constructed of upright stones and dry walling, roofed in with flat stones, in the same manner as the central gallery. In each of the chambers are three upright stones, in addition to that already referred to as projecting into the gallery, which is so placed as to form part of the walls of both chambers.

Originally there were, no doubt, two chambers on the north side of the gallery, corresponding with those on the south. One of these was that broken into in 1820, and the other was found to be very imperfect when examined in 1821.

It appears to have been the custom to close up the entrance of these side chambers with dry walling, after interments had been made, and this was noticed in the examination of the chambers opened in 1821.

Among the stones which filled up the approach to the entrance, and from 2 to 3 ft. above the level of the natural ground, were two human skeletons, one of which was laid on the right side in a direction nearly east and west. Near these skeletons were the lower jaws with the teeth and tusks of several wild boars, without, it is said, any other of the bones of these animals. These interments were probably contemporary, or nearly so with those in the interior. The gallery and chamber were filled with small stones and rubbish, among which were the remains of no fewer than thirteen skeletons. In the gallery, about three feet from the entrance, and just within the first pair of projecting stones, were the remains of two skeletons, one of which had been much displaced, but the other had evidently been buried in a sitting, or rather squatting, posture, and had fallen forwards in decay. A third skeleton was found near the entrance to the gallery, and on the floor, a little more to the east, the remains of three more.

In one of the other chambers four skeletons were found, as well as some earthenware, charcoal, a small vessel resembling a lachrymatory, and animal

remains. During the exploration of the tumulus in 1854 a groat of Edward IV was picked up and this may perhaps mark the time when the cairn was rifled by some medieval treasure-diggers.

Dr. Thurnam was of opinion that the Uley cairn is a monument of the ancient British population during very early times and he compared it as in the same relation to a simple barrow of the same age as the mausoleum of a noble does to the turf grave of a village churchyard.

The tumulus is scheduled as an ancient monument and is now well cared for by the Commissioners of Works.

ULEY BURY.

A short distance beyond the tumulus is the camp (fig. 16), of which a description was given by Mr. St. Clair Baddeley.

This entrenchment, he observed, is placed upon, and occupies the whole of the top of, a lofty oolite hill, situated just above the village of Uley, and connected only by a narrow neck with the adjoining higher elevation named Crawley hill. The fortification was made by taking advantage of the steep slope of the hill, and consists of a narrow terrace of about seven feet in width, placed at a variable distance, but usually about 60 feet down the steep slope; and of a low rampart made of loose stones covered with turf placed just on the verge of the descent, and backed by a broad, nearly level, space of about 45 feet in width, which is bounded internally by a short ascent to the level top of the hill. These works have extended all round the enclosure, although in parts the steepness of the hill has rendered the lower terrace rather faint, and in others it has been destroyed by quarrying or otherwise.

The shape of the hill-top is quadrangular, but not very regularly so, and the sides deviate considerably from straight lines. The entrenchment following its outline is of similar form, and has, from possessing such an outline, often been supposed to be of Roman origin.

The entrances are placed at the south-eastern and northern angles. They were approached at the two former places by the hollow ways ascending the buttress-like angles of the hill. Each passes through a deep gap in the rampart, and that at the southern entrance is defended by two mounds placed one on each side of the opening. The eastern entrance is much altered. At the northern entrance, which was apparently the principal approach to this important place, the narrow portion of high land connecting the hills rendered more defence desirable. This approach is therefore found to be defended by a lofty mound raised upon the rampart, and three ditches with their corresponding banks placed in its front. The trenches and banks extended quite across the narrow ridge, which is only about 50 yards in width, and the sides of which descend very precipitously.

The measurements of this enclosure are as nearly as follows: the south-eastern side about 700 paces; the north-eastern side 320 paces; the north-western side 800 paces; the south-western side 300 paces. The area is estimated at about 32 acres. The camp forms one of a chain of strong posts placed upon the edge of the oolitic hills bounding the valley of the Severn and Avon, a position of much consequence to the possessors of the central part of England.¹

¹ See also *An account of a chain of fortresses extending through the south-western part of Gloucestershire* by T. J. Lloyd-Baker, in

Archaeologia, xix, 161-175, with map, and plan of Uley Bury; *Arch. Journ.* xi, 324-325, 328-329.

PLAN of the Entrenchment of ULEY BURY.

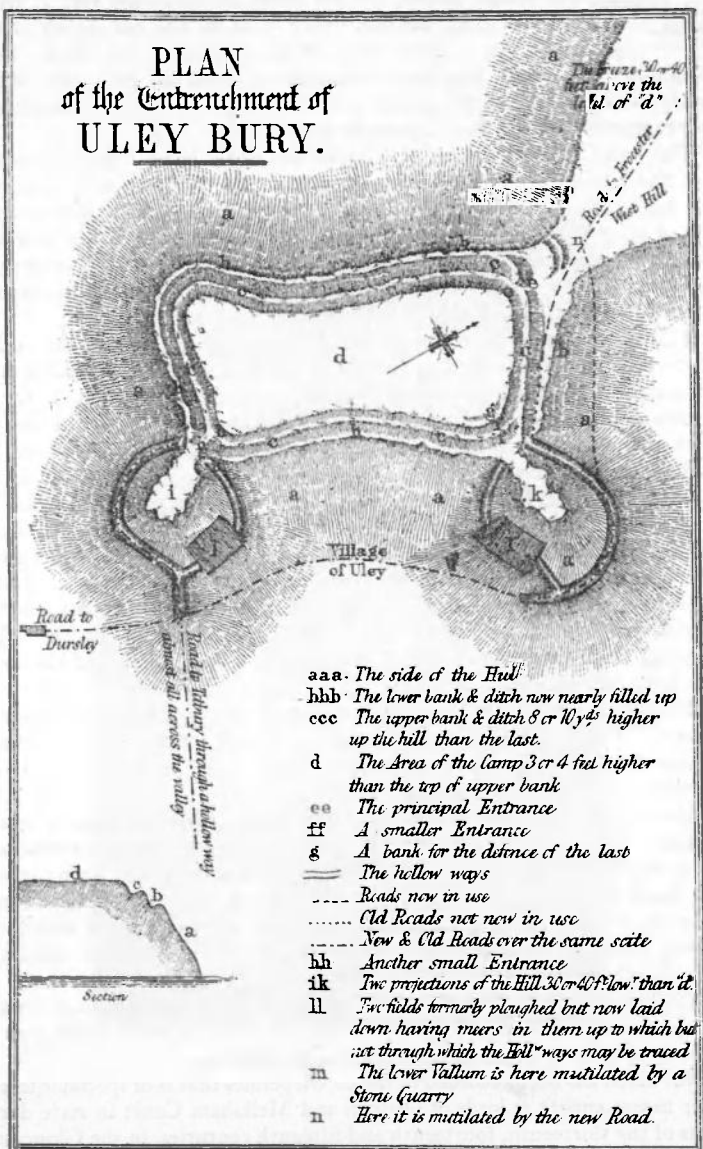


FIG. 16.

By permission of Society of Antiquaries.

From Uley Bury the party descended the hill to Owlpen Old Manor House, the old home of the Daunt family, which lies in a deep wooded valley close to the old parish church (plate xt). Here they were welcomed by Mrs. Trent Stoughton, who most hospitably entertained them at tea. No formal description of the house was given, but the following notes were supplied to the programme by the Rev. Canon Bazeley.

The name is a corruption of *Uleypen* and must be of considerable age, since the family who resided there soon after the Norman Conquest, and took their name from the place, adopted the canting armorial bearing of *sable, a chevron between three owls argent*. Owls still appear on the gateways of the new mansion as the family cognisance; and in the garden rockery of the old house four little owls of stone are piteously pleading to be restored to the finials from which they have been removed.

This many-gabled house consists of the most ancient part, in the middle and two wings. The west wing has a series of oriel windows extending from the basement to the second floor; on a panel are the initials T. D. for Thomas Daunt, and the date 1616. This would appear to be the time at which this wing was re-built. On the second floor of this wing there is a small room without a fireplace which had the credit of being haunted, and in consequence was kept locked up for many years. On the wall of the hall which occupies the ground floor of the middle part is an armorial shield bearing quarterly: 1st and 4th Daunt:—*argent, a chevron sable between three Cornish choughs' heads erased proper*, 2nd and 3rd *Owlpen*, as above. The same armorial bearings may be seen on the drawing-room mantelpiece at Prinknash, and on a Bridgman monument in Nymphsfield church.¹ The east wing was apparently altered in the reign of queen Anne, and the south front has large windows of that date.

The walls of the room above are hung with canvas, painted to represent tapestry. This is said to illustrate the life of Joseph: if so, it is very quaint to find some of the biblical characters attired in long square-cut coats, breeches, stockings, and buckled shoes.

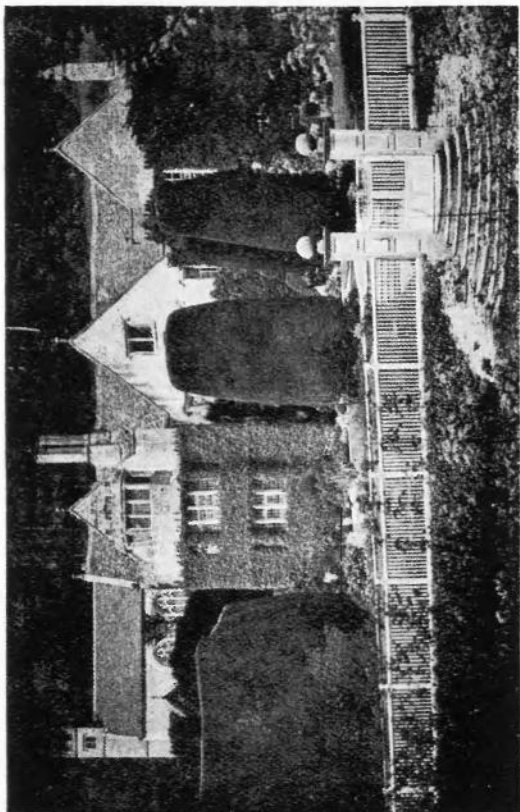
Above the hall is shown the guest-chamber where Margaret, queen of Henry VI, is said to have slept on the eve of the battle of Tewkesbury. No doubt this tradition has arisen from the discovery of a letter, dated 13th April, 1471, and addressed by Prince Edward, her son, to John Daunt.

In the kitchen is the ancient fire-place with a bracket from which the cooking vessels were suspended, and many polished steel spits. There is also a charcoal stove, such as is now rarely seen.

The front garden, with its closely cut yews, its dwarf wall and wooden railings, and also the walled garden in the rear with its steps leading up to the churchyard, are delightful as belonging to a past age.

Not much has been recorded of the de Olepennes that is of special interest. Their names appear as lords of Owlpen and Melksham Court in state documents of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, in the Gloucester corporation records as patrons of St. Bartholomew's hospital, and in the *History and Cartulary of St. Peter's Abbey, Gloucester*, as donors of a hide of land in Newington Bagpath in the middle of the twelfth century.

¹ See *Trans. Brist. & Glouces. Arch. Soc.* vii. 285, 297.



OWL PEN MANOR-HOUSE



[S. A. Pritchard, phot.]

GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL CHURCH, EAST WINDOW: ST. GEORGE.

Early in the sixteenth century, John Daunt married Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of Robert Owlpen; and for the next three hundred years he and his descendants occupied the manor house. Late in the sixteenth century some members of the family settled in Ireland and became possessed of manors. From that time we find the Daunts at Tracton abbey, Gortigrenane, as well as in Gloucestershire. In 1881, *Some Account of the Family of Daunt* was privately printed, giving many interesting details about the Irish branches of the family as well as the Daunts of Owlpen. In 1815, Thomas Anthony Stoughton, of county Kerry, married Mary, daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Daunt, of Owlpen, and he or his son removed from the old family mansion into a fine residence built hundreds of feet higher up, on the table-land of the Cotswolds, preferring the keen air of the uplands to the more relaxing air of the narrow combe in which the Daunts had been content to live.

From Owlpen a return was made to Gloucester, and in the EVENING evening a paper was read by Mr. St. Clair Baddeley on MEETING. 'Westgate Bridge and Gloucester Castle,' with lantern illustrations.

Saturday, 16th July.

The last day of the meeting was a short one, the proceedings closing before luncheon. At 10 o'clock Mr. G. McNeil RUSHFORTH, M.A., F.S.A., described the great east window of GLoucester CATHEDRAL GLASS.

Gloucester cathedral church and then read a paper on the ancient glass of the lady-chapel.

The cathedral, he said, contains two windows of importance, the great east window of the quire (fig. 17 and plates XII and XIII), and the east window of the lady-chapel.

C. Winston's account of the great east window (*Arch. Journ.* xx (1863), reprinted in his *Memoirs*, &c. 285-311) left little for others to add; but when scaffolding was erected for the repair of the stonework in 1914, interesting observations were made by the late Mr. T. D. Grimke-Drayton (*Trans. Brist. & Glouces. Arch. Soc.* xxxviii, 69-97). The window, as is well known, is one of the largest in England (about 72 ft. by 38 ft.), but it does not contain so much painted glass as the corresponding one in York minster. The shields of arms in the lower part give the clue to its origin. They belong to Edward III, the Black Prince, Henry duke of Lancaster, and a group of nobles and knights who served in the French campaign (1346-7) which culminated in the victory of Crécy and the capture of Calais. The donor was probably Thomas lord Bradeston, constable of Gloucester castle (*d.* 1306), whose shield is the last on the right. The window may have been in place by 1350.

The main design may be described as a great coloured triptych set on a background of pale quarry-work. The subject was the Coronation of the Virgin, the figures of Christ and Mary occupying the two centre lights of the third tier. Above these were groups of attendant angels; on either side, the twelve apostles; while the two tiers below were filled with figures of representative saints, and of bishops, abbots, and kings, no doubt historical persons connected with the abbey. Below these came the series of shields set on the quarry background, which extended to the bottom of the window

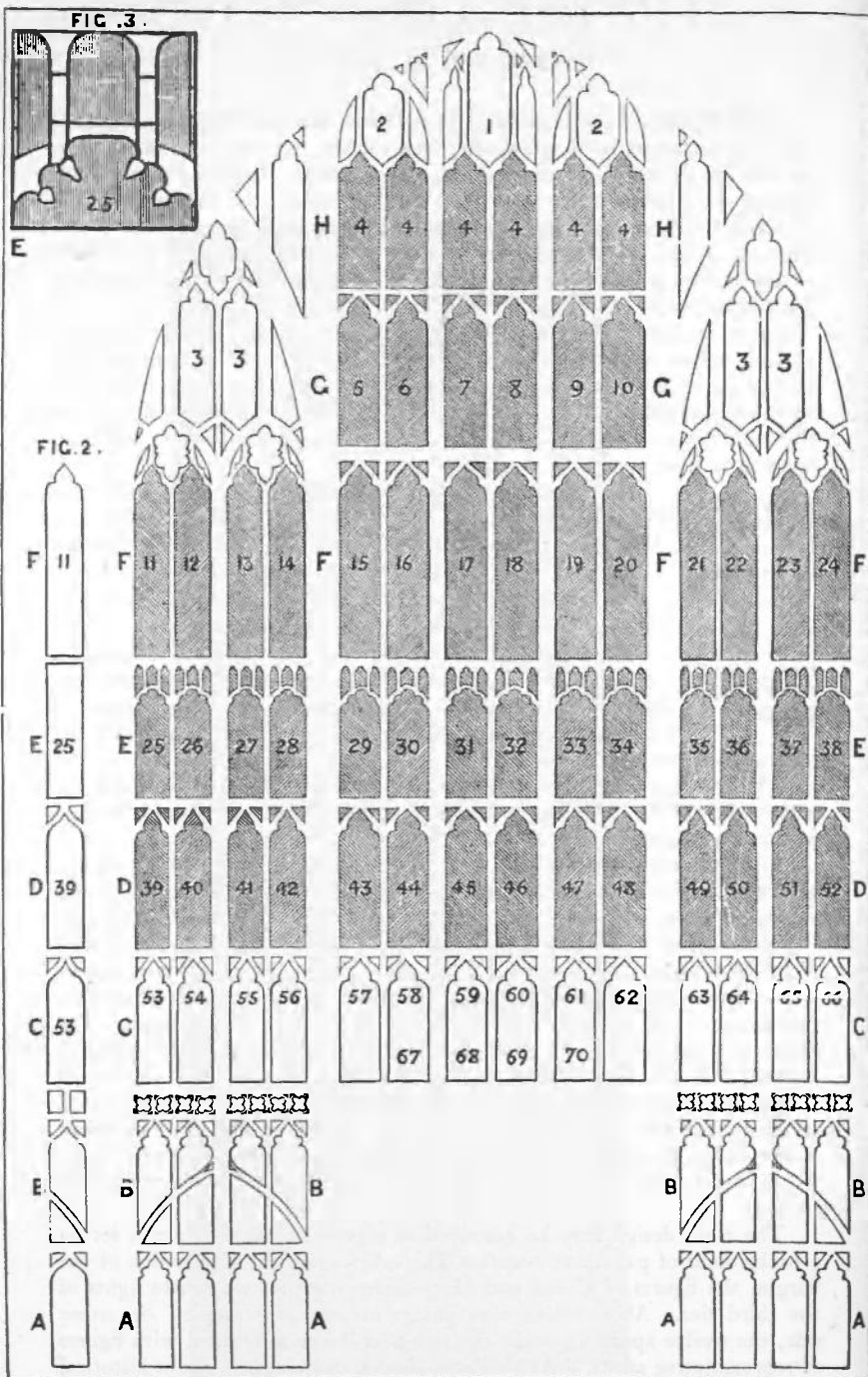


Diagram illustrative of the East Window of Gloucester Cathedral.

FIG. 17. GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL CHURCH, EAST WINDOW OF THE QUIRE.
(For explanation, see opposite page.)

KEY TO FIG. 17.

From *The Great East Window of Gloucester Cathedral*, by Sydney A. Pitcher.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---|----------|--|
| 1 | Inserted figure of St. Clement, holding an anchor, probably from the lady-chapel. | 41 | Male figure tonsured, holding pastoral staff and book. |
| 6 | Inserted Madonna. | 42 | „ „ mitred, in mass vestments. |
| FIRST TIER. | | | |
| 11 | An apostle, with book. | 43 | Made-up figure. |
| 12 | St. James minor, with club. | 44 | „ „ |
| 13 | Apostle, with book. | 45 | A king. |
| 14 | St. Andrew, with saltire cross. | 46 | „ holding three arrows (St. Edmund). |
| 15 | St. John Evangelist, with eagle and palm-branch. | 47 | „ |
| 16 | St. Peter, with church and key. | 48 | Ecclesiastic. |
| 17 | Our Lady. | 49 | „ mitred, in mass vestments. |
| 18 | The Christ (lower half an insertion). | 50 | Tonsured figure in mass vestments. |
| 19 | St. Paul, with book and sword. | 51 | Made-up debris. |
| 20 | St. Thomas, with spear. | 52 | „ „ |
| 21 | Inserted king. | SHIELDS. | |
| 22 | „ | 53 | Arms of Richard, earl of Arundel. |
| 23 | „ feet of apostle remain. | 54 | „ Thomas, lord Berkeley. |
| 24 | „ foot of apostle remains. | 55 | Thomas, earl of Warwick |
| SECOND TIER. | | | |
| 25 | St. Cecilia. | 56 | Inserted arms, William, earl of Northampton. |
| 26 | St. George. | 57 | „ Ruyhall of Dymock. |
| 27 | St. ? | 58 | „ Edward I. |
| 28 | A king, St. Edmund (?) with arrow. | 59 | „ Edward III (bend sinister inserted 1814). |
| 29 | St. Margaret pierces dragon. | 60 | Arms of the Black Prince. |
| 30 | St. Lawrence, with gridiron. | 61 | Inserted arms of Lancaster. |
| 31 | St. Katherine, with sword and book. | 62 | Inserted panel of implements of the Passion. |
| 32 | St. John Baptist. | 63 | Arms of earl of Pembroke. |
| 33 | Debris and parts of an ecclesiastic. | 64 | „ Richard, lord Talbot. |
| 34 | Debris, including hand holding sword. | 65 | „ Sir Maurice de Berkeley. |
| 35 | St. (?) holding knotted green club. | 66 | „ Thomas, lord Bradeston (donor). |
| 36 | A king. | 67 | Inserted arms of earl of Lancaster. |
| 37 | Inserted figure. | 68 | „ „ Edmund of Langley. |
| 38 | A king (inserted). | 69 | „ „ king Edward III. |
| THIRD TIER. | | | |
| 39 | Ecclesiastic, in mass vestments. | 70 | „ „ Henry, earl of Lancaster. |
| 40 | Male figure, mitred „ | | |

where the light was obscured by the lady-chapel behind. Not all the original figures are in existence or *in situ*, and insertions of glass of various dates have been made. Among these may be noticed a St. Clement in the highest light, and a Virgin and Child among the angels, both of the fifteenth century. For the four apostles on the extreme right have been substituted four kings on a larger scale than the other figures, and probably brought from the (contemporary) windows of the clerestory. Four more such kings may be seen among the saints and historical figures of the lower tiers. Some alien shields (including one of the Passion) have been inserted among the original ones at the bottom of the window. The quarry-panels, in addition to flaming stars at the top of the window, contain a number of rounded centre pieces, some of which (white roses) are original, but others are insertions. Among these attention may be called to the figure of a golfer (below the shield of the earl of Pembroke in the right wing: figured in Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes*, pl. viii, p. 97, Cox's edition, London, 1903), and, in a tracery-light on the same side, a bird seated in a chair spinning, apparently a rebus.

The clerestory of the quire now contains only fragments.

The other important window is that at the east end of the lady-chapel. It is in a very confused and fragmentary state, and much alien glass of various periods has been inserted. Descriptions will be found in Haines's *Guide to the cathedral* (3rd ed. p. 53), and in *Records of Gloucester Cathedral*, ii, 73 (by T. Gambier Parry). Some unpublished notes, made by Mr. J. D. Le Couteur in 1915, have also been used in this account. The original parts show remains of what seem to be stories (miracles, etc.) connected with the Virgin. Their style is suggestive of the early sixteenth century: in any case a relatively late date is indicated by the fact that the scenes had no canopies, the sky-backgrounds being continued into the cusped heads of the lights. In the spandrel openings below the lowest transom is repeated the rebus of Compton (comb and tun) and a monogram E. C. perhaps for Edmund (*d.* 1492), father of Sir William Compton, the favourite of Henry VIII, and chief steward of the abbey (1512). A shield of the royal arms in one of the lights appears to belong to the original glazing. The principal alien portions are: (1) late fifteenth-century figures of Christ and saints (among them two deacons and three military saints, two of whom, Julian and Eustace, have preserved their names) which may have come from the side windows of the chapel; (2) earlier fifteenth-century figures of saints (among them Lawrence and another deacon), perhaps from the north aisle of the nave; in the lowest tier of lights, figures of fourteenth-century date, which must have come from windows in the quire or body of the church, viz. (3) three or more figures from a Jesse tree window (perhaps the main window of the north transept); (4) figures of kings from the great east window or quire clerestory.

There are considerable fragmentary remains of the original glazing in the side windows and chapels of the lady-chapel. The numerous instances of the Yorkist badges, the sun and *rose-en-soleil*, suggest that this glass is earlier than 1485.¹

The only other notable remains of old glass in the cathedral are a few figures of saints, etc. in two windows of the north aisle of the nave.

¹ Mr. Rushforth's paper on the lady-chapel glass is printed in full in *Trans. Brist. & Glouces. Arch. Soc.* xliii, 191.



[S. A. Pitcher, phot.]

GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL CHURCH, EAST WINDOW: ST. KATHERINE.

A perambulation of the precincts under the guidance of Mr. F. W. Waller and Major Noel Waller, brought to an end a most enjoyable week and an exceptionally well-organised meeting, for which the members have chiefly to thank Mr. Roland Austin.

NOTE.—In the preparation of this account the Institute is greatly indebted to the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society for permission to draw on the very full programme compiled by Mr. Austin and for the loan of the illustrations which accompanied it.

They have also to thank Mr. H. Osborne, of Gloucester, for the loan of fig. 4, Mr. W. North, of Tewkesbury, for the loan of figs. 6, 7, and 8, and Mr. S. A. Pitcher for the loan of plates XII and XIII.

SEVENTY-NINTH REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

The Council have the honour to present their report for the year 1920.

During the year the Institute lost eleven members by death, of whom two had been life-compounders, and seven members and one library by resignation; on the other hand nineteen new members and five new libraries were elected; thus making a net gain of five members.

Among those who have passed away the Council especially regret to record the names of Dr. Robert Munro, Mr. T. T. Greg, Mr. A. E. Hudd and Mr. Wynn E. Baxter.

The Council are happy to report that the difficulties in the way of publishing the *Archaeological Journal* are now gradually being surmounted under the editorship of Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson. The volume for 1916 was issued during the year under review, that for 1917 has just been printed, and it is hoped that the volumes for 1918 and 1919, for which all the material is available, will appear during the next twelve months. In these circumstances therefore it should be possible rapidly to overtake all arrears and return to the position as it was before the war.

The year 1920 was also marked by the resumption of summer meetings which it had been necessary to suspend since 1914, a very successful meeting being held at Devizes in conjunction with the Wiltshire Archaeological Society. The Institute was fortunate in securing the services of Captain Cunningham as organizer of that meeting. Captain Cunningham is acting as joint secretary of the Gloucester meeting this year and has very kindly promised to give his help at future meetings.

As will be seen from the accounts the Institute has closed the year with a credit balance of £183 11s. 9d. after making provision for the estimated costs of publications in arrear. Although the results are not as satisfactory as they might be, the Council feel that the difficulties of the war-period are gradually becoming less, greater interest is being displayed in archaeological matters, and the number of members, which had been falling during recent years, is now increasing. They venture, nevertheless, to repeat their appeal to all members to assist in filling up the gaps caused by deaths and resignations.

The senior Vice-President, Professor Sir William Boyd Dawkins, M.A. D.Sc. F.R.S. F.S.A. retires by rotation, and the Council recommend that Mr. W. Heward Bell, F.S.A. be appointed a Vice-President in his stead.

The members of the Council who retire in rotation are Mr. W. E. Miller; Mr. Felix Oswald, D.Sc.; Mr. W. F. Rawnsley, M.A.; The Rev. Canon Sutton, F.S.A.; Mr. A. Hadrian Allcroft and Mr. W. Heward Bell, F.S.A.

To take their places, and to raise the number of ordinary members of

Council to its full complement, the Council propose the election of Professor Sir William Boyd Dawkins, M.A. D.Sc. F.R.S. F.S.A.; Mr. G. C. Druce, F.S.A.; Mr. A. G. K. Hayter, M.A. F.S.A.; Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A.; Colonel Parker, C.B. F.S.A.; Mr. J. E. Pritchard, F.S.A.; Mr. A. L. Radford, F.S.A. and Mr. G. McN. Rushforth, M.A. F.S.A.

The Council also recommend that Mr. W. E. Miller be appointed Hon. Auditor.

THE ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

CASH ACCOUNT FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1920.

Dr.				Cr.			
				</			

THE ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1920.

Dr.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
To PUBLISHING ACCOUNT							
Printing <i>Journal</i> , vol. lxxvii, short copies, delivery, postage, and preparation of illustrations (estimated)				350	0	0	
„ WORKING EXPENSES							
Rent, lighting and cleaning ...	23	2	0				
Insurance		3	3				
				23	5	3	
„ ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT							
Printing, typing and stationery ...	28	18	5				
Postage, parcels and telegrams ...	6	2	11				
Lanternist	4	4	0				
Congress of Archaeological Societies...	1	0	0				
Studdies... ..	8	15	6				
				49	0	10	
„ GRANTS							
Grant to Segontium Excavation Fund					10	0	0
„ BALANCE CARRIED TO BALANCE SHEET...				183	11	9	

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By SUBSCRIPTION ACCOUNT						
Subscriptions for 1916 ...	2	2	0			
Subscriptions for 1917 ...	17	17	0			
Subscriptions for 1918 ...	5	5	0			
Subscriptions for 1919 ...	8	8	0			
Subscriptions for 1920 ...	277	4	0			
Subscriptions for 1921 ...	2	2	0			
				312	18	0
Entrance Fees ...				16	16	0
						329 14 0
LIFE COMPOSITIONS (part on account) ...						63 0 0
„ SUNDRY RECEIPTS ...						14 0 0
„ SALE OF PUBLICATIONS ...						56 6 0
„ MEETINGS ACCOUNT						
Profit on Devises Meeting (1923) ..						5 13 6
„ INTEREST ACCOUNT						
Interest on investments*						147 4 4

*Of this sum £6 : 2 : 4 represents Interest on the Bunnell Lewis Trust.

£615 17 10

£615 17 10

[illegible]

We have examined the above Balance Sheet and the Income and Expenditure and Cash Accounts. In our opinion the same are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Institute's financial position, according to the best of our information, and as shown by the books of the Institute.

FRANCIS NICHOLLS, WHITE & CO.
14, Old Jewry Chambers, Chartered Accountants.
London, E.C. 27th May, 1921.

Examined and found correct,

G. C. DRUCE,
Hon. Auditor.