

PROCEEDINGS AT MEETINGS OF THE ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

THE SUMMER MEETING AT BATH¹

14th to 22nd July, 1930

MEETING COMMITTEE

Patrons : The Lord Lieutenant of Somerset ; the Bishop of Bath and Wells ; and Field Marshal the Lord Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

Members : The Mayor of Bath (Chairman) ; the Dean of Wells ; the Archdeacon of Bath ; the Archdeacon of Wells ; Canon J. M. Alcock ; Canon Wingfield Digby ; Arthur E. Beach ; C. H. Bothamley ; Sir Harold Brakspear, K.C.V.O., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. ; Lieut.-Commander C. E. Evans, R.N.V.R. ; H. St. George Gray, F.S.A. ; G. Hatton ; George Kidston ; A. J. Taylor.

Hon. Secretary of the Meeting : Lieut.-Col. B. S. Browne.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—In the preparation of the Programme and of the present Report, the Editor is especially indebted to Sir Harold Brakspear, K.C.V.O., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. ; Mr. A. W. Clapham, F.S.A. ; Mr. Walter H. Godfrey, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. ; Mr. C. R. Peers, C.B.E., Pres.S.A. ; Mr. St. George Gray, F.S.A. ; Professor Hamilton Thompson, F.S.A. ; Mr. Harold Sands, F.S.A. ; Mr. Sidney Toy, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. ; Mr. G. McNeil Rushforth, F.S.A. ; Miss Dorothy Macarthy ; Miss V. M. Dallas ; and Mr. P. K. Kipps.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

Monday, 14th July, 8.30 p.m. Reception by the Mayor of Bath in the Pump Room.

Tuesday, 15th July. Bath : Roman baths, Abbey. Lacock Abbey. Corsham Court and Church. Pickwick Manor.

Wednesday, 16th July. Stavordale Priory. Sherborne Castle, Almshouses and Abbey. Montacute House and Abbey gatehouse. Martock Church.

Thursday, 17th July. Via Cheddar to Glastonbury : Abbey, Almshouses, St. John's Church, Museum. Croscombe Church.

¹ The Institute met once before at Bath, in 1858. See *Arch. Journ.* xv, 363.

Friday, 18th July. Little Sodbury Manor House. Horton Court. Berkeley Church via Kingswood. Beverstone Castle. Malmesbury Abbey.

Saturday, 19th July. Wells: St. Cuthbert's Church, Bubwith Almshouses, Bishop's Palace, Cathedral, Deanery, Vicars' Close.

Monday, 21st July. Banwell Church. Worlebury Camp. Woodspring Priory. Nailsea Court. Chelvey Court. Stanton Drew.

Tuesday, 22nd July. Chapel Plaister. Hazelbury Manor. Bradford-on-Avon churches. Farleigh Castle. Nunney Castle. Longleat House. Hinton Priory.

Sir Charles Oman, the Rev. J. K. Floyer and Professor Hamilton Thompson shared the presidency of the daily meetings.

PREFATORY NOTE ON BATH

Bath was the *Ἰδρα Θερού* of the second-century geographer Ptolemy, and the *Aquae Sulis* of the Antonine Itinerary. The reasons for these identifications need not be argued afresh; they are summarised by Haverfield in the Victoria County History of Somerset. It will suffice to note that they are certain, and to add that most other names which have been associated with ancient Bath lack all authority.

The names—ancient and modern alike—imply the origin of the place. Beside this sheltered bend of the Avon rise hot medicinal springs, supplying at the present time about half a million gallons a day at a temperature of 104°–120° Fahrenheit. The beneficial effect of these waters in cases of gout, rheumatism and skin-diseases was probably recognised at an early date, for in Roman times their presiding deity, though identified with the classical Minerva, was a native Celtic goddess bearing the name of Sul or Sulis. As often, therefore, the place had had its local Genius before Roman priestcraft appeared upon the scene, and gouty Britons must have brought their offerings to a more humble Sul before she received her Olympic title.

Otherwise there is no tangible evidence of a pre-Roman Bath. The structural history of the town begins with the Roman era, and, on the evidence of coins, early in that era. By the last quarter of the first century (if not before), the evidence of coins is supported by that of inscriptions and sculpture, and it is clear that, like other Romano-British towns, Bath shared in the general development of the province during the Flavian period. It was probably during that period that the central feature, the great group of bath-buildings, itself began to assume the monumental form which its remains indicate; for the coins dropped (doubtless as offerings) into the

octagonal reservoir include several of Vespasian and Domitian (*V.C.H. Somerset*, i, 250), and structural additions are associated with a coin of Hadrian (*W. H. Knowles, Arch.* lxxv, 18).

The general features of the Roman baths will be noted later in the appropriate context. Here it is sufficient to observe that, as healing baths intended primarily for immersion, they are without known parallel in Britain. The medicinal waters of Buxton in Derbyshire seem to have had, indeed, something of a local vogue in Roman times; but the fame of the hot-springs of Sul Minerva was sufficient both to claim a place amongst the 'memorable things' of the world in the collection of a third-century Roman writer (*Solinus*), and, as we may perhaps infer from inscriptions, to attract visitors from as far afield as Trier, Metz and Chartres.

Close beside the baths—probably at their north-western corner—stood the temple of the goddess. The foundations discovered here are too slight and ill-recorded to indicate its shape, but the mass of architectural fragments from the site shows something of the scale and character of the structure or structures. These fragments, many of which are now preserved in the Baths Museum, include part of a pediment carved with the famous male 'gorgon's head,' pieces of a rich cornice, a fine Corinthian capital, parts of a half-column and base which may have belonged to the capital, parts of a smaller pediment carved with the head of a moon-goddess, pieces of pilasters associated with bas-reliefs representing the four seasons and with a long inscription recording (as it seems) the repair and re-painting of the temple of Sul, and many other carvings and mouldings. It is clear that, however rough and provincial some of the details may have been, the temple or temples were ornate and were distinguished (as in the 'gorgon's head') by a measure of vigorous craftsmanship.

In contrast to the baths and the temple, the other vestiges of Roman buildings in Bath sink into insignificance. They mostly, though not exclusively, occur in the space formerly enclosed by the medieval town-walls, i.e. they lie within a restricted area around the baths. So far as they are identifiable they seem to be the relics of dwelling-houses of the civilised Romano-British type, with mosaic floors and private bath-suites. Within the walls such remains have been found in the north-western corner under the Mineral Water Hospital and the Bluecoat School, in both of which buildings pieces of pavement are preserved. Further south, near Lower Borough Walls, part of a large house with baths was found under the Royal United Hospital, and a mosaic from here has been relaid in the Pump Room. To the east, under Weymouth House Schools, and further north again under Abbey Green and at the east end of the Abbey itself, mosaics or other structural remains are more or less inadequately recorded. Outside the medieval walls, pavements or foundations have been found behind Norfolk Crescent, in Walcot, in Bathwick (south of the Avon), and elsewhere, but serve merely to indicate a general, if scattered, occupation of the Bath district in Roman times.

The principal Roman cemetery lay along the Fosse Way (now the London Road) leading eastwards between Lansdown and the Avon. Other burials have been found along the westward continuation of this road (now Julian road); others again near the northern bank of the Avon, adjoining the gasworks and Upper Bristol Road.

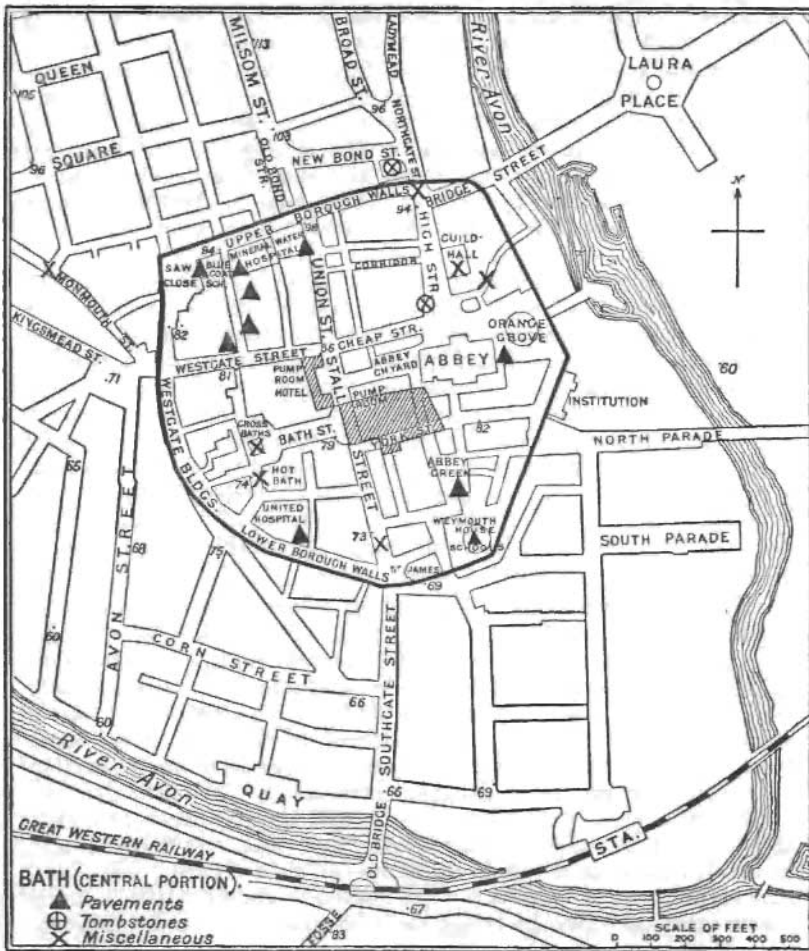


FIG. I. ROMAN BATH

(From The Victoria County History)

A few are noted near the railway to the east of the town, from Villa Fields and Sydney Gardens southwards to the vicinity of Pulteney Road.

Lastly, the Roman town-walls call for comment. On the north side they have been found to underlie the medieval wall; they are

said to have had foundations 15 ft. wide, and to have incorporated architectural fragments taken from earlier Roman buildings. Of the remainder of the Roman defences no actual traces have been identified, but it is conjectured with some likelihood that the medieval line throughout represents its Roman predecessor. If so, Aquae Sulis, as walled, formed a roughly pentagonal area, about 22½ acres in extent—approximately the same size as Roman Tours within its walls. At Tours, and at many other Romano-Gallic towns, the Roman walls were built in the late third or fourth century, incorporating material from earlier Roman buildings, and enclosing only the nucleus of the earlier Roman town. Such may also have been the case at Bath, where we may think that, during the turbulent last century of Roman rule, the baths and the immediately adjacent insulae were protected by walls at the expense of the more remote and scattered suburbs which had grown up in safer and more expansive times.

One more point of interest may be noted here in regard to the Roman baths. The fuel normally used in Roman Britain was timber or charcoal. Sometimes, however, a little coal has been found on Roman sites (e.g. at Caerwent) and has suggested the occasional use of this material. At Bath we may have an actual record of such usage. Solinus, already cited, states that, in the temple of Minerva there, *perpetui ignes nunquam canescunt in favillas, sed, ubi ignis tabuit, vertit in globos saxeos*; i.e. 'the everlasting fires never whiten into ashes, but, as the flame fades, turn into rocky balls.' It is difficult to regard these 'rocky balls' as other than cinders of the Somersetshire coal which crops out on the surface very close to Bath (see *V.C.H. Somerset*, i, 221).

How long Roman Bath, situated, as it was, well to the west of the first Saxon settlements and to the east of the main Irish inroads, survived after the formal severance with Rome in A.D. 410, we cannot say. Much play has been made with the discovery of decayed vegetation and a coot's egg (now preserved in the Pump Room) on the edge of the large bath. 'Geological evidence proves that the town lay waste for long years after the end of its Romano-British life. In particular, the baths disappeared. . . . Their walls and roofs fell in. The hot springs, still forcing their way upwards, formed new pools at a higher level; brushwood and water plants overgrew the debris, and marsh-fowl [the coot] 'came to nest in the wilderness.' We do not, of course, know when this state of affairs came to pass, nor can we estimate its significance. During the Saxon chaos, wealth ceased to accumulate and to flow, intercommunication was difficult and insecure, and rheumatic sufferers must have learned to bear their ills without the costly aid of Sul. Under such conditions of economic stress, it is not difficult to imagine that the celebrated coot may have been allowed the free run of a bath-building otherwise condemned to inactivity; but it would be rash to infer therefrom that the place as a whole was devoid of any sort of population. At any rate until the year 577 we may suppose that men still lived amidst

SAXON AND
MEDIEVAL

a patchwork of the Roman town. The Saxons seem to have come late into this region, and prior to their coming the rulers of it were nominally heirs to the Roman tradition. Sir Charles Oman has recently shown good reason for conjecturing that, before (and perhaps after) 550, Bath lay within the realm of the Romano-Celtic kinglet Aurelius Caninus, possibly a grandson or great-grandson of that Aurelius Ambrosianus who was 'the last of the Romans.' Aurelius Caninus has lived in the pages of Gildas by virtue of his sins, and these same sins (including, as they did, a 'thirst after civil wars and frequent spoil') may incidentally have led to the building of the Wansdyke frontier by his harassed neighbours of Damnonia. Certainly, the Bath region was excluded by this great line of earthwork, and our President's theory that the Wansdyke was constructed at this period accounts for all the known historical and archaeological factors (see *Quarterly Review*, vol. 253, 1929, p. 298).

In the year 577 Saxon aggression was renewed, and, after the battle of Deorham, Bath passed at length into the hands of the invader. An English poem of the eighth century, entitled *The Ruin*, tells us how the city was stormed, its buildings overthrown, and 'death destroyed all.' From the historian's standpoint, poetry is no less suspect than religious propaganda, but having provisionally accepted the evidence of Gildas we may now perhaps accept that of the eighth-century poet. It may be, therefore, that, during the gloomy years following the disaster of 577, Bath for a time lay desolate, and that it was in fact during those years that the enterprising coot deposited its egg.

Be that as it may, the town awoke to new activity with the foundation of the Saxon monastery, an event which occurred before 781 and perhaps as early as 676.

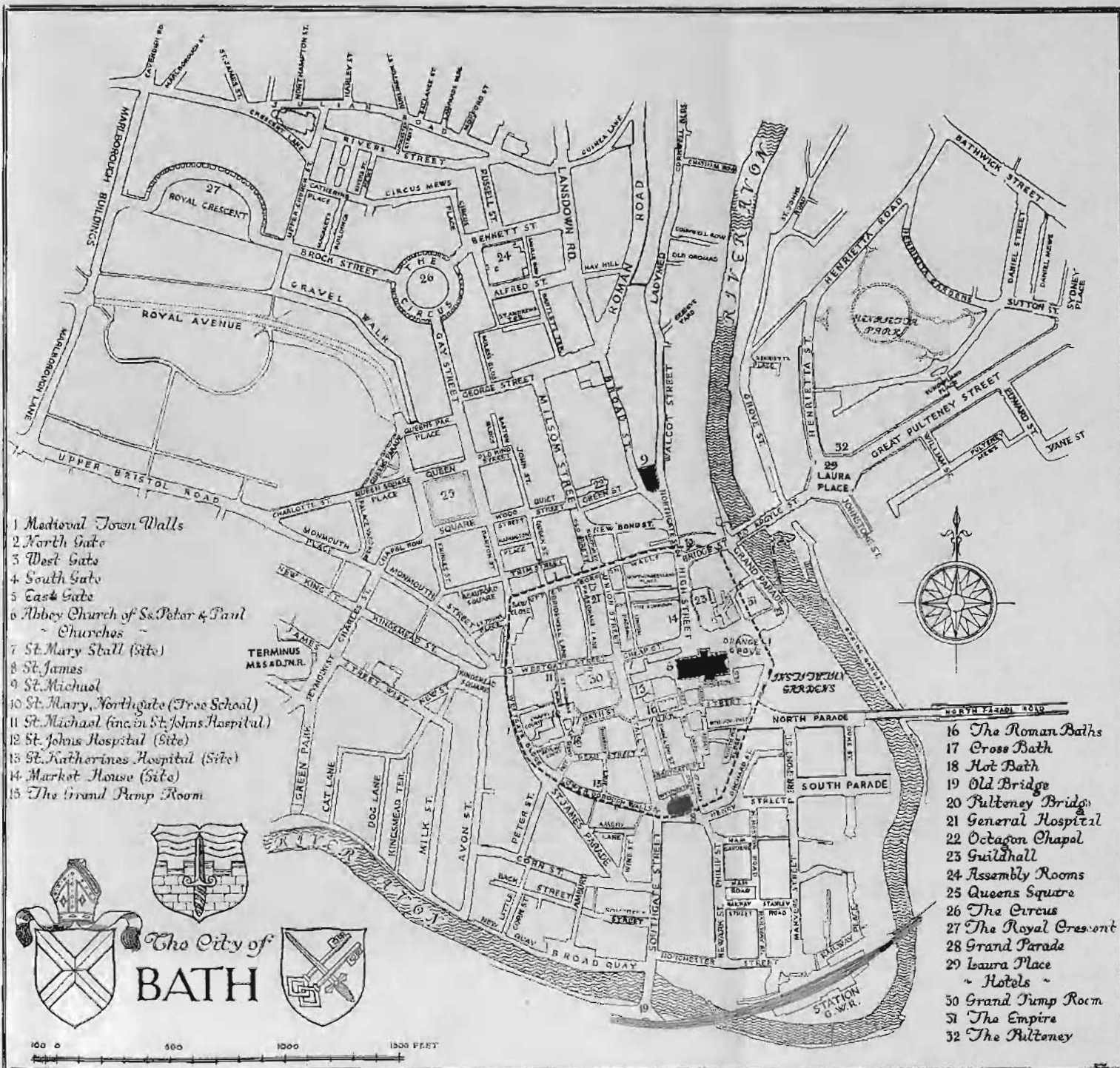
The earlier foundation, ascribed to King Osric, is said to have been a nunnery, while the later foundation of King Offa of Mercia, was for men. This perhaps indicates the existence of yet another of those dual monasteries which were so common a feature in the seventh and eighth centuries. The religious house was reformed or perhaps re-founded by St. Dunstan as a Benedictine abbey, and in 973 King Edgar was crowned in the abbey church. John de Villula, bishop of Wells, was granted the abbey by William Rufus and transferred thither the see of Somerset in 1088. Under Bishop Robert of Lewes (1136-66) the church of Wells was restored to its cathedral rank, the see, henceforward to the Reformation, having two cathedrals, monastic and secular, as had the sees of Lichfield-and-Coventry and Dublin. Bath played some part in the wars of the Great Anarchy of King Stephen, being held alternately by both parties. After the middle of the thirteenth century Bath was neglected by the bishops and the cathedral fell into decay. It returned members to the parliament of 1297 and received a confirmation of its charters in 1341. During the Middle Ages the hot baths appear to have been at any rate partially available for use. In 1138 they are described as 'Fonticuli per occultas fistulas aquas sine humano ingenio et artificio calefactas ex abstrusis terrae visceribus sursum

in receptaculum per cameratas arcuationes gloriose dispositum emanent' (*Chronicles of the reigns of Stephen, Henry II and Richard I*, Rolls Ser. vol. iii, p. 37). The mixed bathing in the time of Henry VI is referred to in the President's address (below, p. 405). The medieval walls enclosed, as has been said, an area of some 22½ acres and are described by Leland as 'of no great height to the eyes but without it is, a *fundamentis*, of a reasonable height, and it standeth almost all, lacking but a piece about Gascoyn's Tower.' Incorporated in the wall were numerous Roman carved stones. There were four gates—East, West, North and South and there are some remains of the East Gate in Boatstall Lane. St. Lawrence's, or the Old Bridge, over the Avon was built in 1304, but was rebuilt in 1754. Besides the Cathedral there were churches of St. James South Gate (rebuilt in 1768), St. Michael without North Gate (rebuilt in 1836) and St. Mary of the Stall (destroyed).

During the Great Rebellion the battle of Lansdown was fought in the immediate neighbourhood and during Monmouth's rebellion the city closed its gates against the insurgents.

SEVEN- The waters of Bath, which were not patronised to
TEENTH & any extent in the sixteenth century, regained their
EIGH- popularity towards the close of the seventeenth in
TEENTH consequence of the visit of Charles II and queen
CENTURIES Catherine in 1663. When queen Anne came in 1702 and 1703 Bath had become a fashionable resort, and in the following year Richard (Beau) Nash came to take up his memorable position as master of the ceremonies. In the result the city witnessed a phenomenal expansion, and from an architectural point of view attained a position of the first importance, both from the quality and quantity of the eighteenth-century building and from the effectiveness of the lay-out or, in modern phraseology, its town-planning.

The architecture of Bath can be divided into three periods. The first (1700-1725) was the work of local men, John Harvey, Thomas Greenway, William Killigrew and others. The second (1725-1775) comprises the notable constructions of John Wood and his son, the principal of which are Queen's Square (1728-1735), General Hospital (1738), North and South Parades (1740-1748), Gay Street (1750-60), The Circus (begun 1753), The Crescent (1767), Assembly Rooms (1769-71) and numerous other buildings, beside Prior Park (1735-43). Other architects at work during this period were John Strahan (Kingsmead Square, etc., 1727-36), T. Lightholder (Milsom Street, 1762), Thomas Jelly (St. James' Church, 1768), Robert Adam (Pulteney Bridge, 1770), Thomas Warr Attwood (Old Prison, 1772). In the third period (1775-1800) the principal designs were made by Thomas Baldwin, an assistant of Attwood, who became city architect. He rebuilt the Town Hall (1775), and his other works include Northumberland Buildings (1778), Argyle Street, Laura Place and Great Pulteney Street (1788-9), the Grand Pump Room, King's Bath and Colonnade (1785-





91), Bath Street, Cheap Street and Union Street. He resigned his official position in 1791 and his work at the Grand Pump Room was completed by John Palmer, who also built Kensington Chapel, St. James' Square, Lansdown Crescent, and All Saints' Chapel in the last decade of the eighteenth century. The following should also be mentioned: John Eveleigh (completed Great Pulteney Street and built Grosvenor College, 1790), C. Harcourt Masters (Sydney Hotel, 1795), and John Jelly (an attorney, who built Camden Crescent, 1788). In recent years the late John Brydon made important additions to the Town Hall and the Grand Pump Room, at the same time enclosing the Roman Bath.

(R. E. M. W., A. W. C., W. H. G.)

Monday, 14th July

About 100 members were received at the Pump Room by His Worship the Mayor of Bath (Alderman Aubrey Bateman), and the President (Sir Charles Oman) delivered the following address:—

'The archaeologist is a bird of passage, who flits all over Great Britain, kindly received, I must say, wherever he settles down for his summer visit. On the whole he is unobtrusive, and optimistic, so much the latter that I have not unfrequently found him appreciating local antiquities with an enthusiasm that somewhat surprises the habitual resident, who is not always aware of the interest that his own surroundings may rouse in the unjaded eye of the stranger. Not that any one in Bath, at least, can be unaware of the supreme excellence of his own city, which in its particular way has no rival in England. I know that its amenities are well appreciated by its inhabitants, and if I speak of them it is more for the benefit of the members of the Archaeological Institute, some of whom visit Bath for the first time, than for you, Mr. Mayor, and the other representatives of this ancient city, who have honoured us by their presence to-night. We have wandered far afield during the years in which I have been privileged to serve as president of the Society—to Shrewsbury, the great fortress of the Welsh March for so many centuries; to Cambridge, the haunt of medieval and modern learning and science; and to Canterbury, with its unrivalled collection of ancient church architecture and its atmosphere of ecclesiastical history. But Bath possesses lines of interest quite unlike those of the other places that we have visited of recent years. It is the only one that was an important place in the old Roman days—Canterbury as Durovernum, and Chesterton-by-Cambridge as Camboritum, were trifling little towns, when Bath as Aquae Sulis was popular and fashionable, and one of the great road-centres in the West of Roman Britain. Though Canterbury and Cambridge had their mark in medieval history, and Shrewsbury had its permanent military importance, none of them have anything that vies with the special record of Bath in the eighteenth century—a time when Canterbury and Cambridge and Shrewsbury were all in a rather sleepy stage of their existence, but your city here was very much alive indeed, and

attracting to its waters—or to the social life for which its waters were the excuse—absolutely every personage of mark in English political, literary, and intellectual history. And what is more—in the eye of the archaeologist—men (small and great) have many homes during their lives, but it is seldom, comparatively speaking, that their homes survive. But you are fortunate in possessing a record in stone of the best aspect of the eighteenth century—the stately streets in which these illustrious visitors or residents made their abode—whole rows of untouched Georgian architecture. I do not know any more attractive vista in any English town than that which meets the eye when one crosses the Pulteney bridge, and am not sure that I do not prefer it to the Palladian group of Vicenza, or the much praised, and very effective, *Place Stanislas* at Nancy. Living in such surroundings, who would not be proud to be a citizen of Bath?

‘I am myself a Roman archaeologist, and have found myself comparing the former history and the present condition of these great thermal establishments, to which the Romans all gave the name of *Aquae*, “the Waters.” In *Aquae Sextiae*, the modern Aix-en-Provence, I chanced to spend two nights this spring. *Aquisgranum* (alias Aachen or Aix-la-Chapelle) in the German Rhineland is well known to me also. And now I have the pleasure of extolling *Aquae Sulis*, our British equivalent for the other two. All three, undoubtedly in the main owing to their waters, which even the Merovingian Frank, the Goth in Provence, and the Saxon in our country appreciated, survived all the cataclysm of the Dark Ages, and were “going strong” when the Dark Ages were over. I know that some archaeologists think that there was a break in the history of Bath as a watering place, after the West Saxons of Ceawlin overran the lower Severn Valley after the battle of Deorham in 577. If so, the break cannot have been a very long one, despite the much vaunted coot’s egg in the Museum of your bath, since the place with its new English name of “Bathan,” the Bath, was certainly in existence in the days of the Wessex kings. And the very name shows that the springs must have been used. Though the invaders in the first flush of their fury cast down the colonnades and terraces of the splendid Roman establishment, they must ere long have been supplying their place by some wooden substitute of their own. Otherwise why call the place Bathan, “the Bath”? And that it was not a mere collection of “shanties” is shown by the fact that it was chosen by Osric, king of the Hwiccas, in 676 as the site of a monastic foundation, was one of the places which Alfred selected as centres for his scheme of urban defence in South England, was possessed of a mint under all the later Saxon kings from Alfred onward, and that Edgar, having before him all the cities of England to choose from, elected to be crowned at Bath in 973. There is not room for any long gap between 577, when Ceawlin slew Candidianus, last British king of these regions, on Deorham Hill, and 676 when Osric built his nunnery here—obviously in an already existing residential spot.

' So I cannot believe that continuous bathing history was less a feature in your own city than it has been at Aix-en-Provence or at Aix-la-Chapelle; and your tutelary King Edgar—though he be less famous than Charlemagne, who lived, and who lies buried at, Aix-la-Chapelle—was certainly a bigger personage than "good King René," the troubadour prince whom Aix-en-Provence delights to honour. Was not Edgar the first effective king of all England, the *rex totius Britanniae*, as he sometimes called himself, and the helmsman of that famous rowing-eight of tributary sovereigns which he "coxed" on the Dee at Chester. I wish for your sakes that it had been on the narrower waters of the Somersetshire Avon, where I take it that the "coxing" would have been a good deal more difficult than on the broad expanse of the Northern river.

' What were the Saxon baths like?—wooden structures, no doubt, or some traces of them would have been discovered; a large square reservoir into which the warm waters gushed up, and in which common bathing on a great scale was practised. This seems certain from the delightful anecdote in the *Life of King Henry VI* by his chaplain and admirer, Blackman. The pious monarch, a great stickler for the proprieties, riding through the city on his way from Bristol to London, was invited to inspect the establishments, no doubt the "King's Bath," the most stately of the three, in which his guide—the Mayor presumably—saw nothing scandalous. But observing great quantities of people bathing all together, with very little on, Henry was dreadfully shocked, uttered a quotation from Petrarch, to the effect that the naked human form when seen on a large scale was "bestial," jumped on his horse and rode straight away from the city. This was quite in keeping with his general views—at a state ball he once had the pluck to reprove the ladies whose dresses he considered too "decolletes," with his favourite expletive of "Foresooth and foresooth ye be much to blame."

' I suppose that the baths of 1450 must have been much similar to the Elizabethan ones of 150 years later, of which representations have fortunately been preserved, though presumably without the "rococco" decoration shown in the latter. This was probably not quite so much the central focus of the city's life as it became in a later age, since hard by, the enormous and magnificent abbey dominated everything. And it was only when the abbey, after the Reformation, was left for a time gutted and roofless, that the baths were the more prominent feature of the place. Good bishop Montague, shocked by the desolation of the ruined abbey, restored it with vast trouble, if not always in the best architectural taste. But abbeys and cathedrals in the seventeenth century were no longer the dominating feature in English town life that they had been all through the Middle Ages. When John Leland, the spiritual father of all English antiquaries, was riding on his nag across all the shires in the last years of Henry VIII, he was much more interested in the archaeology than in the ecclesiastical antiquities of Bath. The aspect of the place as he saw it, is a little difficult to realise, owing to the way in which the city walls, whose course it is now less easy

to discover, were the most prominent feature in the eyes of the approaching stranger. Bath, as Leland saw it, was set "in a fruitful and pleasant bottom, environed on every side with great hills, out of which came many springs, conveyed by diverse ways to serve the city—for many houses in the place have pipes of lead to convey the spring water from place to place. The walls lay four square, with no towers save those over the north, south, east and west gates—save indeed Gascoyne's tower. For Gascoyne *in nomen memoria* [supposed about the time of Henry VII] being visited with a heavy fine for certain faults by him committed, was told to rebuild a weak spot in the fortification, and did it on such a scale that the high corner which he constructed rose far above the rest, and is commonly called Gascoyne's Tower."

'But the thing which struck Leland most was that in the city wall between the south and west gates, and again between the west and the north gates, were imbedded a whole gallery of Roman sepulchral monuments and figures of gods. Leland gives particular descriptions of no less than sixteen of them, some obviously very large and imposing, others mere fragments. His description of them are so clear that we can quite easily make out what the major part of them were. Unfortunately, only one of them seems to be similar to an item in the small stock of Roman sculptures still to be found either in the little Museum of the Bath Philosophical Society, or in the restored Baths of to-day.

'His first item, however, "an antique head of a man made all flat, and having great locks of hair, as I have seen on a Roman coin," looks extraordinarily like a description of the famous and oft-photographed full-face head of a bearded divinity which is the greatest treasure of the baths collection to-day. But it cannot be the same, as the find-spot of the latter was nowhere near the gate where Leland saw it built into the wall. An image of a foot soldier with a drawn sword and shield, was probably the tomb-memorial of a centurion rather than a statue of Mars. "Two figures lying along, the one embracing the other" were no doubt one of those monuments of a husband and wife reclining side by side which are quite normal in Roman cemeteries. Two separate statues of "a man with snakes" were more probably votive offerings to Aesculapius, the tutelary god of convalescents, than figures of Hercules or Laocoon, which are Leland's suggestions. Another, with cupids running in foliage, was no doubt a fragment of a great frieze. Many of the stones had inscriptions, but they puzzled Leland's power of interpretation for the most part, for he says that though "metely whole [i.e. pretty perfect], they are very difficultly written, with only letters for whole words, and sometimes two or three letters converged into one." This pestilent habit of the ancient Roman epigraphist has puzzled many an antiquary since Leland's day, but every one will regret that he made no attempts to decipher any of the inscriptions, save in one case where he says that a large stone with a vivid image at each end was plainly a tomb, as he could read at the end VIXIT ANNOS XXV—"he died at the age of twenty-five."

'Leland's sage remark at the end of his catalogue is that he does not think that the Romans set these stones here at the time of their domination in Britain, but that "they were gathered out of the old ruins there, and set up in the walls when re-edified, as a testimony of the antiquity of the town." But what alas! became of them when the walls were taken down in the seventeenth century, at the time of the city's great expansion?

'Of the baths, Leland gives a full description; the largest was the "Cross Bath," so called from the stone cross on a pinnacle rising from the midst of it, as we can still see it eighty years later in the drawing on the margin of Speed's map of Somersetshire. This was the free public bath to which resorted people diseased with skin-ailments, eczema, "scabbies," and sores, as well as those troubled with rheumatism. Then came the "Hot Bath" proper, "wherein men coming think that it would scald the flesh at the first, but find after that when the flesh is warmed it is right tolerable and pleasant."

'But the best of all is the "King's Bath," standing at the west end of the cathedral church, very fair and large, and encompassed with a high stone wall. "The brimmes of this bath have a little wall encompassing them, wherein are 32 little arches for men and women to stand separately in. This is the bath to which gentlefolks do resort. The colour of the water is, as it were, a deep blue seawater, and it riketh like a seething-pot continually, having somewhat a sulphureous and somewhat unpleasant smell."

'This bath, the finest of the three, and the one to which "gentlefolks" resorted, and where "mixed bathing" prevailed, was no doubt the one which was shown to Henry VI, and whose management shocked him so much, as we have already had occasion to relate.

'Considering all the paragraphs that Leland spends on the Roman sculptures and the working of the various baths, it is curious to find how little he has to say about the abbey. He mentions that bishop John de Villula (or John of Tours, as he calls him) built the church "and was buried in the midst of the presbytery thereof, whose image I saw lying there nine years since, for the church was laid waste and was unroofed, and weeds were lying about this John of Tours' sepulchre." But Leland found Bath a flourishing place, full of wealthy clothiers, good houses fitted with running water pipes, and already crowds of gentlefolks were frequenting the baths. It would seem that the city was growing all through the late Tudor days and the early Stuart time, and that the Civil Wars did it little harm, though Lansdown fight took place at its very doors. But the great age only commences with the eighteenth century, though the place had become popular enough by the end of the seventeenth century: thither came Charles II and Catharine of Braganza, and it was honoured by a long visit of queen Anne in 1703. Into the glories of Georgian days I need not go at any length—they are familiar to every lover of English literature. There are none of us who do not know of the reign of Beau Nash, self-appointed *arbiter elegantiarum*, and tamer of "Hogs Norton squires in boots,"

smokers, and Irish gentlemen of more *aplomb* than culture. Obviously he was "a felt want," as the modern journalist puts it, and supported by fashionable public opinion in all his somewhat arbitrary rules and ordinances. What the subjects of the "King of Bath" really thought of him is, I suppose, suggested by his serio-comic tombstone in the abbey, with the falling crown and sceptre, and the inscription about the transience of human greatness. Considering all that Bath owed to him, I think it is a little cruel, even after allowing for all the Beau's obvious foibles and vanities.

'But the monuments in the abbey are a strange collection, and Nash's is by no means the only one that seems in odd taste, according to modern notions. Probably every one here present has strayed at one time or another along those interminable aisles, and smiled at an epitaph or two which reveals strange freaks of eighteenth-century taste. I do not merely refer to lines which ascribe almost impossible combinations of the Christian virtues to some obscure lady or gentleman, but to those which record that the person who lies below was sister to a countess, the richest proprietor in some West Indian island, or (quaintest of all) "endowed with such surpassing qualities of geniality that wherever he went he set the table in a roar." This is, I think, the queerest encomium that I have ever read in a church, with the possible exception of that on a bishop of Exeter, who has over his grave, in his own cathedral, the laudatory statement that "for the twenty-eight years of his episcopate he was a strenuous suppressor of enthusiasm." But, of course, "enthusiasm" in 1780 meant primarily fanaticism at large, and secondly, Wesleyanism in particular. I remember another epitaph (not in Bath Abbey) on a lady who, "punctual in the discharge of every duty to God and man, was yet no enthusiast in religion." It is curious that a word which in Dr. Johnson's day had decidedly a deleterious meaning, has now shifted round to an approbative one. The reverse has been the case with the word "artificial," which in the seventeenth century had a purely laudatory meaning, and meant "artistic." Charles II, in his letter to Christopher Wren commissioning him to rebuild St. Paul's, uses the (to us) quaint phrase that "having looked through many designs, he had pitched on Wren's as being the most artificial of all that had been laid before him."

'Eighteenth-century Bath serves as a picture of the social life of eighteenth-century England at large, and its glories continued well on into the nineteenth, only commencing to grow a little less representative after Waterloo, when the rush to the Continent, which was such a typical feature of the time, set in. Who is there does not think of Bath when he tries to realise Sheridan's generation, and recalls the gay scenes in the Pump Room, the popularity of the circulating library, "that ever green tree of diabolical knowledge," the occasional duels in Kingsmead Fields, where if Bob Acres did not cut a heroic figure, Mr. Sheridan himself (considered as duellist) did not cut a very scientific one. One cannot think of Jane Austen's young people without a vision of Bath in the back-

ground. She was herself a resident for some time. And even twenty years after Waterloo did not Mr. Pickwick naturally gravitate thither, to suffer in a rather trying rubber of whist? And Sam Weller, to hear the famous definition of a *soirée*? The list of residents and visitors links together the most incongruous contemporaries, General Wolfe and the humorous Quin, Gainsborough and the gout-ridden Lord Chatham, Nelson and Hannah More, Landor and John Wesley. And brooding over all for many years we think of the sinister figure of the gloomy and satanic Beckford, the creator of *Vathek*, millionaire and author, boycotted by the godly, and rearing the fleeting glories of his great palace on the dominant hill, where nothing now remains of his rather jerry-built splendour, save one fragment.

'And now—poets and prime ministers may not jostle us in Milsom Street, or drop into the Pump Room for their morning glass, and to many "bright young people" the attractions of the Assembly Room may not be as familiar as they were to their eighteenth-century ancestors; but Bath still remains a city very much alive, full of charm, not living on historic memories alone, but on existing amenities, a home for the man who chooses his residence wisely, still the "Glory of the West."'

Tuesday, 15th July

At 10 a.m. the company assembled at the Roman Baths (Pl. ii), and were addressed by Mr. A. J. Taylor. Owing to the illness of Mr. Taylor, the following account has kindly been supplied by Mr. W. H. Knowles, F.S.A.

The Roman town of *Aquae Sulis* is surrounded on three sides by the river Avon, and within its walls covered an area of 22½ acres.

ROMAN The baths were situated in a central position with a
BATHS frontage exceeding 100 yards, equal to a third of the
 width of the town from east to west.

In scale and arrangement of its plan the baths are unique and their architectural details the finest of the period remaining in England.

Following on the usual depredations by those needing building material and the subsequent accumulation of earth and vegetation, the structures now open to view became submerged until 1755, when a part was discovered. In 1763, 1790 and 1822 yet more was found, but the real importance of the place was not realised until Major C. E. Davis from 1878 onwards successfully explored the site and laid bare the major portion of the buildings.

In 1923, on the demolition of some obsolete buildings which covered the eastern portion of the site, an opportunity was afforded to examine the area, which resulted in the discovery of three building periods, as seen in fig. 3. At the time a complete survey was made, including the 1923 discoveries at the east end and unrecorded items to the north and west below the modern bathing establishment.

On reference to the plan it will be observed that the establish-

ment, as we know it, comprised numerous baths of varying size and shape, five at least in which swimming could be indulged in and the remainder large and deep enough for the immersion of several bathers at the same time. The earliest scheme included the Great Bath, the East Bath and the reservoir adjoining it, the Circular Bath with the passage north and south of it, the Oblong Bath and the apartment L, together with the irregular shaped enclosures to the hot mineral springs.

Approached from the forecourt on the south side is the entrance vestibule, which opened on to the Great Bath, the common meeting ground and place of intercourse, and from which all the other baths and apartments are accessible. Essentially the dominant feature of the plan is the Great Bath (111 ft. 4 in. by 68 ft. 6 in.) with its huge pond and colonnaded ambulatory, divided into seven bays by massive square piers placed on the edge of the basin.

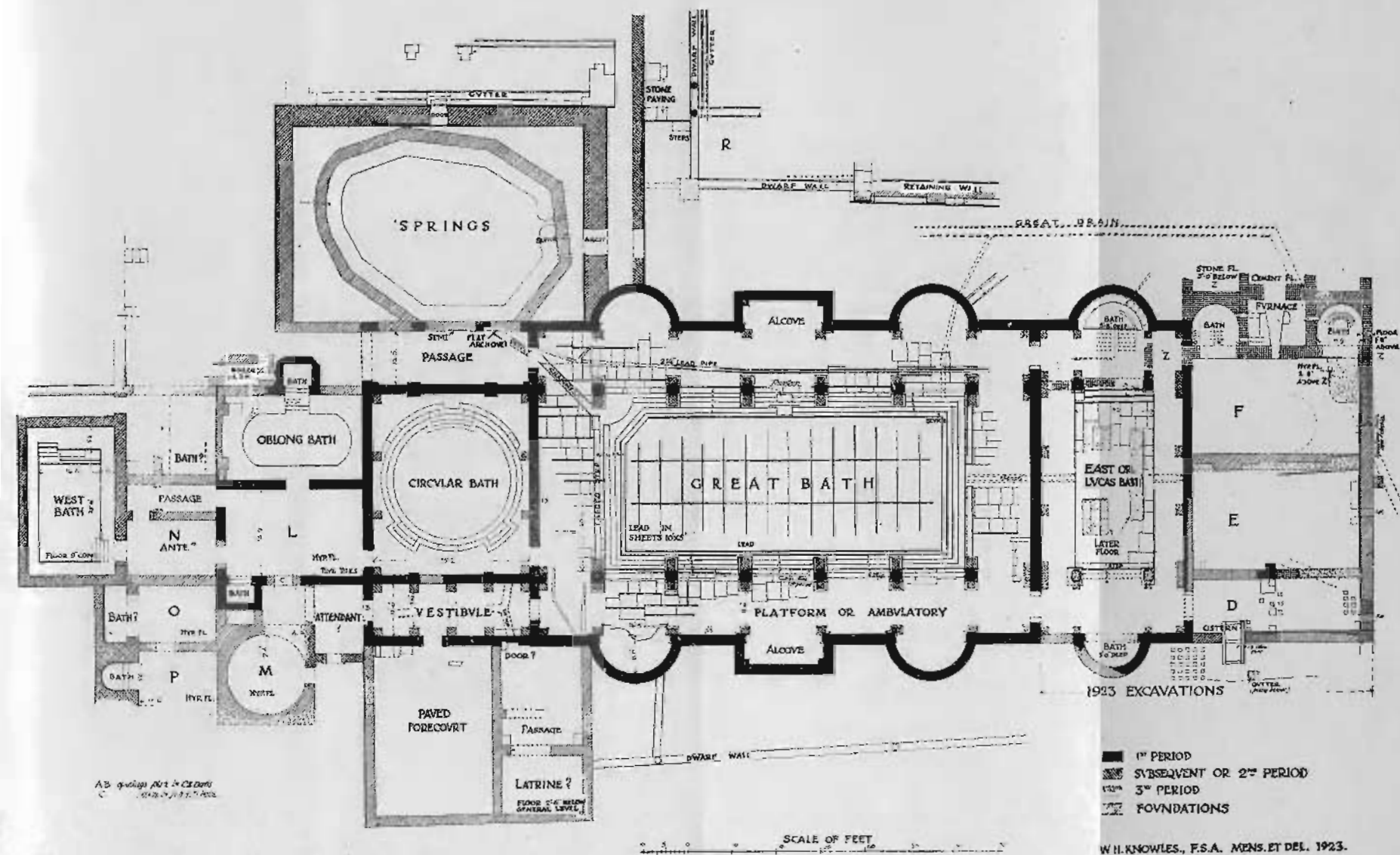
Only the ambulatory with its square and apsidal alcoves which project from it were at first roofed. The central area over the basin was covered with a vault at a later date, when the piers were increased on the basin side to carry it, and pilasters to the rear of the piers were added in the ambulatories. The floor of the basin is covered with heavy sheets of lead 20 ft. by 5 ft., weighing 40 lb. to the foot. The lead supply pipes, a sluice at the north-east corner of the basin, the water outlets, a fountain on the north side, fragments of the vault and other details should be observed.

The noble proportions of the circular bath are now obscured by modern alterations. Again wall pilasters of a later date will be noted. To the west of the latter are an oblong pond with a small bath and stokehole adjacent, and a chamber L, warmed by a hypocaust below the floor and flue tiles which covered the wall surfaces.

At the east end is a swimming bath 68 ft. 6 in. by 34 ft. 3 in. with alcoves at either end containing small baths; that to the north retains details of the steps and the seats surrounding the apse. The floor of the large basin (43 ft. by 19 ft. by 6 ft. deep) was paved with heavy stones covered with thick lead. At the outset the design provided for four piers only at the angles of the basin. Both the piers and the platforms or passage which they enclose are a continuation of the similar feature in the Great Bath. At either end of the platform, as also of the passage north of the Circular Bath, are wide doors with massive architraves through which a vista of the complete establishment was obtained. The planning was evidently the work of a skilful architect. Against the side walls pilasters have been added, and in the basin are fragments of a later floor which reduced its depth.

Adjoining to and contemporary with the bath was a large tank, at the time of its erection inaccessible from the interior of the east bath. The walls on the interior were faced with ashlar coated with cement, and strengthened with buttresses on either side. The floor was of stone, 15 in. in thickness, covered with lead, of which a portion is to be seen below the projecting inlet channel.

It is a little curious that the Great, the East and the Circular



THE ROMAN BATHS AT BATH: GENERAL PLAN
(From *Archaeologia* lxxv)

Baths should all have wall-pilasters which were not of the original design. As we have already observed in the 'Great Bath' it was not the intention in the first instance to cover the area over the basin with a roof, and when that was done it was necessary to increase the width of the piers on the basin side to carry the roof, of which a portion remains. There is now nothing to indicate the character of the roofs of the East and the Circular Baths. Is it possible that these also were intended to be open and were afterwards roofed, the added pilasters again providing the necessary support? The climatic condition of the western province may have demanded this variation from the common plan.

Before leaving the eastern range the alterations which followed may be examined. The tank was overbuilt and three chambers erected, comprising a small sudatory bathing-place. The chamber A opening off the south platform of the east bath, with a cistern in the south wall, served for apodyterium, the middle chamber B for tepidarium and the northern C for caldarium, with labrum in the apsidal space. Subsequent (a third period) alterations extended the similar accommodation to double the area. The purpose of the three oblong apartments D, E and F being respectively the same as A, B, C of the smaller scheme. Opening off the caldarium F was an apsidal bath on either side of a large furnace. The floors of the baths were covered with tessellated pavement.

The remaining structures to the west of the Circular Bath are wholly below the floor level, and involved in the foundations of the modern buildings. Notwithstanding that much has been destroyed it is possible to determine the design of the apartments. The Oblong Bath and the chamber south of it have been referred to; the others are of a later period. Three of them, M, O, P, have hypocaust floors, and the two latter, small baths. The West Bath is of different construction to the larger ones, the floor of the basin is of concrete and the walls of brick, covered with thick cement. The apartments L and N occupy a central position from which access to the group of chambers surrounding them was readily obtained.

Beyond the apartments briefly described are indications on every side of yet more buildings. North and south of the Great Bath are walls with coping stones and the base moulding of columns indicating open spaces. The rectangular wall encircling the irregular enclosure of the springs was apparently made to conform with the lay-out of the supposed temple and other structures in the vicinity.

The members proceeded to Bath Abbey (Pl. iii), where Mr. (now Sir) Harold Brakspear delivered the following address.

It is stated by Dugdale that a house of nuns was founded at Bath in 676 by Osric, king of the Wicci, and it was afterwards destroyed by the Danes. The religious house was refounded in 775 by Offa, king of Mercia, who endowed it with land in North Stoke, hallowed the church in honour of St. Peter and placed secular canons therein, subservient to the church of Worcester. The canons were removed about 970 and regular monks introduced by king Edgar. It is stated

that Edgar was crowned in his new abbey in 973 by St. Dunstan, assisted by two bishops, and that St. Oswald of York was also present.

In 1088 John de Villula was appointed bishop of Somerset, and in consequence of the Synod of London (1075) was ordered by the king in 1090 to change the see from Wells to Bath. He procured a grant of the whole city, with its mint and other rights, and began to build the new church, to serve the double purpose of that of the monastery and the see. In 1106 the bishop conferred the city of Bath and its appurtenances upon the convent, appointing the same to be governed by a prior and reserving the patronage to himself and his successors. Bishop John died in 1123 and was buried in the midst of the presbytery. His successor Godfrey does not seem to have done any building; but on his death in 1135 he was succeeded by Robert of Lewes, who is recorded to have completed the new church and the monastic buildings. He erected the chapter house and put up an altar to the Trinity, with a figure which later gained considerable repute. During his time the central tower is said to have been finished, and furnished with two bells by a citizen called Ralph. Bishop Robert died in 1166 and was buried before the high altar.

The changes of the see between Bath and Wells is referred to under the account of the latter and was the cause of bitter strife between the two chapters.

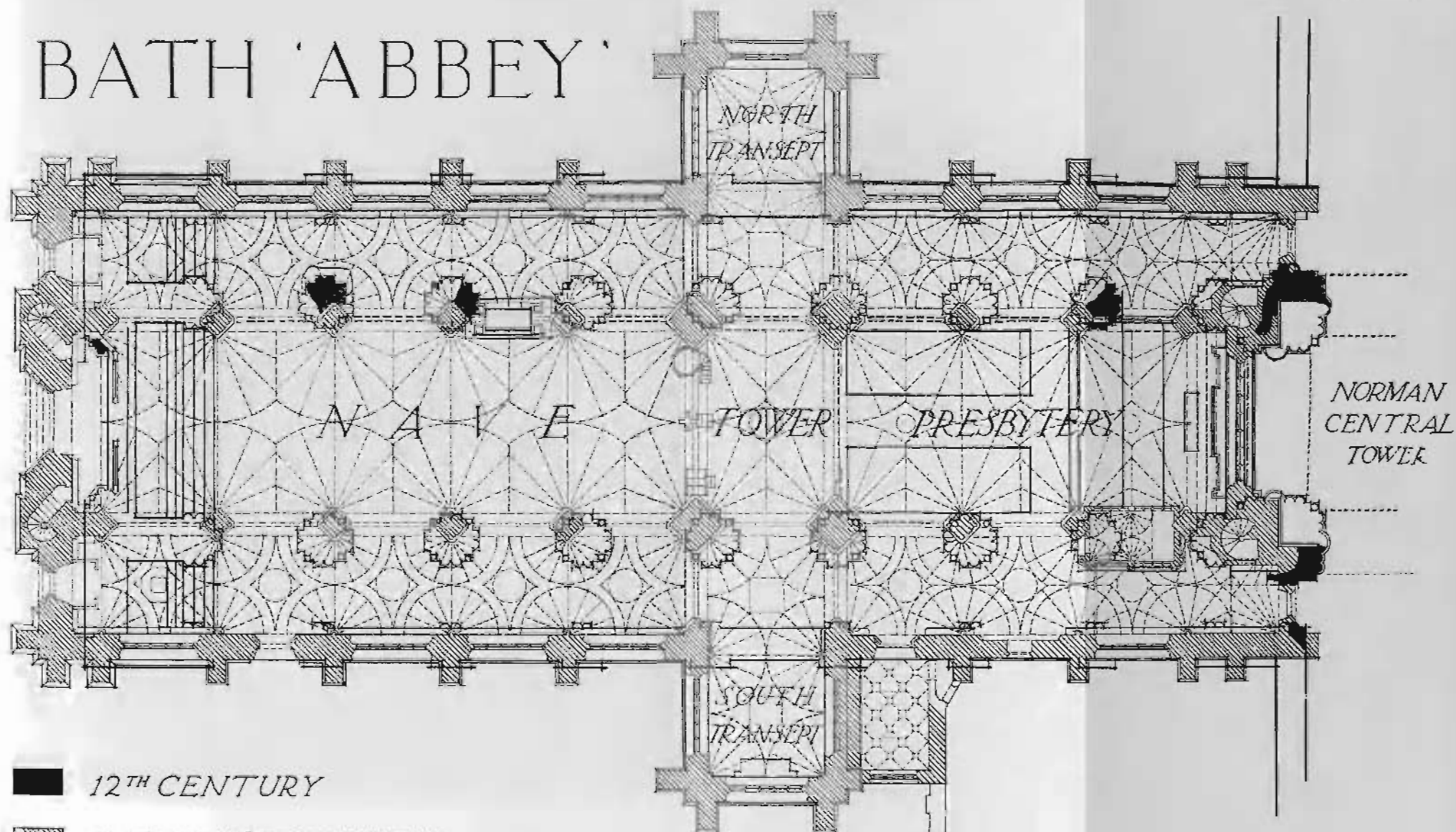
A Lady chapel is said to have been built in the time of bishop Bytton (1267-1274), and during the fourteenth century there is evidence that both the government of the house and the buildings were in an unsatisfactory state.

On the 6th November, 1495, Oliver King, chief secretary to king Henry VII, formerly a canon of Windsor but then bishop of Exeter, was translated to the see of Bath and Wells. He was enthroned on the 12th March, 1496, apparently at Bath, when it is said that he beheld a vision of the Holy Trinity with angels ascending and descending a ladder from heaven, at the foot of which was an olive tree supporting a crown, and then a voice cried 'let an Olive establish the Crown and a king restore the Church.' At that time the prior was William Bird, and he and the bishop set to work, not to restore the church, but to rebuild it.

The old presbytery and quire were left standing for the use of the convent and the new church was begun, with its east end in line with the west side of the old crossing. The work was pushed forward; the new quire was completed, except its vault, and a great part of the walls of the rest of the church were erected, as shown by the western turrets having a depiction of the bishop's vision carved upon them. The bishop died in 1503, before the church was finished, and willed to be buried on the north side of the new high altar where he had prepared a grave.

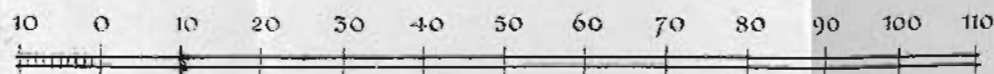
The work was carried on by the prior until his death in 1525, when he was succeeded by William Holloway, otherwise Gibbs, who completed the building. It is often stated that the church

BATH 'ABBEY'



■ 12TH CENTURY

▨ EARLY 16TH CENTURY



Scale of Feet

FIG. 4

was not finished at the suppression, but there does not seem to be any authority for such a statement, in fact the exact opposite is stated by Leland, who says :

Oliver King, bishop of Bath, began of late dayes a right goodly new chirch at the west part of the old chirch of St. Peter and finished a great part of it. The residue of it was syns made by the priors of Bath and especially by Gibbes the last prior there that spent a grete summe of money on that fabric.

He further states that :

This John (of Tours) pullid down the old chirch of St. Peter at Bath and erected a new (one) much fairer and was buried in the middle of the presbytery thereof who's image I saw lying ther an 9 yere sins. At the which tyme all the chirch that he made lay to wast and was onrofid and wedes grew about this John of Tours sepulchre.

Oliver King let almost al this old chirch of St. Peter in Bath to go to ruine : the walls yet stand.

At the visitation of the Commissioners in 1535 the buildings were found in good repair, the convent was little in debt and ruled by a right virtuous man. The priory was surrendered upon the 27th January, 1539, by prior Holloway and sixteen monks ; the former receiving the pension of £80 by the year and a house in Stall Street. The annual value of the house was returned at £617 2s. 3d.

The Commissioners offered the church to the city of Bath for 500 marks which was refused, as Fuller explains 'the townsmen fearing if they bought it so cheape to be thought to cozin the King so that the purchase might come under the compasse of concealed lands.' In consequence the lead, glass, iron and other movables were sold, leaving nothing but the walls. The remains of the church, with the site of the precinct, was sold in 1542 to Humphry Colles, who shortly after resold them to Matthew Colthurst, whose son Edmund made a present of the shell of the church to the city and sold the monastic buildings to Fulk Morley in 1569. The inhabitants then set about restoring the church, an account of which was found by Brown Willis in the Abbey library about 1710 as follows :

It appeareth that in three several times the repairing of this Church have been undertaken, part after part ; First, by the City by a general Collection all over England for 7 years, in the time of our late Lady Queen Elizabeth, by virtue of her Letters Patent ; in which 7 years the upper part was all covered, with the North part of the cross North-Isle as it now standeth. The principal Benefactor to the first repair was Edmund Colthurst, Esq. ; in whose possession this Church then was, and who gave it to the City, tho' uncovered and much ruined, as it had long stood since the Dissolution ; the Walls of the great tower, and most part of the Church yet still standing.

The second time the south part of the Cross-Isle was raised near from the ground and covered; and the Clock set up in the Tower, which was then lofted. Tho. Bellot, Esq., Steward of the House to the Queen's Majesty, and Executor to the Lord Burley (who also gave considerably) and left this Work with his life, in his Majesty's Reign that now is (being principal Benefactor).

The third time was repaired the third part of this Church, that from the Tower Westward. The principal Benefactor was the reverend Father in God James Montague, D.D. and Bishop of Bath and Wells, and since of Winchester.

In 1860 the Rev. Charles Kimble was appointed to the rectory. Sir Gilbert Scott was consulted upon the condition of the church and a thorough restoration of the period was accomplished at a sum approximating to £40,000.

The church of bishop John was of unusual size: it apparently consisted of a presbytery of three bays with aisles, an ambulatory apse with three radiating chapels, a transept, and a nave of eight bays with aisles. 'The foundation of the Norman choir apse was discovered some years since; but unfortunately the only record which was kept of its position is missing.' As this foundation is said to have been near the railings of Terrace Walk, that is about 180 feet eastward of the present east end, it could not have been of the main apse; but of the easternmost of the radiating chapels, which would give an eastern arm of normal plan and proportions. The bases of the western piers of the crossing in part still remain, and various details of the space under the crossing were found about 1864. It is said that a small part of the south wall of the transept remains in a cellar, but there is nothing to indicate the nature of the eastern chapels. Of the nave there are considerable remains, the arch from the south aisle to the transept is complete, and the bases are left of the 1st, 5th, 6th and 7th piers of the north arcade. A base was found near the west respond, of the present north arcade, which shows that the west end was arranged like that at Tewkesbury, with a great arch of entrance flanked by two small towers. The original floor of the nave was some 6 ft. below the present; at the west end was a flight of steps descending into the church, and a smaller flight at the east end ascended to the quire and transepts.

The present church occupies only the site of the nave of the Norman church, it consists of a presbytery of four bays with aisles, narrow transepts, central tower and a nave of five bays with aisles. Bishop King was one of the canons of Windsor and seems to have taken his ideas from the new chapel there; the aisles were vaulted from the first but the main span was intended to be covered with a wooden roof. This was afterwards covered by the very fine fan-vault, which is said to have been made for bishop Adrian di Castello (1504-1518). In the west window are indications that a change of design was made in the upper part, as the springer of an earlier window remains on the north side; all the arches up to the string-

course under the clerestory are four centered, but those above are two centered.

The only medieval sepulchral monument is the chantry or tomb-chapel of prior William Birde (1499-1525), between the south side of the present sanctuary and the easternmost bay of the south aisle. The exterior must have been a fine example of late Gothic carving; it has been extensively restored, but the original work is easily recognised. The spandrel spaces flanking the heads of the windows were filled with elaborate designs in high relief. One on the south side represents a forest in which are seen a dragon, a centaur, another figure, and a bird with a human head. The others are filled with conventional foliage, in two cases enlivened with birds (perhaps a rebus). The corresponding carvings on the north side are modern, except an Annunciation. By the door are seen the prior's initials, a bird rebus, and IP, and, inside, its spandrels repeat the W and the bird rebus. In the vaulting above the altar are the prior's arms: a chevron between three eagles displayed, on a chief a rose between two lozenges.¹ Of the other monuments, that of bishop Montague (1618) in the second bay of the nave on the north side, is the most important. It has the effigy of the bishop on a high tomb with two Corinthian columns at each end supporting an entablature. There is a monument to Bartholomew Barnes and his wife (1608) on the south side of the high altar. In the south transept is a monument to the Lady of Sir William Waller, the Parliamentary leader in the Rebellion.

There are countless monuments on the walls of the aisles, which gave rise to the couplet:

These walls, so full of monument and bust,
Show how Bath waters serve to lay the dust.

At 2.30 p.m. the members arrived by motor at Lacock church, and were met again by Mr. Brakspear.

Lacock church is hallowed in honour of St. Cyriac. It was rebuilt in Norman times but nothing now remains of this building; it had one aisle at least, as stones from a nave arcade have been found reused.

The present church consists of a chancel, Lady chapel, on the north, north and south transepts, a nave of four bays with aisles, a cottage-like annex on the south side, a western tower and spire and a western porch.

The chancel, transepts and tower were rebuilt in the fourteenth century. The north aisle of the nave was rebuilt in the early part of the fifteenth century, and was intended to be vaulted. This was followed by the Lady chapel which was erected in the time of bishop Richard Nevill (1427-37), it is of two bays with richly decorated vaulting, externally it has an ornate parapet and is covered by two cross roofs with gables. The arms of bishop Nevill are on the east gable. The unusual tracery of the east window (two tiers of quatrefoils) retains its original decorative glazing of flowers and

¹ For the tinctures, see *Archaeologia*, lxxix (1920), 72.

foliage, among which may be seen the monogram A W.¹ In the chapel is the ornate wall-monument of Sir William Sharington which was made after his death.

The nave was rebuilt later in the fifteenth century, it has a clerestory, a contemporary roof, and very high arches into the transepts. In the east end is a large window which externally has the peculiar feature of the openwork parapet following the curve of the window arch.

The chancel was destroyed in the eighteenth century and a new chancel of work of the period erected in its stead. This in turn was remodelled in 1903 as a memorial to William Henry Fox Talbot, the inventor of photography.

The south transept was mostly rebuilt in 1861, and the north transept was raised at the same time to open up the two great arches on either side of the nave and the proportion of the earlier work has been entirely destroyed.

In the south transept are two curious wooden wall tablets, which were formerly side by side, to members of the Baynard family of Lackham, and in the floor is a fine brass, in a Purbeck marble slab, to Robert Baynard of Lackham and his wife Elizabeth Ludlow, 1501.

By kind permission of Miss M. Talbot, the members then visited Lacock Abbey (Pls. iv and v, a), where Mr. Brakspear spoke as follows :

The manor of Lacock was parcel of the vast possessions of the Norman earls of Salisbury. Their heiress, Ela, was married to William Longespee, the natural son of King Henry II, who was earl in right of his wife. Six years after the death of her husband, Ela founded the two houses of Lacock in Wiltshire and Hinton in Somerset upon the same day, 16th May, 1232. Lacock was an abbey for Austin canonesses and in 1240 Ela became the first abbess, as up to that time the house was governed by a prioress. She ruled the house till her death in 1261 and was buried in the quire.

Early in the fourteenth century a large Lady chapel was added to the south side of the church, of which an agreement in connection with the building dated, at Lacock the Tuesday after the feast of St. Bartholomew, 1315, still remains. It states that the abbess and convent

shall cause to be made and prepared a chapel of our Lady adjoining the high church in their abbey of Lacock. And the chapel shall be thus, of length 59 ft. and of breadth 25½ ft. And there shall be in the said chapel four windows, namely in each gable one window, the one so large as is made and finished and the other as it is begun shall be well made and finished, and in the further side of the said chapel the one to be such as is made and finished and the other as large as it is

¹ Prebendary Clark-Maxwell suggested that this is probably intended for the abbess Agnes de Wick; if so

the glass is older than the window, as she ruled the house 1380-1408.

begun shall be made and finished of good and suitable work, and the aforesaid windows shall be suitably ironed and glazed. And the old wall shall be taken down from the apex of the two windows, which were in the wall aforesaid, and appeared on the making of this script, as far as the string course next below the sills of the same windows, and two arches shall be made there where the wall shall be taken down as large as can well and safely be allowed between the two buttresses, that is to say where the old arch can be sawn without danger. And the aforesaid abbess and convent or their successors shall cause the roof of the said chapel to be made of good timber and suitable workmanship and a roof of such kind as shall please the aforesaid abbess and convent or their successors. And the aforesaid chapel, that is to say the roof, shall be well and suitably covered with lead and within the aforesaid chapel, the roof shall be all well ceiled and painted.

The dorter was lengthened in the fourteenth century and received a new roof which still remains. At the end of the century the cloister alleys were begun to be remodelled and after a pause the south, east, and north alleys were completed in the fifteenth century. At this time the frater was re-roofed, and this also remains.

The state of the house may be judged by the report of the Commissioners in 1536, who give the return of the abbey as

A hedde house of nunnes of S. Augusteynes rule, of great and large buyldings set in a towne. To the same and all other adjoynynge by common reaporte a great releef.

(Former valuation) £168 9s. 2d.; (present valuation) £194 9s. 2d. with £16 3s. 4d. for the demaynes of the same.

(Religious) seventeen—viz. professed fourteen and novesses three, by report and in appearance of virtuous lyvyng, all desyryng to continue religios.

(Servants) forty-two—viz. chapleyns four; wayting servants three; officers of household nine; clerk and sexton two; women servants nine; and hyndes fifteen.

Church, mansion and all other houses in very good estate. The lead and bells there esteemed to be solde to £100 10s.

(Goods) £360 19s.—viz. jewells and plate £64 19s.; ornaments £17 12s.; stuff £21 18s. 2d.; and stokkes and stoores £257 0s. 10d.

Owing by the house nil, and owing to the house nil.

Great woods nil; copys woods 110 acres. Estimated to be sold to £75 1s. 4d.

In consequence of its excellent condition and virtuous occupants the abbey was not suppressed with the lesser houses: but the convent had to find the fine of £300 for licence to continue.

The abbey was surrendered on the 21st January, 1539, by the abbess, Johan Temmes, who received a pension of £40, and sixteen religious. On the 16th June following, the abbey and its possessions

were granted to Sir William Sharington on payment of £100, apparently being a deposit of the £783 paid in all, and he immediately began to convert the claustral buildings into a manor house, after pulling down the whole of the church and Lady chapel, save for the wall of the former adjoining the cloister.

The church was 143 ft. in length, without aisles; it was vaulted in seven bays and was lighted by very tall lancet windows; the lines of the wall ribs and some of the windows remain in the north wall. The cloister was on the north and there were two doorways from it to the church. The south, east, and north alleys remain and have traceried windows towards the court and are covered with a lierne vault.

The eastern range consists of the vestry, which has a bay to the east projecting beyond the range, in which were two chapels; the chapter house of similar projection and entered from the cloister by a richly-moulded arch flanked with windows; the parlour leading to the infirmary, and the warming house with a large hooded fireplace. All these rooms are vaulted. Above was the dorter of the nuns gained by a staircase in the west wall of the vestry, but none of its original features remains except the roof. At the north end of the range is a cross building which contained the latrines, but part of this was altered in the fourteenth century by the extension of the dorter.

On the north side of the cloister is a passage at the east end and a subvault, over which was the frater, gained by a staircase at the west end, and in the north side are the remains of the pulpit.

On the west side are three vaulted chambers, that next the church being for the priests, with an original fireplace, next is the cloister entry, and northward is a room with a fifteenth-century fireplace, possibly for guests' servants. Over the first chamber was the abbess' lodging, with a small chapel over the cloister alley; the remainder of the range was the abbess' hall. In the corner between the western range and the frater is the kitchen, somewhat reduced from its original size, but still retaining the arch of one of the great fireplaces.

At the suppression the abbess' hall was kept as the hall of the house, but the frater and eastern range were converted into bedrooms approached by long galleries. Another gallery was formed over the south alley of the cloister, and a fine octagonal tower of three stories was added at the south-east angle of the building. A new court of offices was erected on the north side of the abbey and remains almost as Sharington left it.

In 1754 the old hall and picturesque buildings of the west front of the house were pulled down and the present hall in the Gothic manner was erected from the designs of Saunderson Millar, the amateur architect of Radway. About the same time the east windows of the chambers in the eastern range were taken out, on account of the window tax, and all the openings from the cloister were walled up. The present windows were put in and the original doorways opened out again by the late owner about 1899.



Photo : Miss D. Macarthy

A. LACOCK ABBEY : NORTH-EAST CORNER OF CLOISTER

To face page 418.

PLATE V.



B. STAVORDALE PRIORY : VAULT OF CHAPEL

Under the guidance of Mr. Brakspear, the party then proceeded to Corsham.

The manor of Corsham was ancient demesne, and from Saxon times had seven tithings, in which were head-holds of the tenants each embracing a virgate of land. After the Conquest CORSHAM the manor was leased on a term of lives to various tenants, but in 1242 a grant of it was made by king Henry III to his brother Richard, earl of Cornwall.

The earl then made the peculiar concession to the tenants of granting the manor with its rents, demesne lands, meadows, feedings and pastures to the customary tenants of the manor, reserving to himself and his heirs, only the third part of Myntemed, the fish stews, parks, warren and all perquisites of the court, for the annual rent of 110 marks by the year. This writing was inspected and confirmed by letters patent of king Edward III, king Henry VI, king Henry VIII, king Edward VI and queen Elizabeth, and it and the confirmations are carefully preserved. The 110 marks was assessed upon the ancient head-holds of the manor and was regularly paid until 1770.

Besides being their own landlords the tenants enjoyed the rights of ancient demesne, which consisted of the power of punishment by stocks and pillory, pit and gallows, exemption of tallage, exactions of the Knights of the Shire and of serving upon juries outside the manor. The manor had customs of its own contained in 27 articles and were in use until 1925.

The Courts of the manor were, the Court Leet with view of frankpledge held once a year, when the tything men were appointed and the jury elected; the Court Baron which was held as required for all business in connection with the tenure of the land. The Three Weeken Court, held every three weeks for trial of all criminal and civil offences within the liberty; and the Coroners' Court held as required. There was also in early times a Court of Piepowder held in connection with the two annual fairs.

At Corsham Court the members were received by Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, and were then addressed by Mr. Brakspear.

There was a dwelling house for the owners and grantees of the manor from time immemorial; but the first actual reference to it occurs in 1230 when, after the grant of the manor to CORSHAM Ralph son of Nicholas, the king ordered that he should COURT have 25 oaks from the forest of Chippenham and a like number from the forest of Melksham for his buildings at Corsham. A further grant of 20 oaks was made to him for his guest-house. In 1244 after the manor was given to Richard, earl of Cornwall, he had grants of oaks for the repair of his barn and for the construction of his house at Corsham. Upon the death of his son Edmund, in 1300, the house was described as a capital messuage with two small gardens, worth 12d. a year.

In 1335, when the demesne lands were farmed to William of Horwode, the king ordered him to spend £50 from the issues of the manor on the construction of a new hall, and this was followed by

a second order to spend a further £50. The building accounts for this work are preserved, and, in addition to the hall, general repairs of the house were undertaken. The expenses on repairs exist up to the reign of king Henry VIII and show that as time went on the house was allowed to go more or less to ruin.

When Leland visited the place about 1541 he states that at Corsham

be the ruins of an old manor place and thereby a park, wont to be yn dowage to the quenes of Englande. Mr. Baynton yn quene Anne's dayes pullid downe by licens a peace of this house somewhat to help his buildings at Bromeham.

Twenty years later an inquisition was taken upon its condition when it was found to be so

much ruined and that nothing remains beyond the walls of a certain chapel, which chapel was shorn of stone called the freestone by John Bonham Knight to build the lodge of the same, and the same existed as a gatehouse with stables on one side and a tenement on the other.

The estate was sold to Thomas Smyth, who was a Corsham man and farmer of the Customs of the Port of London, and he began to build a new house; but it is very doubtful if it was on the site of the old one, which was finished in 1582, as recorded over the front door. Smyth's house was of E plan with long flanking wings, and the outer walls more or less remain in the present structure.

No alteration was made in the plan of the house until after the estate was bought by Paul Methuen, of Bradford, in 1746, when careful drawings of the building were made. The first alteration was the refacing of the north front by a façade in the Georgian manner.

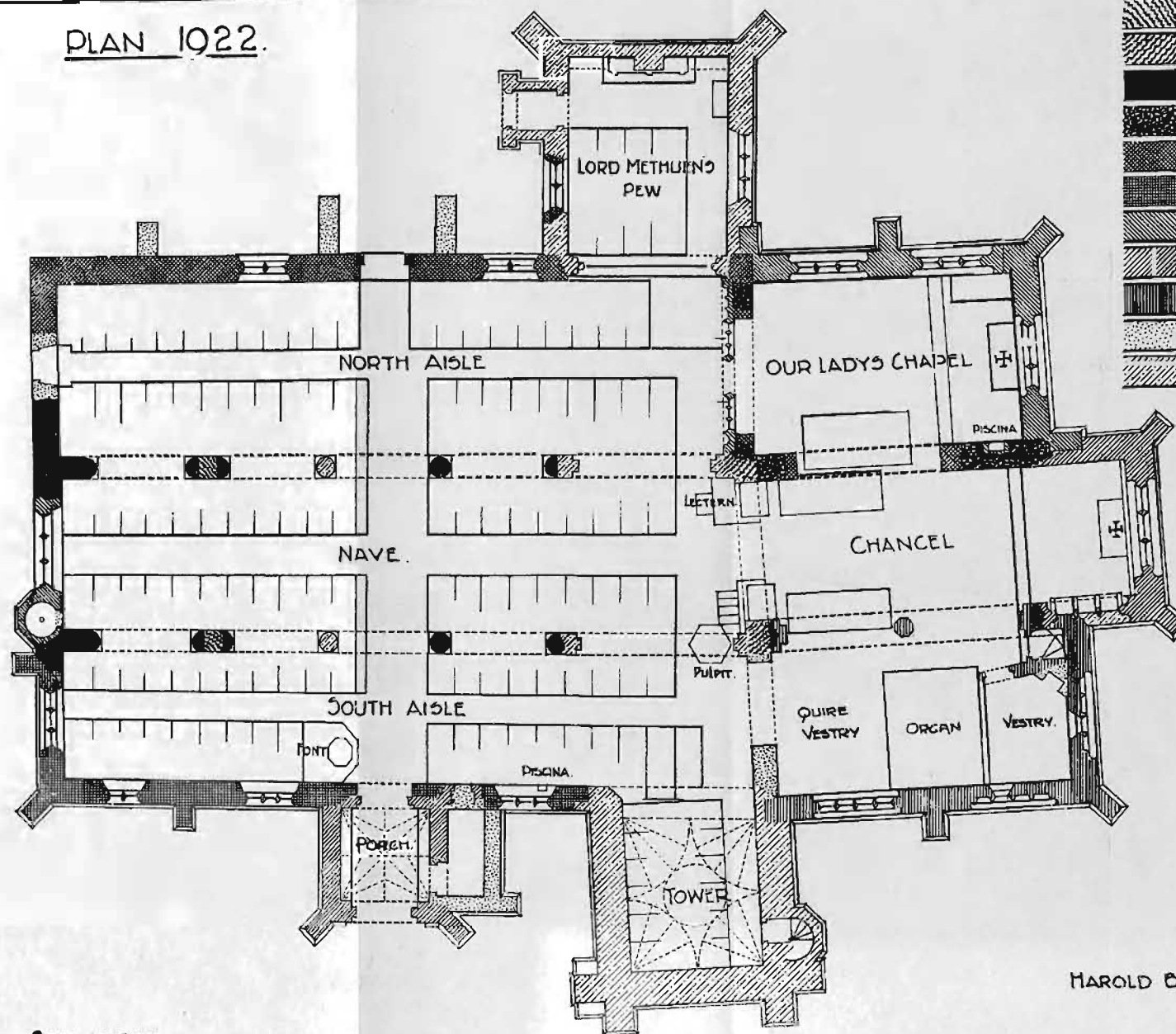
In 1757 Sir Paul Methuen, son of John Methuen the ambassador, died, leaving his cousin, Paul Methuen of Corsham, heir to his estate and collection of pictures, on condition that rooms suitable for their reception should be built. Alterations to the house were then made under the direction of Lancelot Brown and consisted of the addition of a wing on the east side containing a picture gallery, and a corresponding wing on the west side to balance the south elevation; the ends of both wings being copied from the earlier work of Customer Smyth. This building, however, was not found sufficient to accommodate all of Sir Paul's pictures, so a further addition was made about 1797, which consisted of a great octagonal saloon in the middle of the north front, flanked by an eating room on one side and a music room on the other in the Gothic manner, designed by Joseph Nash.

In 1844 these rooms were found to be so damp as to be injurious to the pictures, so Nash's additions were pulled down and the present north front, with a large staircase tower in the middle, from designs by Mr. Bellamy, took their place.

The present house, therefore, consists of Customer Smyth's house in the middle and inner parts of the flanking wings; the

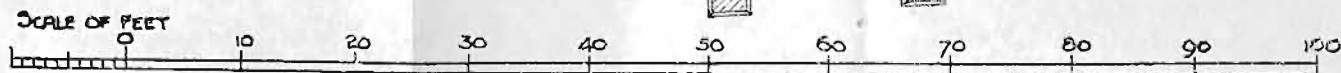
CORSHAM CHURCH.

PLAN 1922.



DATES.

- EARLY SAXON
- LATER DO.
- EARLY 12TH CENTY
- LATE DO.
- C. 1300.
- LATE 14TH CENTY
- 1465-1485.
- LATE 15TH CENTY
- C. 1500.
- 17TH CENTY & LATER
- MODERN.



HAROLD BRAKSPEAR, F.S.A.
MENS ET DELT.

east and west sides by Lancelot Brown, the former remodelled by Nash who added the octagonal turrets, and the north front by Bellamy.

Mr. Brakspear then conducted the party to Corsham Church (Pl. vi).

The church was endowed in Saxon times with $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides of land which formed a separate manor. This was given by the Conqueror to his abbey of St. Stephen at Caen but was exchanged and given by king Henry II to the abbey of Marmoutier by Tours. It followed the usual course of alien property and was given by king Henry V to the abbey of Syon.

The present church apparently retains Saxon work in the side walls of the nave, and the walls of the central tower, which was destroyed in 1874, were of the same date. The first addition was a north aisle, of which the arcade remains. This was followed by lengthening the nave a bay to the west and adding a south aisle. At the end of the twelfth century the chancel seems to have been rebuilt and transepts added. In 1300 a large north aisle was built to the nave, including the area of the north transept. The south aisle was altered later and a south porch was begun.

In the fifteenth century the Lady chapel was rebuilt by Thomas Tropenell of Great Chalfield, who erected the magnificent altar tomb for himself, together with the stone screen across the west, and endowed the chantry for a priest.

Later in the century the chancel was lengthened a bay and the south porch was finished. Still later a large chapel was added on the south side of the chancel, including the area of the south transept. At the east end of this chapel is the consistory for holding the courts of the peculiar.

The church was restored 1874-78, when the present tower on the south side of the nave and the aisle for the Mcthen family on the north were added.

The members were then hospitably entertained to tea by Mr. and Mrs. Brakspear, at Pickwick Manor. This seventeenth-century house was one of the ancient holdings of the manor of Corsham, but was never itself a manor house, though so-called for over 60 years.

At 9 p.m. Mr. H. St. George Gray, F.S.A., gave a lecture on 'Recent Excavations in Somerset,' at the Grand Pump Room Hotel.

Wednesday, 16th July

At 10.30 a.m. the members arrived by motor at Stavordale Priory (Fig. 2 and Pl. v, b), which they visited by the kind permission of Mrs. Street. Mr. A. W. Clapham, F.S.A., acted as guide.

STAVOR-
DALE
PRIORY

Stavordale Priory was founded probably early in the thirteenth century for regular canons of St. Augustine and dedicated in honour of St. James the Great. It belonged to the congregation of St. Victor of Paris. The remains consist of the church and the rere-dorter and north end of the dorter range. The church consists of a chancel and nave with a north chapel and is now divided into two storeys and used as a dwelling-house. The main structure appears to have been largely rebuilt in the fifteenth century by John Stourton, who by will dated 1438 directed that the building of the church and cloister should be completed. The church was dedicated in 1443. To it was added a small chapel with a fan-vault, erected as a chantry by John, Lord Zouche (d. 1526) and containing much heraldry of that family. The timber roof of the chancel can be seen in the upper storey of the house, as can the upper part of the chancel-arch. There is a sanctus bell-cote on the gable above the chancel-arch and remains of a large bell-tower on the south side of the nave; the tower-arch, formerly opening into the nave, is now blocked and there are remains of a spiral staircase to the west. This tower had a vaulted ground stage containing an altar of St. James. The cloister lay to the north of the nave and probably overlapped the chancel. The site of the east range is occupied by a modern building, except for the north end, which survives. To the north-east of it is the rere-dorter with remains of loop-lights and the arch of the great drain (*Antiquary* xlix, 49, 103; *Som. Arch. Soc. Proc.* l, 94).

The party then motored to Sherborne Castle (Pls. vii, viii), which they inspected by kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Wingfield Digby, D.S.O. Mr. Brakspear acted as guide, and the Institute is also indebted to Mr. Harold Sands for much valuable information. Mr. Brakspear spoke as follows:

SHERBORNE
CASTLE

The castle of Sherborne owes its origin to Roger, bishop of Sarum (1101-1139) who was also chancellor of England. William of Malmesbury, his contemporary, states that he built castles at Devizes, Malmesbury and Sherborne, and the wall which surrounds the baily of Old Sarum is now attributed to him.

Though he enlarged the cathedral of old Sarum the best of his architectural genius seems to have been devoted to the erection of castles which contemporary chronicles appear to have considered somewhat of a reproach.

The fine jointed masonry, that Malmesbury remarks upon as characteristic of Roger's work, is in evidence at Sherborne and is far in advance of anything of the kind that had been done before his time.

On the disgrace of Roger the castle was seized by the king. Repairs are recorded to have been done in the reign of king Richard I; in the fourth year of king John 10 marks were expended upon the keep and 100 shillings on other works; in the tenth year no less than £51 11s. 10d. was spent on repairs, and between the eleventh and seventeenth year of the same reign £7 10s. 0d. was expended

STAVORDALE PRIORY
WINCANTON
SOMERSET

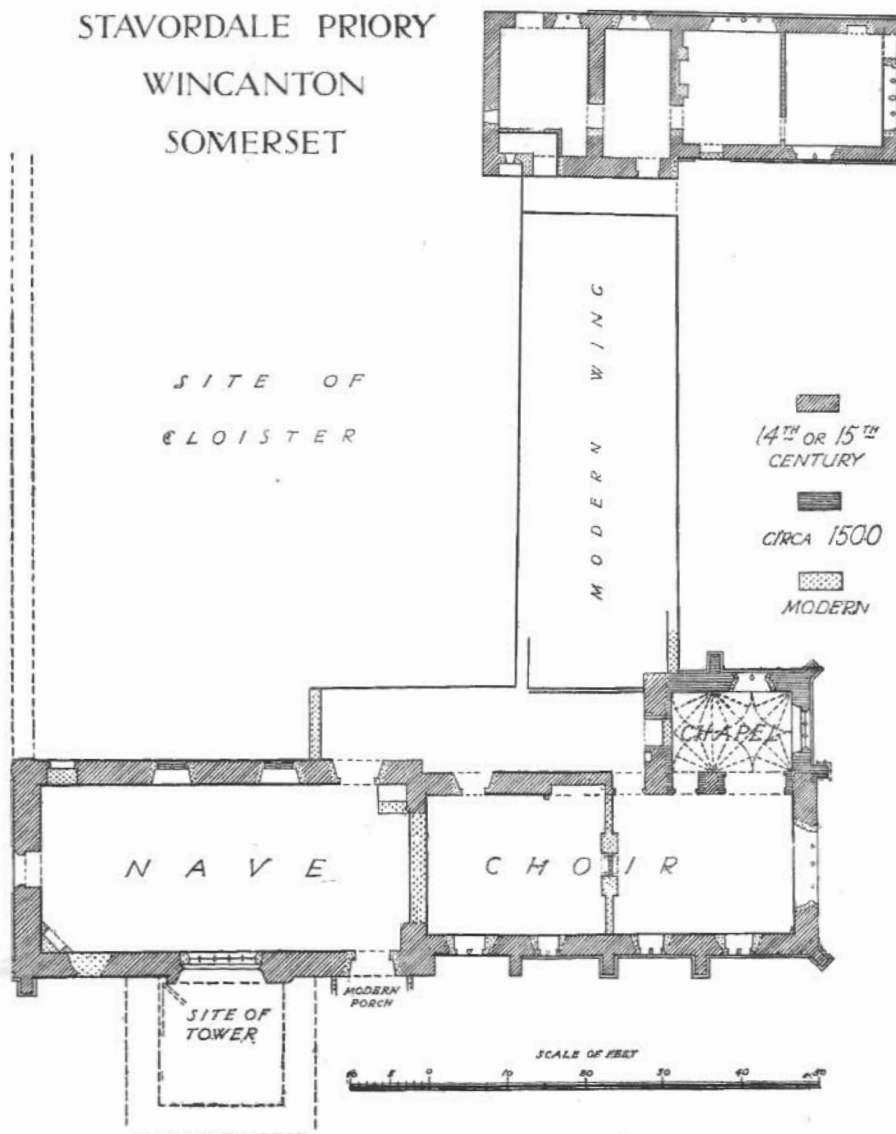


FIG. 2

upon sundry improvements. In the twentieth year of king Henry III repairs were made to the panes of glass (*verinis*) in the chapel; in the twenty-second year four towers (*turellos*) of the baily were to be provided with new joists and covered with lead, and three years later repairs were done to the barbicans. In the twenty-fourth year the sheriff of Dorset was ordered to provide books and vestments for the chapel; in the twenty-sixth year payment of £10 was made to two chaplains serving the castle chapel, which was possibly for two years' pay, as those at Devizes had only 50s. a year. In the thirty-fourth year the sheriff of Dorset was directed 'to make a chimney in the queen's chamber and a certain pentise from the door of the said chamber to the door of the queen's chapel; and also to repair the roof of the castle; to let the north wall be repaired and rebuilt where necessary; to repair the windows there as well as in the tower (*turris*); to make new doors in the said castle where there are none and repair others; and to repair the glass windows in our chapel so that they may be shut and opened.'

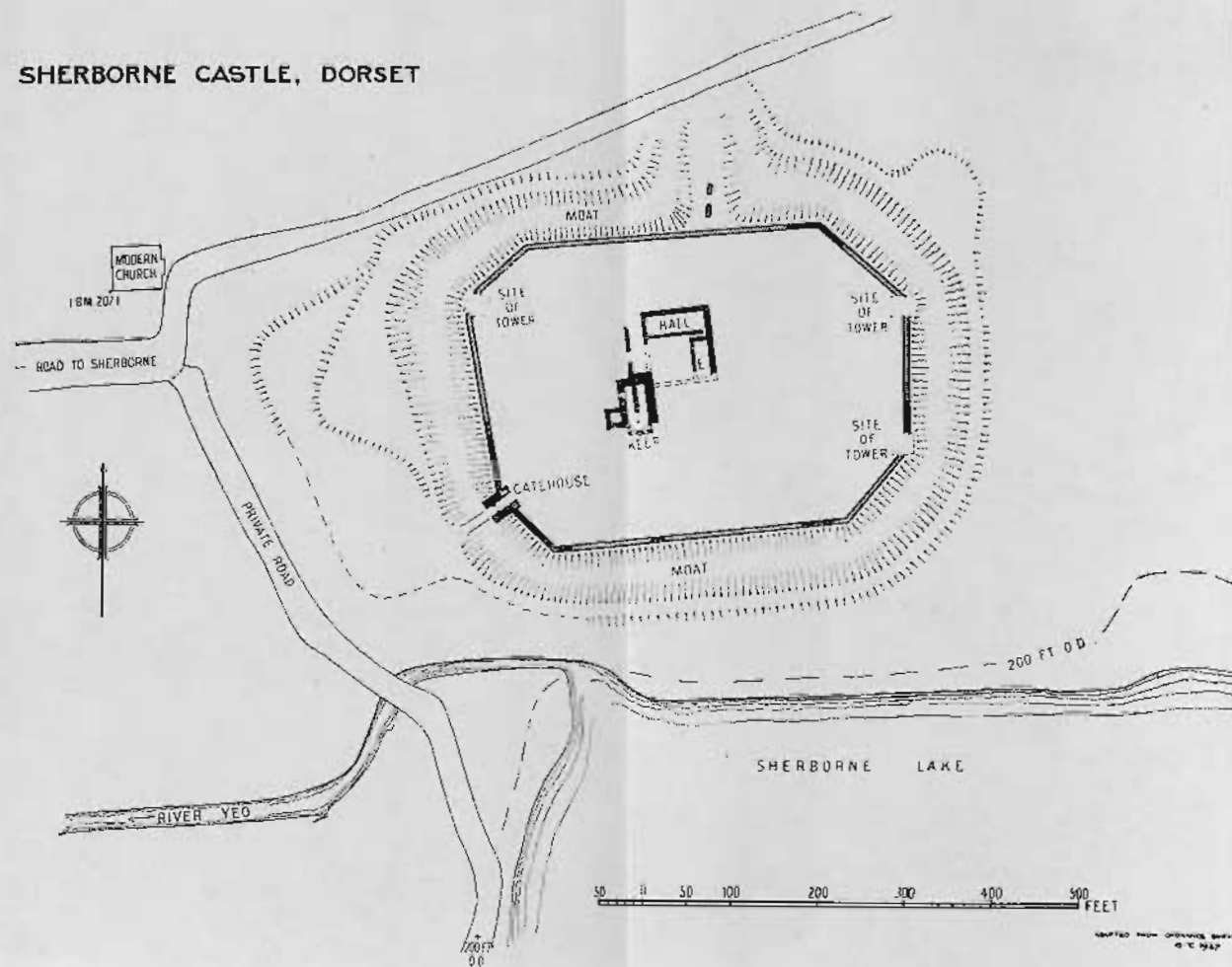
Other repairs during the reign included rafters for the hall, making a kitchen, a wooden gable to the hall and stone slates (*sclates*) for its roof, repairs to the queen's chamber and lead for the roof of the keep.

The castle remained with the Crown until 1331, when it was granted by king Edward III to William Montagu, earl of Salisbury, in return for his services in the overthrow of Roger de Mortimer. Bishop Wyvill, taking advantage of its transfer into private hands brought a writ of right for its recovery. The matter was referred to trial by combat; the champions of the earl and bishop met at the time appointed and as they were about to engage an order was received from the king to postpone the trial. In the meantime it was arranged that the earl should relinquish the castle to the bishop on payment of 2,500 marks, and the incident is depicted on the bishop's brass in Salisbury cathedral, but the castle there shewn could never have resembled that at Sherborne at any time.

Bishop Ralph Ergham (1375-1388) obtained licence to crenellate the castle, but nothing of any work of this time remains.

In 1548, the bishop, John Capon, leased the castle and adjoining estates of the bishopric to Edward, duke of Somerset for 99 years, and two years later the duke assigned his lease to Sir John Paulet. The bishop, in queen Mary's reign, exhibited a bill in Chancery showing that the duke had extracted the lease by threats, the plea was allowed and the castle again restored to the bishop. In 1592 the bishop, John Coldwell, leased the castle and estates to the queen for 99 years for an annual rent of £200 16s. 1d., and nine days later she sublet the estate to Sir Walter Raleigh. On the 20th August, 1599, the bishop, Henry Cotton, granted to the queen by indenture the castle and manor of Sherborne in fee for ever, in consideration of the sum of £260 to be paid yearly to the bishop out of the manor, and thus the property was alienated from the see except for the rent-charge. The month following the queen granted by letters patent the Sherborne estate to Sir Walter Raleigh and his heirs for ever,

SHERBORNE CASTLE, DORSET



reserving the rent to the bishop. In 1603 Sir Walter was attainted for high treason and later the family was ousted by king James I, who granted it to one Robert Carr. In 1616 Carr forfeited the estate upon being convicted as accessory to the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, and in 1617 the king granted the manor to Sir John Digby, for £10,000, who was afterwards created earl of Bristol.

In the civil wars there were two sieges of the castle, in 1642 and again in 1645. At the latter time it was occupied by Sir Lewis Dives, stepson to the earl of Bristol, with his regiment, 150 veterans and some cavalry: the siege was laid by Cromwell and Fairfax; it began on the 2nd August, but the castle was not subdued until the 15th. On the 21st it was ordered to be slighted and this was done the following October.

The castle is placed at the west end of a plateau of rising ground, some 250 feet above sea level, at about half a mile east of the abbey. The southern side was bounded by a stream, which formerly ran down a shallow valley, which has been converted into a large lake; the outflow joins another stream which covers the northern side and both run on together, towards the west, as the little river Yeo.

The plan of the castle is more or less a rectangle with its angles cut off. The curtain wall, which is the work of bishop Roger, was 7 feet thick and about 20 feet high; it is much ruined, as out of a total length of 427 yards only 117 yards remain standing. At either end of the east and west faces of the curtain were square towers, but these have been destroyed, except that at the south-west corner which formed the gatehouse.

The main block of buildings is slightly to the west of the middle of the bailey and surrounded a small courtyard with the keep at the south-west angle.

There is no sign of a mound, but there is a deep ditch all round the curtain, and evidences of a further work on the outside of the ditch. On the strength of a remark attributed to a contemporary chronicler, who is not able to be traced, the outworks are said to have been the work of bishop Roger 'who made the ditch and a false mure.' The first he certainly did, but if the latter is his work, he produced the earliest example of a concentric castle in the British Isles. Nearly in the middle of the north side is a large projecting spur about 40 feet in width and 120 feet in length, which was probably a barbican, in front of a postern leading to the outer defences. Its north end was cut off when the present road was made, and it is said that at this point was an archway, but nothing now remains except a few fragments of broken walls. In addition to this spur there appear to have been two large barbicans, the one covering the gatehouse and the other at the north-east angle of the east front.

The gatehouse is of the original work, it is a rectangular block, 35 ft. by 30 ft., and projects 20 ft. beyond the face of the curtain. The entrance passage is 11 ft. wide, between two solid walls 8 ft. in thickness; it has a segmental arch at either end, to take the outer walls, and there is a rebate for a door half way between the outer walls, but its arch has gone. In the east end of the northern wall is

a small chamber for the porter, 7 ft. by 4½ ft., with a barrel vault ; lighted by a loop and entered by a segmental headed doorway only 1½ ft. wide. Corresponding to it, in the south wall, is a newel stair 5 ft. in diameter, which was entered from the courtyard by a doorway, now blocked up. There was no portcullis, but the outer protection must have been by a drawbridge over the ditch. The floors were of timber as was not uncommon in early castles. A weather mould on the south wall shows that the gatehouse was originally covered by a lean-to roof, with the side walls projecting towards the court as turrets. There was an original storey over the gate and a second over the western half, these rooms had fireplaces in the north wall and the wall openings of the flues remain on the outside, which in later days were carried up as ordinary chimneys. Probably in king John's reign the eastern wall was carried up and two complete storeys were formed above. All these rooms were altered in Raleigh's time, by the insertion of mullioned windows.

The main group of buildings, in the bailey, surrounded a small court. The hall occupied the south side and had a basement, but nothing remains but its west end against the keep, where there are the toothings for the side walls, a stringcourse of chevrons over the dais, and the weathering of the roof.

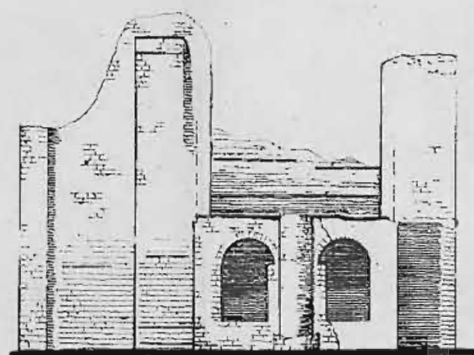
The keep is rectangular on plan, 37 ft. by 23 ft., with walls about 9 ft. in thickness and on the west side is a projecting building, 12 ft. by 11 ft. Shortly after the erection of the castle the south end of the keep was altered and lengthened some 10 ft., but this addition had walls now only 4 ft. in thickness. The ground floor of the keep is covered by two barrel vaults and the addition by an unribbed vault of two bays resting upon a circular column with scalloped capital. There is no visible access to the keep or the western building, on the ground floor. The first floor is a large hall of which the side walls remain to about 50 ft. from the ground. There is a fireplace at the north end and another in the west wall of the added part ; a passage leads down to the western chamber, off which is the beginning of a wall passage going southward. There is no visible means of access to this floor, but it is possible that the usual forebuilding containing the staircase was the part added on the south side.

The range northward of the keep had the ground floor covered with a waggon-vault and there is a staircase at its south end cut out of the wall of the keep. The north end and east walls are destroyed.

On the north side of the court is a range of building, 68 ft. by 20 ft., of which the ground floor was vaulted, the eastern part in three unribbed bays and the western part with a barrel. Over the former was the chapel, of which the north and east walls remain. In the north wall is an original window, richly decorated with chevrons ; part of the east window remains and there are indications of wall-panelling beneath it on the inside. Along the south wall are said to be remains of wall panelling of interlacing arches, of which one is pierced for a window, and at their base is a weather moulding and a row of joist holes beneath, showing that there was formerly

SHERBORNE CASTLE, DORSET: THE KEEP

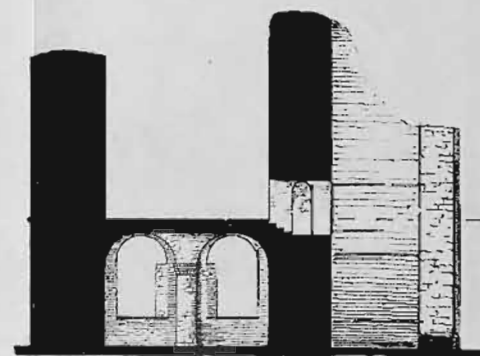
■ CIRCA.1120. ▨ CIRCA.1160. ▩ PARTS DESTROYED OR BROKEN THROUGH.



SOUTH ELEVATION



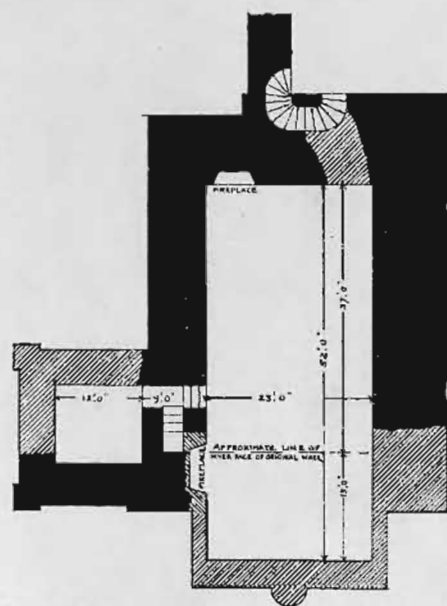
SECTION ON A.B.



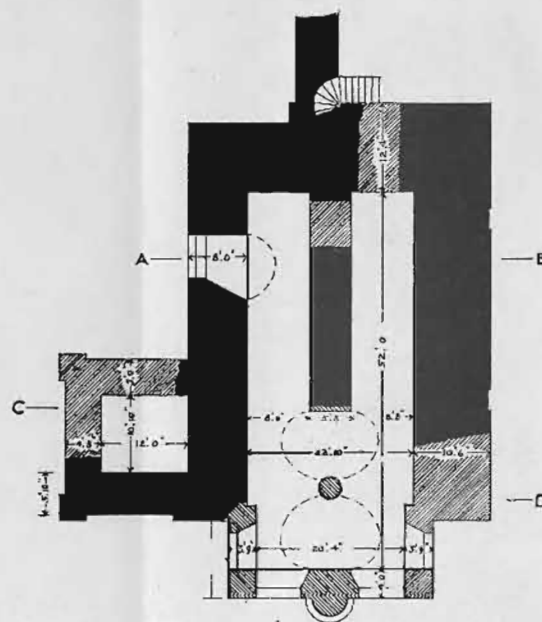
SECTION ON C.D. Looking South.



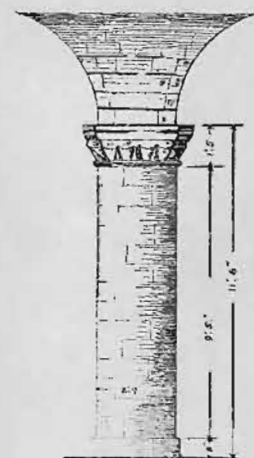
SECTION THREE.
STAIRWAY
LOOKING WEST



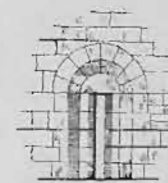
PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR



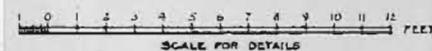
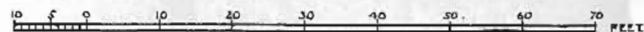
PLAN OF GROUND FLOOR

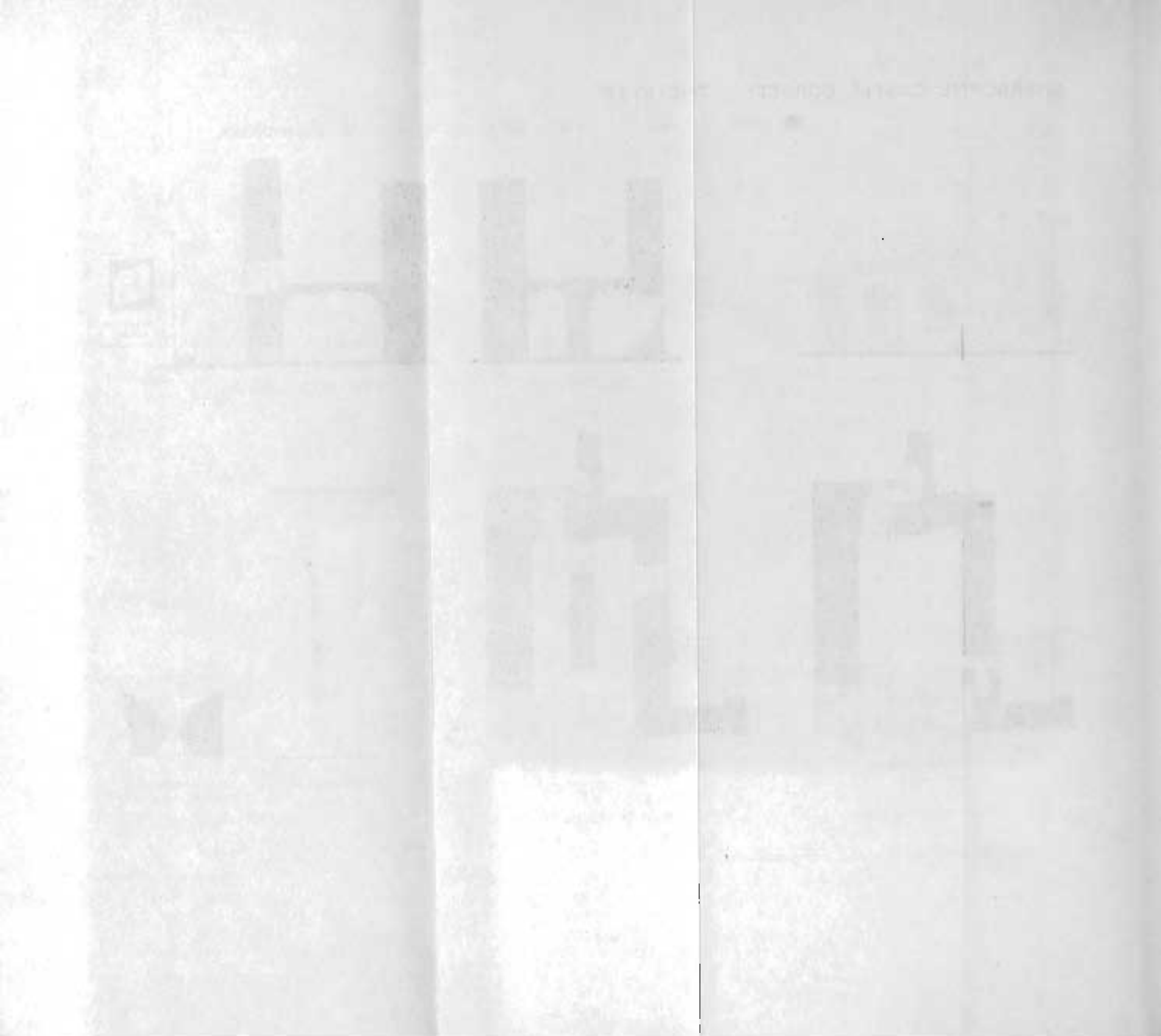


DETAILS OF PILLAR



DETAILS OF WINDOW AT E.
ON PLAN OF CASTLE.





a lean-to roof over a pentise along this side of the court, but the whole is so covered with ivy that these features are not evident.

Covering the east side of the court is a narrow range but the south end is destroyed. It also was vaulted on the ground floor, in the west wall are two square headed loops within semicircular arches, and at the north end, adjoining the chapel, is a staircase to the first floor.

This group of buildings is an exceedingly interesting example of a large house of the twelfth century, and it is hoped that excavation will shortly reveal the complete plan.

The members then proceeded to the Hospital of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist (Fig. 3), where they were addressed by Mr. Walter H. Godfrey, F.S.A.

This institution seems always to have been an almshouse (*domus elemosinarum*), and was re-founded by licence of king Henry VI (1437), the Foundation Deed, dated 10th Jan., 1437-8, being in English and containing the regulations of the hospital. The earlier hospital can be traced back as far as 1406, and among the first benefactions are those of Elizabeth Latymer in 1410. The town of Sherborne evidently interested itself in the re-constitution of the almshouse, for there is a list of subscriptions received from the townspeople in 1437 by Richard Rochell, master of the almshouse, which is virtually a directory of the inhabitants of Sherborne at the time, but the principal benefactors were Bishop Robert Nevill, Sir Humphrey Stafford, Margaret Gough, John Fauntleroy and others who were to be commemorated daily in the hospital services. The foundation was a brotherhood of 20, who annually elected one of their number to serve as master for a term of 12 months. They had a common seal and formed the governing body, their only privilege being a weekly pension of 20d. if, on becoming feeble and aged, they fell into poverty. The inmates of the almshouse were 12 poor and feeble men and 4 women of like condition. The almspeople elected from their number a prior to superintend the house. There was also a chaplain and a housewife, the duties of the latter being to make the beds, cook and wash for the inmates.

The present building was completed in 1448, and is a valuable example of a two-storey infirmary-hall, with a chapel at the east end communicating with both floors. It is uncertain exactly how the original accommodation was arranged. The principal entrance is at the east end of the south wall of the hall, and the door is flanked by two niches, evidently intended for statues of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist. The chapel is separated from the hall by a stone arch and from the lower hall by a contemporary oak screen. The position of the small windows suggests that the brethren's cubicles were originally ranged on each side of the hall westwards of the entrance, with a kitchen or dining-hall at the west end. The hall is now divided into two parts by an oak screen, the lower part of which retains an original cubicle division. The upper

THE
HOSPITAL
OF
ST. JOHN

hall, which opened also into the chapel and was protected by a balustrade, contained, no doubt, the women's cubicles, and the housewife's room, which is shewn on the plan with 2-light windows at the west end. An engraving of *c.* 1800 shows four chimney stacks on the south wall and the original bell turret, which has been superseded by a modern one of quite different type.

The painted glass in the south window of the chapel was described by Mr. Rushforth. It dates probably from the completion of the chapel in 1442,¹ was formerly in a disordered and

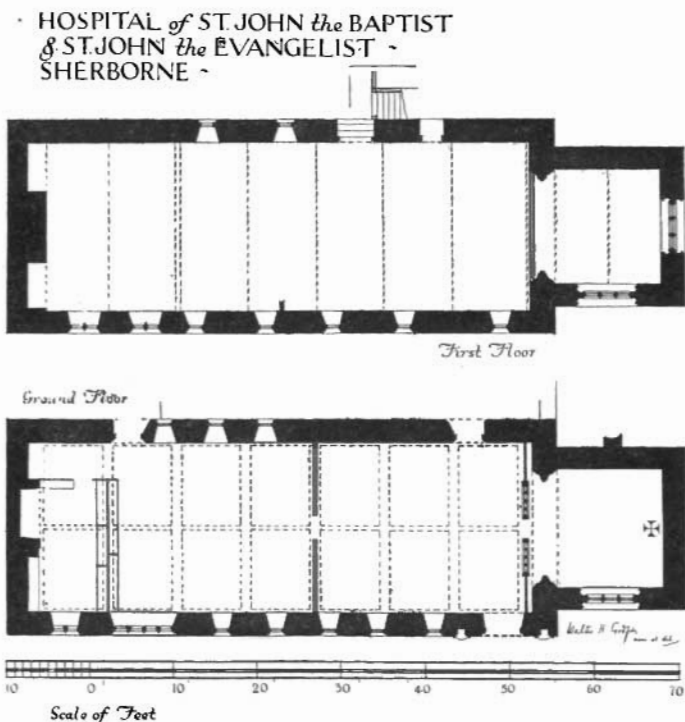


FIG. 3

fragmentary state, but was judiciously restored by Mr. Horace Wilkinson in 1926. The three lights have full-length figures on decorated quarry backgrounds; in the centre, the Virgin and Child (the head of the latter, and the lower half of Mary's, are new); on the left, John the Baptist (red mantle over pink camel's skin) pointing to the Lamb on the book which he holds; on the right St. John the Evangelist (head new) with palm and dragon-cup, in a red mantle over pale blue garment. Below the Madonna a shield combining several of the instruments of the Passion has been set

¹ See Canon Mayo's *Historic Guide* (Oxford, 1926), p. 65.

in a wreath of foliage; various fragments have been collected in two roundels on either side, and a bit of lettering—apparently (*parentu(m)*)—may have come from the usual request for prayer for the donor and his relations. In the tracery openings are the symbols of the Evangelists, the Agnus Dei, and the Sacred Monogram.

The hall contains the old furniture and pewter. The most remarkable possession of the almshouse is the fine medieval triptych (possibly Flemish) on which are depicted the following miracles:—the raising of Lazarus (centre), casting out of the devil from the dumb man, with the resotration of sight to the blind man as inset (right), the calling to life of the widow's son at the gate of Nain and the raising of the daughter of Jairus as inset (left). The backs of the leaves show figures of St. Paul, St. James the Greater, St. Thomas and St. Peter.

An illustrated account of the almshouse, by Canon Mayo, that includes the Foundation Deed, is published by the Oxford University Press.

After lunch, Sherborne Abbey (Pl. ix) was visited under the guidance of Mr. Brakspear, to whom the Institute is indebted for the following account.

On the death of bishop Hedda in 705 the diocese of the west Saxons was divided by king Ine. He appointed Aldhelm, his kinsman and abbot of Malmesbury, the first bishop of Sherborne and he fixed his see at Sherborne, where possibly there was a Christian settlement. In 1058 the dioceses of Sherborne and Wiltshire were united by king Edward the Confessor under bishop Herman and after a vain attempt to remove the see to Malmesbury, it was fixed, after the Synod of London in 1075, at Old Sarum.

The monastery of Sherborne is said to have been founded by king Ethelred in 870, but there were canons here in the time of king Ine, and these were changed for regular monks by bishop Wlsin in 998.

The Saxon cathedral seems to have been partly under the west end of the nave of the present church and perhaps extended further to the west. At the end of the present north aisle is an archway of Saxon work, of about the tenth century, and it is stated that walls with a plinth were found about 25 ft. apart, running westward of the present west end which may have been part of the Saxon cathedral.

It has been claimed that bishop Roger of Sarum built the Norman church and in this case the claim has a distinct foundation. In the first place he separated the convent from the bishopric and the head was made an abbot; he conveyed the nine manors of Domesday, which belonged to the bishopric, to the abbot and convent, dividing, however, the manor of Sherborne itself of which he retained half; he reduced the Saxon abbey of Horton to a priory and made it subservient to Sherborne. As he took so much trouble over the status and endowment of the abbey it is more than probable that he

began the new church ; this is strengthened by the fact that its character is like that of the castle and that the plan is unusual for the period, but approximates to the cathedral of Old Sarum which he certainly enlarged.

The Norman church consisted of a presbytery of four bays with aisles, transepts with square eastern chapels, a nave of five bays with aisles and a south porch. There was a lantern over the crossing, and the quire was beneath it. Of this work remain, the lower courses of the easternmost pilaster buttresses, part of the north wall of the aisle, the crossing with part of the lantern, the south transept with part of the eastern chapel, the north transept with its eastern chapel and the wall of the north aisle of the nave. The west end of the nave and the south porch were built later in continuation of the original scheme. The height of the arcades, triforium and clerestory of the nave are indicated by the string-courses remaining next the crossing. At the west end of the south aisle is a Norman arch which must have been a means of communication with a building further to the west which was possibly a transept of the Saxon cathedral.

In the thirteenth century an ambulatory aisle was added across the east end of the presbytery and a large Lady chapel, apparently of three bays, was erected to the east, of which the western arch and one bay remain. Another chapel was added on the north side of the quire, eastward of the transept chapel.

Late in the fourteenth century the usual effort to eject the laity from the monastic church was made and a new church was erected to the west of the abbey church. This consisted of a nave of five bays with aisles ; a western tower which was flanked by a continuation of the aisles ; and a shallow chapel on either side, projecting beyond the aisles, opposite the first bay. The eastern bay formed an ambulatory aisle and had a flat roof but the rest of the church had a clerestory as is shown by the springer of a flying buttress against the western range. There were bells in the western tower. This church was hallowed in honour of Allhallows.

About 1430 the monks began to remodel their presbytery, they divided the side walls into three bays and did away with the eastern arch of the crossing, intending to carry the vaulting without a break under the tower as had been done at Gloucester. This work was not finished in 1445, but was covered with a temporary roof that was thatched.

Then arose a quarrel between the laity and the monks. The parishioners claimed the rite of baptism and set up a font in Allhallows to which the convent objected. An inquisition was appointed by the bishop and it was ordered that the parishioners must use the font in the nave of the monastic church as in times past. The parishioners defied the ruling and defaced the font in the abbey church, after which the calamity occurred which is so aptly described by Leland as follows :—

The body of the Abbay Chirch, dedicate to Our Lady,
servid ontill a hunderithe yeres syns for the chife parochie

chirche of the town. This was the cause of the abolition of the paroch chirch there: the monks and the townes menne felle at variaunce bycause the townes menne tooke privilege to use the sacrament of baptisme in the chapelle of Alhalows, whereupon one Walter Gallor a stout bocher dwelling in Shirburne defaced clene the font stone, and aftyr the variaunce growing to a playne sedition, and the townes menne by the mene of an erle of Huntendeene lying in those quarters and taking the townes mennes part, and the bishope of Saresbyri the monks part; a prest of Alhalois shot a shaft with fier into the toppe of that part of St. Mary Chirch that divided the est part that the monks usyd from that the townes menne usyd; and this partition chancing at that tyme to be thakked in, the roffe was set a fier, and consequently al the hole chirch, the lede and bells meltid, was defaced.

The damage done to the church by the fire is corroborated by a licence dated 1st March, 1445-6 to the abbot and convent to acquire lands in mortmain worth £10 by the year to repair the damage caused by a sudden fire which lately consumed and devastated the quire and tower of the monastery and destroyed the bells hanging there.

Leland gives some further details about the church:

Then (after the fire) Bradeford, abbate of Shirburne (1436-1459) persecuted this injurie and the townes men were forced to contribute to the re-edifying of this chirch. But after this time Alhalowes chirch and not St. Maries was usyd for the paroche Chirche. All the est part of St. Mary chirch was reedyfied yn abbate Bradefords tyme, saving a chapelle of Our Lady, an old pece of worke that the fier came not to by reason that it was of an elder building.

There were of ancient time buried two Kinges sonnes to Ethelwophe King of West Saxons yn a place behinde the highe altare of St. Marie chirche but there be no tombes no writing of them sene.

A nobleman caullid Phillip Fitzpayne was buryid and his wife with him under an arch on the north side of the presbyterie. This tombe was of late defacyd.

Peter Ramesunne, next abbate saving one to Bradeford (1475-1505) building . . . (the nave) *a fundamentis* at the west part of St. Marie chirche. The porche of the south side of the body of St. Marie chirche ys an ancient pece of worke and was not defaced with fyre bycause it stode with a far lower rofe than the body of the church did.

Ramesunne, abbate sette a chapel caullid Our Lady of Bow hard to the south side of the old Lady chapelle.

These statements are borne out by the evidence of the building itself but the chapel of Our Lady of Bow has been destroyed as it projected eastward of the ambulatory aisle, which is of the earlier work before the fire.

The abbey was surrendered on the 18th March, 1539, by the abbot, John Barnstaple, and sixteen monks, when the value of the house was £814 17s. 3½d. exclusive of the cells of Horton and Kidwelly. On the 4th January, 1540, the site of the abbey with the demesne lands in Sherborne and the manors of Wyke, Bradford and Creech was demised to Sir John Horsey of Clifton Maybank for the sum of £1,242 3s. 9d.

Owing presumably to the parish church of Allhallows being in a decayed condition the parishioners bought the abbey church of Horsey as recorded in the parish register.

The ffest of the Anun'cacon of Our Ladie beinge the Shere Thursday in Cena Domini, the yeare of Our Lord 1540 and the 31 of our Sovereigne Lord King Henry the VIII, the monks being expelled and the house suppressed by the Kinges Auctorite, Master John Horsey, Kt., Councillor to the s^d Kinges grace, bought the s^d suppressed House to him sceulf and to his heyres in ffee for ever, and then the s^d Master Horsey Kt. sold the s^d Church and the ground to the Vicar and parish of Sherborne for one C markes to them and their successors for ever and the s^d Vicar and parish toke possession on the same daye and year above said P^r me D. Joh'em Chetmyll, Vic.

The church of Allhallows was thereupon abandoned, and doubtless shortly fell into ruin and was gradually removed except the lower part of the north wall which was retained as a boundary of the churchyard.

In 1925, as Mr. Rushforth pointed out, some portions of fifteenth-century glass were set in the windows of St. Katharine's Chapel. Among them are figures of prophets with their names on scrolls: Aggeus, Malachia[s], Osie, Abacus, Sophonias. In the north aisle of the choir is the upper part of the effigy of Abbot Clement (d. 1160-5), of great value as a closely dated twelfth-century monument (*Arch. Journ.* xiii, 288).

The cloister was on the north side of the nave of the abbey church and was about 80 ft. square, but the north side is slightly out of line with the rest. It was surrounded with alleys which Leland says were rebuilt by Abbot Firth (1349-1371). 'This abbate was not very long before Bradefords tyme.' Each alley was of eight bays covered with lierne vaulting, supported upon moulded shafts, which remain against the church and western range.

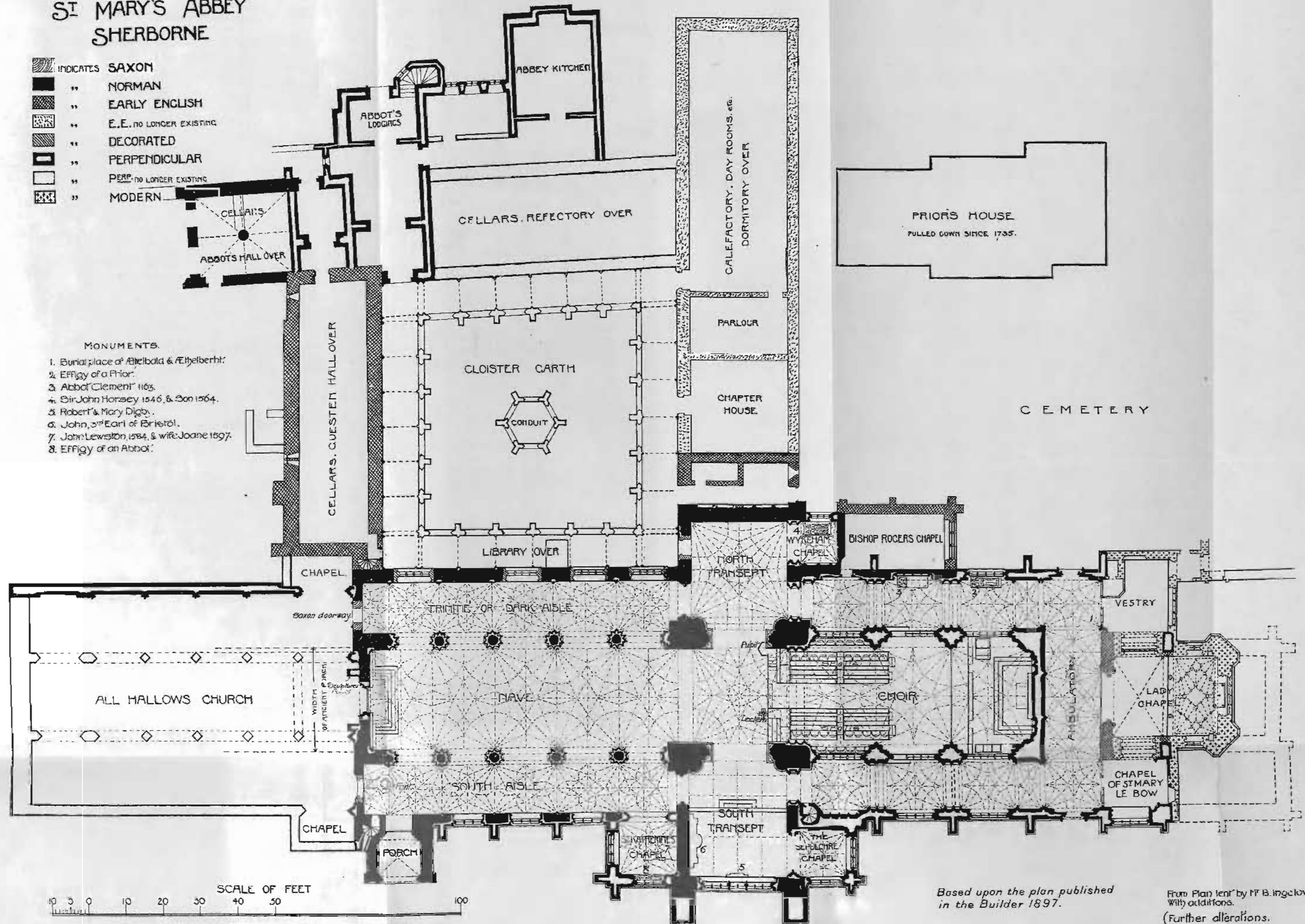
THE MONASTIC BUILDINGS
'Myer, the last abbate of Shirburne saving one (1505-1535) made the fair castel over the conduit in the cloister and the spouts of it.' This interesting building was obviously the cloister lavatory opposite the frater door and not, as generally shown, in the middle of the cloister. (In this respect, the annexed plan (Pl. ix) is wrong.) The spouts were the metal taps for the monks to wash at, thus at Durham:

ST MARY'S ABBEY SHERBORNE

- INDICATES SAXON
 " NORMAN
 " EARLY ENGLISH
 " E.E. NO LONGER EXISTING
 " DECORATED
 " PERPENDICULAR
 " PERP. NO LONGER EXISTING
 " MODERN

MONUMENTS.

1. Burial place of Æthelbald & Æthelberht.
2. Effigy of a Prior.
3. Abbot Clement 1163.
4. Sir John Horsey 1546, & Son 1564.
5. Robert & Mary Digby.
6. John, 3rd Earl of Bristol.
7. John Lewston, 1584, & wife Joane 1597.
8. Effigy of an Abbot.



CORRECTION: The conduit should adjoin the northern alley of the cloister

Based upon the plan published
in the Builder 1897.

From Plan lent by Mr B. Ingelow
with additions.
(Further alterations.
June 1930)

ST. MARY'S ABBEY
SHROPSHIRE

CHURCH	1
CHANCEL	2
TRANSSEPT	3
TOUR	4
WESTWING	5
EASTWING	6
WALL	7
ROOF	8
CELLAR	9
BASEMENT	10
CELLAR	11
BASEMENT	12

The church is a fine example of the Perpendicular style, and is one of the best preserved in the county. It was built by the monks of the abbey, and is a fine example of the Perpendicular style. The church is a fine example of the Perpendicular style, and is one of the best preserved in the county. It was built by the monks of the abbey, and is a fine example of the Perpendicular style.

ST. MARY'S ABBEY

Within ye cloyster garth over against ye frater house dour was a fair laver or counditt for ye mounckes to wash ther handes and faces at, being maid in forme Round covered with lead and all of marble saving ye uttermost walls. Within ye which walls you may walke rownd about ye laver of marble having many little Cundittes or spoutes of brass with xxiiij Cockes of brass Rownd about yt.

The Sherborne lavatory was taken down and re-erected in 'the parade'; it is hexagonal on plan with traceried windows on five sides and the archway, which originally opened from the cloister, on the fifth side; it has buttresses at the angles and is vaulted.

The east side of the cloister was covered by a long range of buildings, of which the roof-weathering shows upon the transept gable and the foundations are said to have been traced but no reliable survey of them is known. The range contained on the ground floor, a passage next the church, the chapter-house and a long subvault in which was the warming-house; on the first floor was the great dorter of the monks. The whole has been destroyed except the passage next the church in which the original wall panelling remains on its south side, and on the first floor is one of the windows of the cells in the dorter. The north wall of the passage was the south wall of the chapter-house, which seems to have been rebuilt in the thirteenth century. Leland says that

The chapitre house is ancient and yn the volte of it be paynted the images of bishops that had their sete at Shirburn.

The north side of the cloister was formed by the frater, which has been destroyed, but there is a range of building in line with it to the west which retains part of a Norman subvault with square ribs supported by a cylindrical column; and the floor above retains a roof of the fifteenth century, which is now included in that of the school chapel. On the north side of the frater is a group of buildings of the fifteenth century which include the convent kitchen and an entry to the cloister, but these have been much interfered with and are now studies.

On the west side of the cloister is a range of building, the upper floor of which retains its roof of the fifteenth century. It was the Abbot's hall and at the south end were his lodgings, in connexion with which, over the three western bays of the south walk of the cloister, was his chapel, of which the piscina remains in the wall of the church. This range is part of the school and the upper floor is the library.

Eastward of the cloister was apparently the infirmary, part of which was converted into a house called the Priory, on account of it having included the prior's lodging. The house was bought by the town about 1737 and made into a workhouse, which remained until 1748, when the premises were bought by the school, and pulled down ten years later.

North of the abbey, the old barn partly remains incorporated in a house, still called 'the Abbey Grange.'

The great gate seems to have been near the almshouses but there was a cemetery gate, of which a fragment remains to the south-east of the church, of which Leland says:

There is an old arch of a gate at the est southeast end of St. Mary chirche, as a token that of old tyme the close of Chanons or monks was enwalled about.

The briefest account of Sherborne cannot be complete without a short notice of the famous school. It has been proved (*Arch. Journ.*

SHERBORNE
SCHOOL lv, 1) that the school was in existence as an institution, independent of the abbey, long before its re-foundation by king Edward VI. Stephen Harding, the founder of the Cistercian order, is claimed as a pupil; there was a master, Thomas Copeland, in 1437, who contributed to the almshouses; in the valor (1535) the abbey paid £5 2s. 8d. for the maintenance of three scholars in the grammar-school of Sherborne of the foundation of Alfric Thornecombe. There is no entry in the valor for payments of the schoolmaster, but a rent of 4d. a year was received for the school; so that it is obvious it was not a school in connexion with the abbey.

The present school was refounded by king Edward VI on the 13th May, 1550, it was endowed with lands of dissolved chantries in the churches of Martock, Gillingham, Lychett-Matravers and Iminster and the free chapel of Thornton in Marnhull. The school was to have a master and usher and be managed by a board of Governors.

The old school house, in monastic days, was probably where the later stood, to the north of the Lady chapel, as otherwise it is difficult to understand why the new school was erected upon such a contracted and inconvenient site. The land, occupied by the old school, passed with the abbey to Sir John Horsey, who received the 4d. rent. In 1555 he demised to the new governors, by a 99 years' lease, the school house, Plumb house garden and school barton, and in 1605 this was confirmed by a grant from Sir Raufe Horsey of the same property to the governors for 100 years.

In 1559 the Master and brethren of the almshouse conveyed to the Governors in fee for ever.

All that parte and parcelle of two chapells some tyme called oure Lady Chapells as they be now standing sett adjoynyng and fixxed unto the Easte ende of the p'isshe Church of Shyrborne fforesaide. And also all that parte and South end of the howse comenly called the dorter both tymber and stones as it nowe standithe and adjoynethe to the northe side of the saide Churche thatt is to saye from the Chapterhouse dore unto the said north side on the west syde of the saide dorter and on the easte parte of the said dorter all that buyldyng and stonewurk ffrom and betwyne the east wyndowe of the saide Chapyter house and the said p'isshe churche.

After this the school house was possibly rebuilt and the master's house was formed out of the western part of the Lady chapels, of

which the picturesque southern gable remains with the interesting series of arms and initials of benefactors to the school. The school was again rebuilt in 1670 and remains as the dining-hall of the present school house.

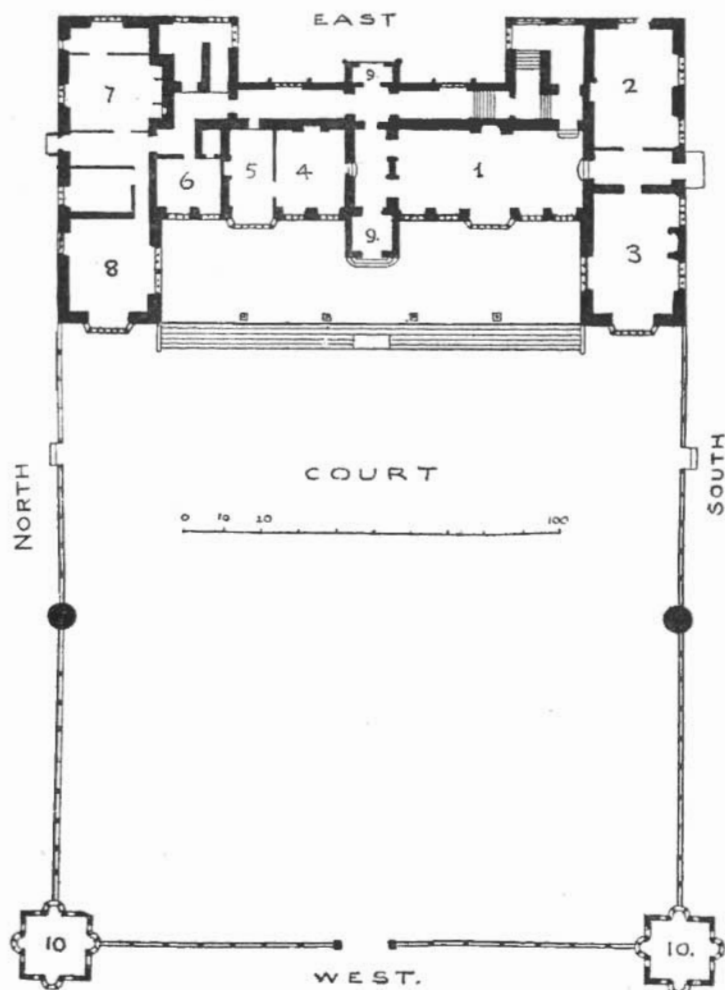


FIG. 4. PLAN OF MONTACUTE HOUSE
(From J. A. Gotch, *Architecture of the Renaissance in England*)

Small additions were made in land and buildings at various times, but the great extension did not occur until 1851 when Edward, earl of Digby, gave the Governors the site of the abbey cloister with the remaining buildings and the land upon which the present great court is built.

At 5 o'clock the party arrived at Montacute House (Fig. 4), which they visited by kind permission of the Rt. Hon. Lord Waring and Mr. H. Cannon. Mr. Godfrey delivered an address, of which the following is an abstract.

Montacute House was built in 1580 by Sir Edward Phelips, Master of the Rolls and Speaker of the House of Commons, and is one of the most perfect Elizabethan houses in the country. The original plan, of H form, comprised a central block with two wings, and a central porch on each side. In 1760 a corridor was formed on the entrance (west) front, by placing here a two-storey screen and porch from Clifton Maybank (Dorset), a beautiful work of c. 1500.

MONT.
ACUTE
HOUSE

The external elevations of Montacute are divided into three storeys by moulded string-courses, the lowest having triglyphs in the frieze. The oriel window of the hall, which occupies the northern section of the main building, and the corresponding window in the southern section, rise two storeys and are crowned with a curved pediment. The main walls terminate in shaped gables and a balustraded parapet. Niches and hollowed circles adorn the east front and a series of giant figures fill the niches between the uppermost windows. The long gallery, 160 ft. in length, which extends across the house from wing to wing on the second floor, is responsible for two delightful oriel windows, set high in the north and south fronts.

Internally, the most interesting features are the hall with its screen and plaster decoration, which includes a lively version of the practice of 'riding the skimmington,' the stone staircase, and the panelling and heraldic glass in the great chamber.

The garden front has a stone terrace and a court, surrounded by a wall and balustrade with elaborate garden houses at the angles, and open stone lanterns set intermediately on the north and south. The enclosed garden to the north has a large balustraded pool.

The members then proceeded with Mr. Godfrey to the site of Montacute Priory.

William, Earl of Mortain (son of Robert, Earl of Mortain and Mathilda, daughter of Roger Montgomery, Earl of Salisbury and founder of Wenlock Priory) built a castle at Montacute.

MONT.
ACUTE
PRIORY

At the foot of the hill was an old church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, which he gave to St. Hugh, abbot of Cluny, with certain endowments. A priory was established here in 1102, with monks from Cluny, and this house was directly dependent on Cluny, as were the three other daughter houses of Lewes, Lenton and Thetford. Four subsequent foundations were dependent on Montacute, namely Carswell, East Holme, Malpas and St. Cadix. In 1407 the priory paid to the king 300 marks for denization. The value at the Suppression was £456.

The surviving remains consist of the great gatehouse and an adjoining range of buildings erected by prior Thomas Chard (1514-32). His initials occur on the parapet of the oriel window

above the outer arch of the gate. The building is finished with an embattled parapet with panelled and carved merlons. The site of the main priory-buildings lay to the south of the parish churchyard, which has now been extended over part of the site of the priory church.

On the return journey to Bath, the party stopped at Martock Church, of which Mr. Godfrey gives the following notes :—

The church of All Saints possesses a fine aisled nave and west tower of late fifteenth-century date, and a chancel of the thirteenth century with later north and south chapels. The MARTOCK rectory belonged to the Treasurer of Wells Cathedral. CHURCH When the nave was rebuilt the old chancel with its group of fine lancets was retained. The finest feature is the roof which is of tie-beam construction and is richly carved. The beams have angels bearing shields in the centre, and pierced tracery above each side of the king post. Intermediate posts framed into the collars terminate in carved pendants. The slopes of the roof are richly panelled. One of the shields from the roof bears the date 1513. Elaborate canopied niches are arranged between the windows and retain painted figures of the apostles, probably of the seventeenth century.

The old Rectory, with a fine fourteenth-century hall, was visited, and the members had tea in the Church House, which has served successively as Court House and Grammar School (founded 1661).

At 9 p.m., the Very Rev. the Prior of Downside LECTURE (Dom Ethelbert Horne, F.S.A.) gave a lecture on 'The History and Traditions of Glastonbury Abbey,' in the Grand Pump Room Hotel.

Thursday, 17th July

At 10 a.m. the party reached Glastonbury Abbey (Pl. x, and Fig. 6), and, in the absence (through illness) of Mr. Clapham, were addressed by Mr. C. R. Peers, President of the Society of Antiquaries.

The abbey of Glastonbury has a longer history than any religious house in England and, though its foundation by St. Joseph of Arimathea and his companions may be dismissed as a late legend, its origin goes far back into pre-Saxon times. The timber-church of this early Celtic GLASTON- monastery, called the Vetusta Ecclesia, survived until BURY a great fire of 1184 and after that event the existing chapel of ABBEY St. Mary was built, of the same dimensions and on the same site. To the Vetusta Ecclesia was added, successively, a series of other buildings—a chapel attributed to twelve anchorites, who are said to have come from the north early in the fifth century—a chapel said to have been added by St. David, to form a chancel to the Vetusta Ecclesia, in the first half of the sixth century—a church built by Ine, king of Wessex (689–728), to the east of, and adjoining the Vetusta Ecclesia—and a chapel of St. John the Baptist, built by

Dunstan (abbot 940-957), to the west of the Vetusta Ecclesia. St. Dunstan also enlarged Ine's church to the east, adding a tower and chapels. The recent excavations (Fig. 6) have uncovered remains of the eastern part of Ine's church, of Dunstan's additions, of some other additions to Ine's church (of uncertain date), of a small

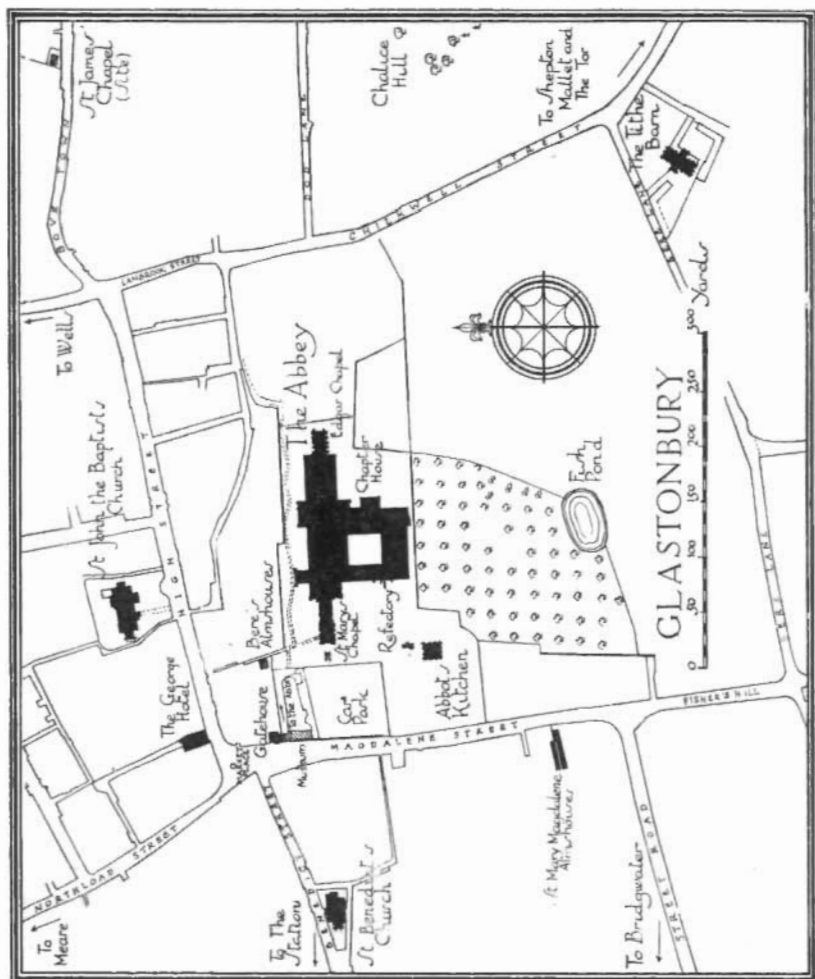






FIG. 5

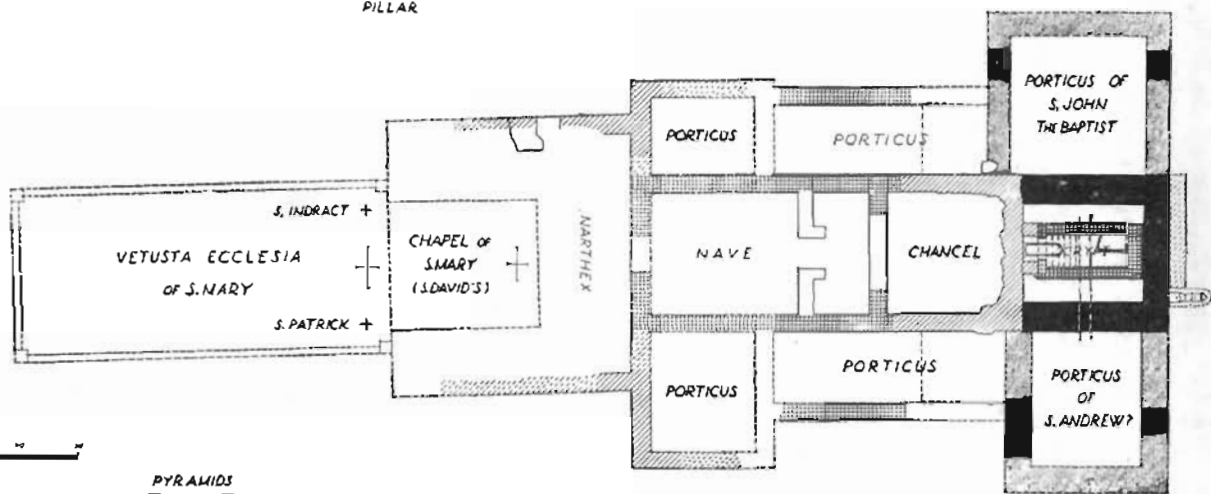
crypt under Dunstan's extension, and of Dunstan's own chapel of St. John the Baptist (*Antiq. Journ.* x, 24).

After the Conquest the first Norman abbot, Turstin, began a new church, but this, being considered too small, was pulled down and a larger building begun by his successor, Herluin. Some remains, including the west wall of this church, have been found at

GLASTONBURY ABBEY

○
PILLAR

Before Ine 
Ine c. 700 
Between 700 & 950 
Dunstan c. 950 



Scale of Feet
0 10 20 30 40

PYRAMIDS
□ □

FIG. 6

(From *The Antiquaries Journal* x, 25)

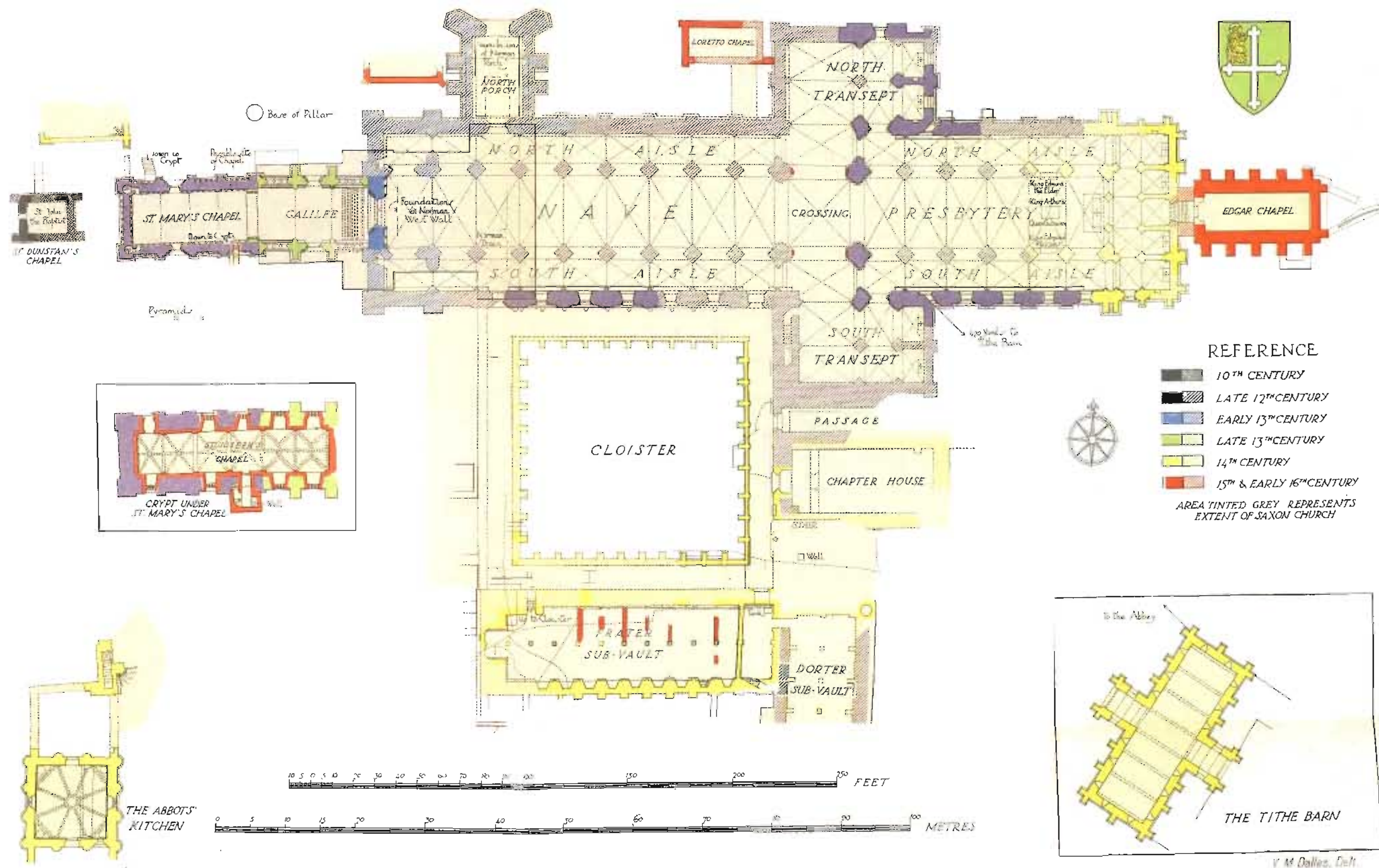
the west end of the later nave. The great fire of 1184 appears to have made a clean sweep of all these earlier buildings and a new reconstruction was begun on a vast scale. Before beginning the great church, however, the chapel of St. Mary was first undertaken and was consecrated in or about 1186. The great church, begun about that time, at first made rapid progress and had advanced to the crossing before the end of the century. The nave was completed more slowly, the west front being assignable to about 1240-50. Soon afterwards the chapel of St. Mary was joined to the great church by a building called the Galilee. Abbot Walter of Monington (1342-74) lengthened the presbytery by two bays and cased the interior of that part of the building after the manner employed at Gloucester. Abbot Richard Bere (1493-1524) built the Edgar Chapel at the extreme east end, excavated the crypt under St. Mary's Chapel and built the Loretto Chapel to the west of the north transept.

The remains of the presbytery are inconsiderable, but adjoining the eastern piers of the crossing are some remains of abbot Monington's casing. Much remains of the east side of the transept, and the curious arrangement of an eastern aisle, with chapels beyond it, should be noticed. The north and south arches of the crossing were strengthened in the early sixteenth century by strainer-arches like those at Wells, and described by Leland as like St. Andrew's crosses; slight traces of these are to be seen on the surviving piers. The remains of the nave are reduced to a fragment of the south aisle and part of the west front with the fine thirteenth-century west doorway. The foundations of the Edgar Chapel (early sixteenth century) are to be seen to the east of the great church and here was buried king Edgar. King Arthur's tomb was in the middle of the presbytery before the high altar, with the tombs of Edward the Elder to the north and Edmund Ironsides to the south.

The Lady chapel, to the west of the great church, is the best-preserved portion of the building and is a rich example of late Romanesque. The north doorway is carved with scenes from the Annunciation to the flight into Egypt; the south doorway is incomplete and has only the creation of Eve and the Fall. The early sixteenth-century crypt under the Lady chapel and part of the thirteenth-century Galilee contained an altar of St. Joseph of Arimathea. North-east of the chapel is the base of a pillar set up to mark the line of division between the *Vetusta Ecclesia* and St. David's Chapel. On the opposite side of the chapel stood two 'pyramids,' or tall cross-shafts, probably set up about 700; between them were found, about 1190, the reputed bodies of king Arthur and his queen.

Of the monastic buildings, the cloister has been partly excavated, as has the chapter-house and dorter-range to the east of it and the frater-range to the south. Of the latter the remains of the undercroft are still uncovered. The only buildings actually standing, however, are the abbot's kitchen, a mid fourteenth-century square structure with an octagonal stone roof and central lantern, the fifteenth-century great gatehouse and porter's lodge, and a fine late

GLASTONBURY ABBEY



ST JOHN THE BAPTIST GLASTONBURY

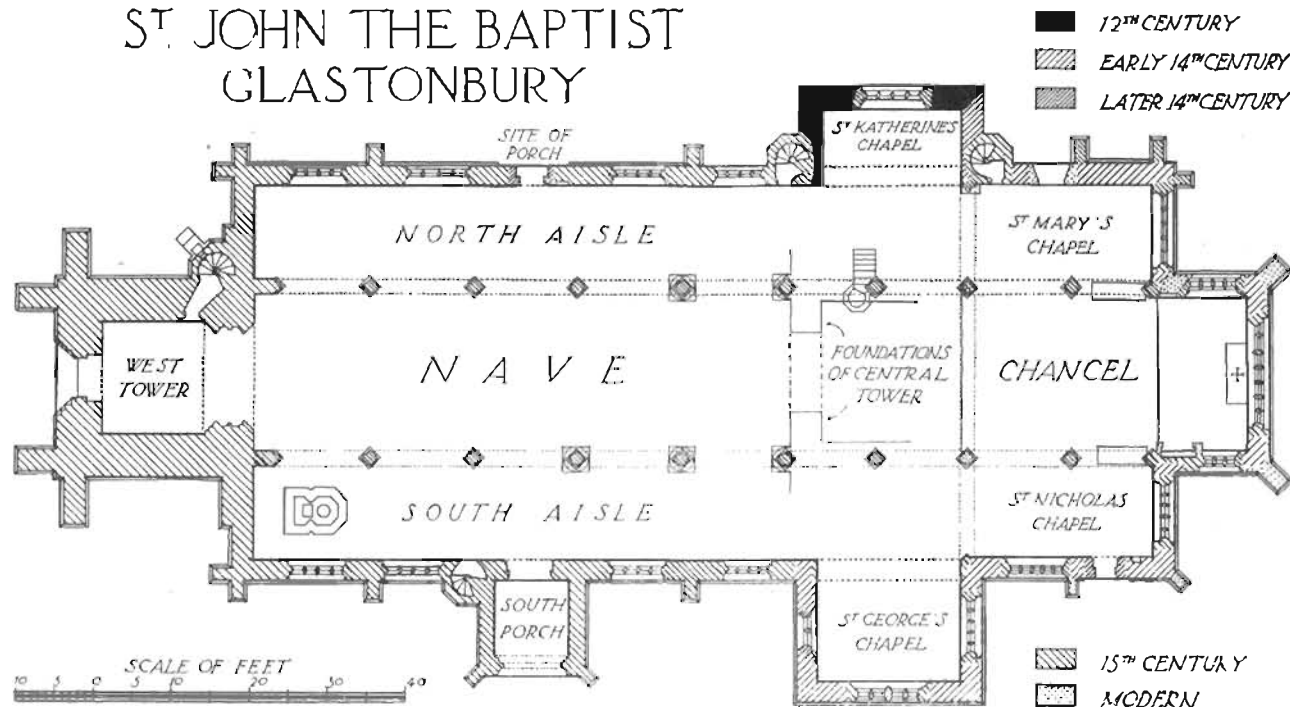


FIG. 7

fourteenth-century barn, to the south-east of the site, built of stone and with carvings of the evangelistic beasts.

In the gatehouse and abbot's kitchen is a collection of carved stones and other relics from the abbey, including a good thirteenth-century effigy of an abbot, a twelfth-century headstone, a number of pre-Conquest carvings, a series of beautifully carved fragments in blue lias of mid twelfth-century date and a large collection of tiles, including some early sixteenth-century examples in faience, thought to be of Spanish origin.

In addition to the remains of the abbey, Glastonbury contains two medieval churches (of St. John the Baptist and St. Benedict), two hospitals (of Abbot Bere and St. Mary Magdalene, and two important medieval secular buildings (the George Inn and the Tribunal). Several of these buildings were visited by the party, under the guidance of Mr. Godfrey.

St. John's Church (Fig. 7), sometimes called St. John's Northbin, has remains of a late twelfth- or early thirteenth-century cruciform building with a central tower. Parts of the north transept (St. Katherine's Chapel) are of this date, and the nave and chancel walls may still incorporate part of the same work. In 1857 the foundations of the west arch of the central tower and some of the bases of the nave arcades were uncovered. Some reconstruction took place in the fourteenth century when the south transept (St. George's Chapel) was rebuilt and probably also the chancel chapels of St. Mary and St. Nicholas and the nave aisles. There is documentary evidence of the chapel of St. Mary in 1321, St. Nicholas in 1366 and St. George in 1418. About 1465, the church was damaged by the fall of parts of the tower; this was probably the central tower, as the sedilia were broken and required repair. The general reconstruction of the church is ascribed to Abbot Selwood (1456-1493) and Leland states that Richard Atwell (died c. 1472) built much here. This reconstruction consisted of the whole of the arcades and clearstorey, the erection of a new west tower and the rebuilding of much of the aisles. The nave-arcades were rebuilt before the removal of the central tower and subsequently extended eastwards. The embattled parapets at the east and west ends of the church were being completed in 1485. The two side windows of the sanctuary contain a quantity of ancient glass collected from the east and other windows. An archbishop probably represents St. Dunstan, but the most curious panel has the shield of Joseph of Arimathea: argent goutty a cross raguly vert between two gold cruets. The drops of blood are white like the field, for at that date, before the use of enamels, the only way of representing drops of red blood would have been to cut them out and insert them separately, a difficult operation. In the same way, in Crucifixions the drops of blood from the wounds of Christ are drawn in white and black. The white drops here seem to have given rise to the idea that the two cruets brought by Joseph to Glastonbury contained the sweat, not the blood of Jesus, which was the regular form of the legend. In the church is a funeral pall,

made up of medieval vestments, a chest (bought 1421) with the arms of St. George, Courtenay and Montacute, and the churchwardens possess a medieval seal. There are altar tombs of Richard Atwell and Joan his wife, and (in St. George's Chapel) John Cammell.

CHURCH OF ST. BENEDICT The Church of St. Benedict is a smaller and simpler building largely rebuilt by Abbot Bere early in the sixteenth century, and his initials or badge are to be seen on the north porch and the west tower.

ABBOT BERE'S HOSPITAL A hospital existed on the present site just outside the abbey precincts as early as 1246. It was re-founded as an almshouse for women by Abbot Bere in the sixteenth century. The hall and domestic buildings have disappeared but the chapel remains and within it is preserved the original altar, which has a recess on the south side. The dedication is not known. Some distance west of the chapel is a wall containing a stone doorway, with a panel above containing a Tudor rose beneath a crown, between two defaced animal supporters.

~ HOSPITAL of ST. MARY MAGDALENE ~ ~ GLASTONBURY ~

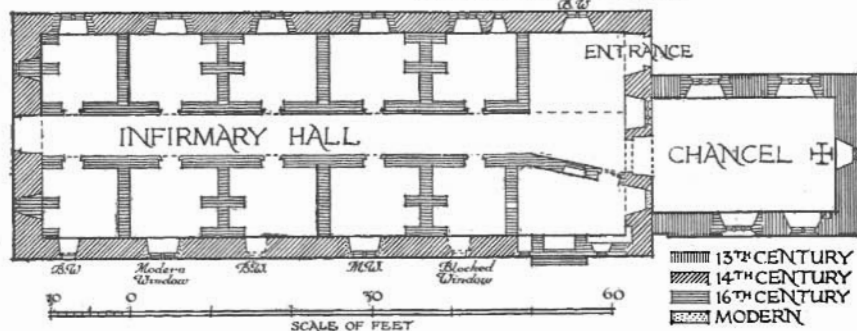


FIG. 8

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL The Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene (Fig. 8) was founded as an almshouse for men in the thirteenth century. It is of the infirmary hall and chapel type, the position of the chapel being south of the axial line of the hall to permit of an eastern entrance on the north side. The hall roof was destroyed and the cubicles were converted, apparently in the sixteenth century, into miniature cottages, the north and south rows being roofed separately, leaving the central passage open to the air. The chapel is, no doubt, in the main, of thirteenth-century date, and retains an eastern lancet, now blocked. It was re-roofed in the fourteenth century, when the hall was reconstructed. This

roof has well-moulded beams and carved bosses, and the chapel retains a shelf piscina. The most interesting remaining feature is the fourteenth-century stone bell-turret on the eastern hall gable, with arched openings for two bells, and a trefoil-headed niche in the gable above, containing a figure of St. Mary Magdalene (?) standing on a corbel carved with a girl's head. The belfry is figured in Parker's Glossary (vol. 2, plate 33) and in Miss Clay's *Medieval Hospitals*, p. 198.

GEORGE INN GLASTONBURY

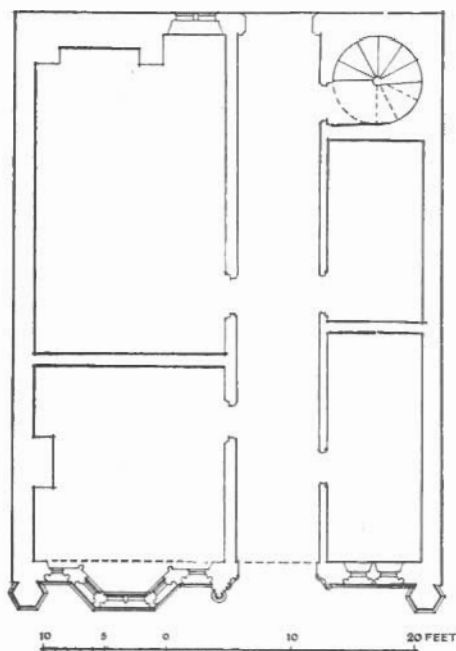


FIG. 9
(The front faces S.S.E.)

The George Inn (Fig. 9) was built by abbot Selwood, *temp.* Edward IV, and has a panelled stone front with a projecting bay and arched entrance. Over the gate are carved the arms and supporters of Edward IV, and two shields, one blank and one with the cross of St. George. There is a stone support for the inn-sign.

GEORGE INN
TRIBUNAL The Tribunal, built as the abbey court-house by Abbot Bere, has also a stone front with a large window of eight lights.

To the east of the town rises Glastonbury Tor, a conical hill crowned by the fifteenth-century tower of a former chapel. It was here that Richard Whiting, the last abbot, was executed in 1539. To the south-west of the town, on the road to Street, is the rebuilt Pont Perlous, a perilous bridge, where, according to Leland, Arthur is fabled to have cast his sword away. At Beckery, to the west of the town, was a chapel of St. Bridget, the remains of which have been excavated together with those of a pre-Conquest chapel which it replaced.

The Museum contains a collection of objects found during the excavation of the Glastonbury Lake Village which, though not visited by the Institute, may be briefly described in this context.

The Glastonbury Lake Village, to the north-west of the town, was excavated in 1892-1907, and is the classic example of a prehistoric lake-village in north-western Europe. It was built probably in the second century B.C. and lasted until the first century A.D. It occupied an area of 4 to 5 acres and included about 85 circular huts built over the marsh on a foundation of brushwood, consolidated by a framework of squared and morticed timbers. The stockaded outline of the village was extremely irregular and, although there was apparently an open space in the centre, there was no attempt at any systematic lay-out or street-plan. On one side was a roughly built landing-stage, and it would appear that the only regular form of communication with the outside world was by rafts or boats, such as the 17-foot dug-out canoe found at the beginning of the excavations.

In spite of slight evidence of occasional raids, the life of the inhabitants must, for the most part, have been a peaceful one. Scarcely half-a-dozen of the hundreds of objects found could have been intended for use as weapons. On the other hand, evidences of agriculture, pastoral pursuits, weaving, metal-working, etc., were abundant; and the concentration of certain types of relics in three or four of the huts suggests that 'the inhabitants conducted their industrial operations on the principle of division of labour.'

The objects found during the excavations are preserved partly in the Taunton Castle Museum and partly in the Glastonbury Museum, which is close to the Abbey.

The Meare Lake-Village (now under excavation) lies on the peat moor about 4 miles west of Glastonbury, and on the north side of a low ridge of ground on which the village of Meare is built, and about 500 feet south of the river Brue.

The tract of land in this neighbourhood was at one time occupied by Meare Pool, a piece of water which in the early part of the sixteenth century was five miles in circumference. Its position is now represented by fertile pastures.

The Lake Village consists of two distinct groups of circular mounds, separated by a level piece of ground about 150 yards in width. The site covers parts of seven fields, and measures some 250 ft. in width north and south by 1,500 ft. in length east and west.

The western group consists of some fifty dwelling-mounds, the

highest of which is nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. above the level of the surrounding fields. The eastern group also consists of some fifty dwellings, together with the areas of ground between them. These mounds are comparatively low, and range in height from a few inches to 2 ft. at the centre.

During the flood-time last winter, the raised ground comprising the two halves of the village were the only dry spots in this part of the moorland. The level of the land lying to the south of the village is only $13\frac{1}{2}$ ft. above the mean tide level at Highbidge, 10 miles distant, and near the mouth of the river Parret.

The excavations at Meare have been in progress for a certain period every year since 1910, except during the war period. There was also a trial-excavation in 1908. This work is being carried out under the auspices of the Somerset Archaeological Society, and it has been financed by grants from societies and by subscriptions, mostly local. Up to the present time thirty-eight dwellings, forming the greater part of the western half of the village, have been examined with excellent results.

The structure is similar to that at Glastonbury (excavated from 1892 to 1907), but no protecting wall nor palisade has been found at Meare. At both villages the remains of rectangular-shaped dwellings have been discovered, but in no instance were these remains in their original position. It was impossible to say definitely whether the rectangular or earlier houses were discarded and superseded by the round, or if the two types of buildings were standing side by side for a time.

The foundation of the dwellings consisted of a mass of timber that formed a kind of raft which rested on the bed of the lake or on the surface of the swamp. On the timber was spread an artificial mound of clay. Daub-and-wattle huts were erected over these floors, the centre of the space being occupied by a clay or (and) stone hearth. These hearths were frequently superimposed.

The village was, perhaps, in existence from about 200 B.C. to A.D. 50. The industry and ingenuity of the inhabitants is indicated by the large amount of archaeological material represented by the finds, which consist of pottery, baked clay, wood, antler, bone, stone, glass, shale, iron, lead, tin and bronze. Among the fibulae is one of La Tène I type. No brooch earlier than La Tène II was found at Glastonbury. The proportion of saddle querns to rotary querns is much greater at Meare than at Glastonbury. The weaving-combs are also numerous and of various designs. Some of the earlier types of pottery have *omphaloid* bases. The antiquities from Meare are exhibited in the Somerset County Museum at Taunton.

On the return journey the party visited Croscombe Church (Pl. xi, A), under the guidance of Mr. Godfrey.

Croscombe village contains some interesting examples of domestic architecture from the fifteenth century onwards. The church was largely rebuilt between 1300 and 1340, though there are earlier portions remaining in the thirteenth century south porch and south aisle. The west tower has a stone vault and spire. Early in the sixteenth century the north-east chapel of St. George (vaulted in stone) and the two-storied building

at the south-west corner were added, and the east end of the chancel was rebuilt. The fifteenth-century roof of the nave is elaborately carved and bears the arms of Sir. Wm. Palton (d. 1428-9), *argent* 6 roses *gules*, and Bortreaux, *argent* a griffin *gules*. The seating of the church is remarkable for its carved woodwork, which ranges from fifteenth-century benches with poppy heads, to pews of the seventeenth century. The woodwork of the church is, however, chiefly noticeable for the handsome Jacobean screen and pulpit of 1616, the former of which bears the arms of Hugh Fortescue (1593-1663), *azure* on a bend engrailed *argent* plain cotised *or*, a crescent for difference, and the same arms impaling those of his wife, Mary, daughter of Robert Rolle, *or* on a fess dancetty, betw. three billets *azure*, each charged with a lion *or*, three besants. The pulpit bears the arms of Fortescue and bishop Lake. The chancel-roof is dated 1664, and bears the arms of Hugh Fortescue's son, Robert, and his two wives, Grace, daughter of Sir Beville Granville of Stowe, (*Gules* three sufflues *or*), and Susanna, daughter of Sir John Northcote (*argent* three crosslets in bend *sable*). Numerous guilds were attached to the church in the Middle Ages. There are brasses to James and William Bisse (1606 and 1625), and two large brass candelabra, one given by Hugh Fortescue in 1707 and the other bought from St. Cuthbert's Church, Wells.

Friday, 18th July

At 10.0 a.m. the party visited Little Sodbury Manor (Fig. 10), by kind permission of Baron de Tuyll and under the guidance of Mr. Brakspear.

Little is known of the history of this manor. At Domesday it belonged to Hugh Maminot and in the fourteenth century it was for a short time in the hands of the Despensers. Early in the fifteenth century it belonged to a family of Stranshaw who built the older parts of the present house.

LITTLE SODBURY MANOR

In the time of king Henry VII it was owned by Richard Foster, who made some alterations to the house. Having no sons he married his daughter to John Walshe, of Overton, and made him his heir. His son, another John, was knighted, he was much at Court and procured the services of William Tyndale, the translator of the Bible, as tutor to his children. His son, Maurice, had a large family and came to a tragic end, as recorded by Atkyns :—

In 1556 died Maurice Walshe, Esq. together with seven of his children, occasioned by a fiery sulphurous globe rolling in at the parlour door at dinner time, which struck one dead at table and caused the death of the rest. It made its passage through a window on the other side of the house.

In 1608 the Walshes sold Sodbury to Thomas Stephens and he considerably changed the house, his initials occurring on some of the fireplaces.

In 1703 another storm (perhaps the great wind-storm of Nov. 26th) seems to have threatened the owners, for in the parish register is a devout thanksgiving that the owner, with his wife, was wonderfully preserved from being burnt, and the house also, in a great storm whereby an infinite number of trees were torn up by the roots and the ocean was brought in upon a spring tide, breaking the sea walls and overflowing the country. About this time the northern wing of the house was altered and the floor of the hall was lowered.

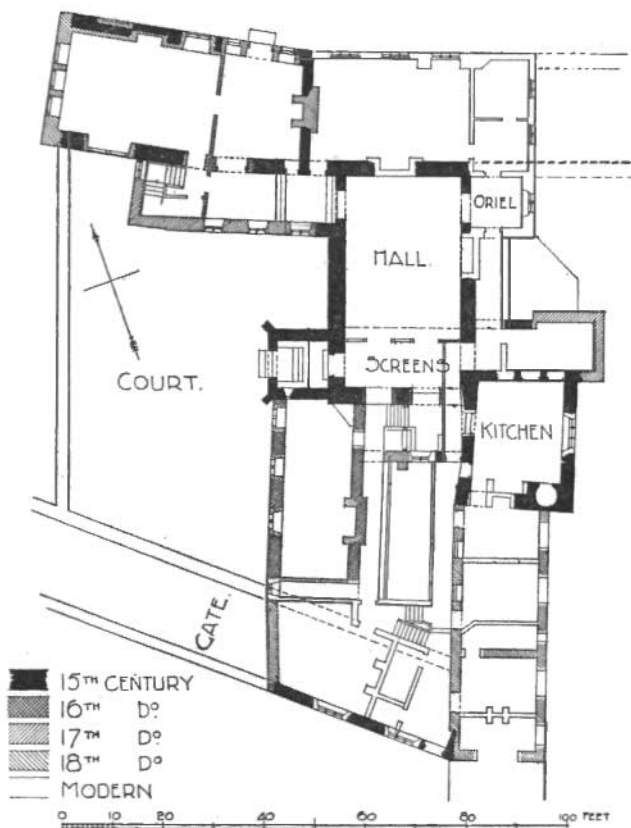
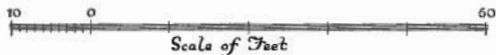


FIG. 10. LITTLE SODBURY MANOR

About 1730 the house passed to a relation called Packer, and it continued with his descendants till recently. In 1914 it was sold to Lord Hugh Grosvenor, when the house was in a ruinous condition, and to him the restoration of the house is due, his architect being Mr. Harold Brakspear. Lord Hugh was killed in the first months of the great war and the house was sold in 1920 to the Baron de Tuyll, the present owner.

~ MANOR HOUSE · HORTON
~ GLOUCESTERSHIRE ~



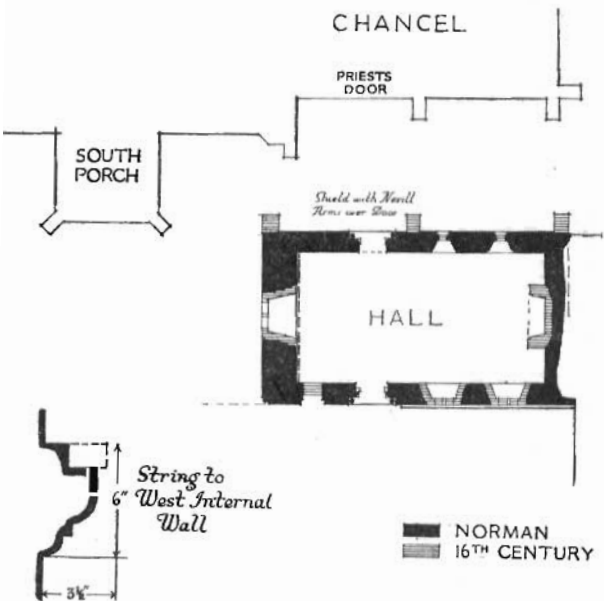
~ *Loggia*
in Garden ~

ACHILLA FRAGILIŪ DEI
ANIBAL & CARTAGINA
NERON CESAR
DIVI IVLI



~ *Garden House* ~

FIG. 11



The original house surrounded three sides of a court-yard, open on the west, and with a gate-house on the south, but this has been destroyed. The hall is on the east side of the court and is entered through a porch; a peculiarity, due to the site, is the flight of steps in the porch; both the porch and the room over have traceried spyholes commanding the gate-house. The hall retains its open timber-roof and original two-light windows on either wall; it had a central hearth. At the high end are two arches, which opened into oriels, the eastern of which has been restored, the window being made up with old stones which were found on a rockery, and over the arch is an original mask head, perforated, for the master of the house to see good order was kept in the hall. At the lower end of the hall are the screens, one section being original, and over them is a large room with a half-timbered partition to the hall, of the original work.

The kitchen is to the east of the screens and has a large window restored from old fragments. In the north wall are three timbered openings, the one the serving hatch, the second the original door, and the third a later door after the first was blocked up as a hatch. There is medieval work in the north wing, including the roof.

Early in the sixteenth century a small court with surrounding buildings was erected at the south end of the hall and the room next the porch has a picturesque corbelled oriel.

At the south end of the hall is a staircase of quaint design leading to the first floor and a room, over the screens, added by Thomas Stephens.

There is another staircase in the north wing, being part of the queen Anne alterations, at which time another entrance doorway was made at the middle of the north front.

The terraced garden, on the west, has an early wall which is supported at the bottom with heavy buttresses, apparently of the time of the Walshes.

On the hill above the house was the parish church, but nothing now remains of it except the ruins of the south porch.

The party then motored to Horton Court (Pls. xi B, and xii, and Fig. 11), which was visited by kind permission of Mrs. Dudley Ward. The members were there addressed by Professor Hamilton Thompson.

The church of St. James, Horton, was given as a prebend to the cathedral church of Salisbury in the twelfth century. This prebend, which from 1219 to 1254 was appropriated to the bishops of Salisbury, was known as the 'golden prebend': it was dissolved in the reign of Edward VI and its fruits alienated to the duke of Somerset. The church was rebuilt during the fourteenth and the early part of the fifteenth century, the large windows being inserted at the later date. The south porch has a good vault with carved bosses.

Horton Court, the prebendal manor-house, stands south of the church. The west wing, from which there is a doorway to the



Photo : Dawkes & Partridge, Wells
A. CROSCOMBE CHURCH

To face page 450.

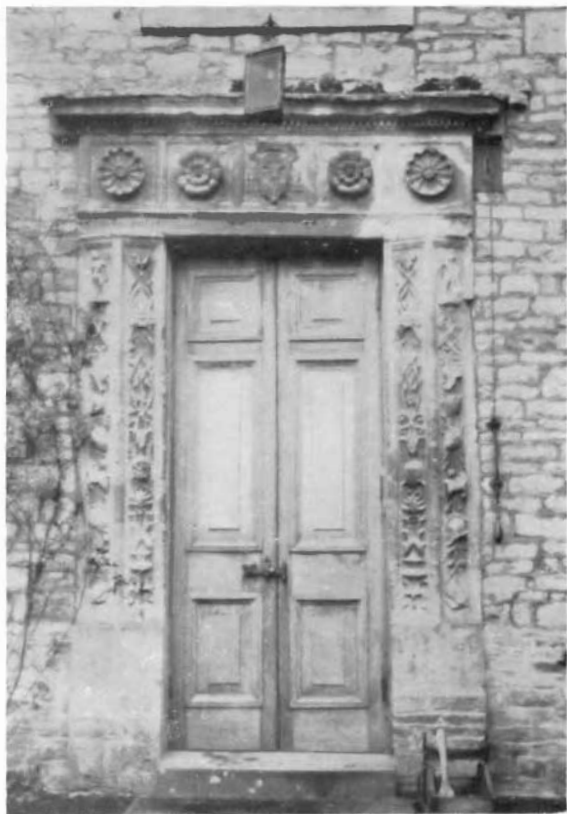


Photo : Miss D. Macorthy

B. HORTON COURT : 16TH-CENTURY DOORWAY

PLATE XI.



Photo : Miss D. Macarthy

A. HORTON COURT : ENTRANCE TO 12TH-CENTURY HALL



Photo : Miss D. Macarthy

B. HORTON COURT : 16TH-CENTURY LOGGIA

churchyard, is substantially the hall of the twelfth-century house. The north and south doorways and two windows in the north wall are of this period: the general character of the work points to a date about 1160-1170. The open timber roof and buttresses were added in the sixteenth century. This small house was greatly enlarged about 1521 by William Knight, who held the prebend of Horton from 1517 to 1541 and was bishop of Bath and Wells from 1541 to 1547. The main building is his work, and his arms appear above the principal doorway, which has been reconstructed with early sixteenth-century material (Pl. xi, B), and above the fireplace of the dining-room, which has, besides an inscription, a vigorous frieze of alternate urns and harpies. The interior of the house has been considerably modernised, and the old hall was divided into two floors in the eighteenth century, when a Georgian stair was constructed incorporating Elizabethan balusters. The loggia in the garden, with four medallion heads of classical personages¹ carved on the wall, was built in Knight's time under that Italian influence which affected English architecture during the earlier part of the reign of Henry VIII. There is a stone in the courtyard inscribed LAVS TIBI XPE WB 1492.

On the way from Horton Court to Berkeley the site of the Cistercian Abbey of Kingswood was passed. The principal remains consist of a late fourteenth-century gate-house, the room over the gate being lit by a two-light window the mullion of which is carved with the Virgin's lily-pot. Flanking the gateway were niches containing figures of St. Gabriel and the Virgin; of these niches, one only remains, empty except for the bracket and book, with the descending dove over it. The finial on the apex of the gable is carved with a crucifix. Over the arch is an angel holding a shield, with traces of a later painted sundial upon it. The gate-hall was of two bays divided by closing doors, the outer bay being intact with ribbed vault and foliated bosses. Flanking the gate-house are lower wings of the same period, of the width of two bays on either side, with pinnaced buttresses.

On arrival at Berkeley the church was visited, under the leadership of Professor Hamilton Thompson.

The church of St. Mary, as built in the twelfth century, was aisleless. The south doorway, rebuilt in the wall of the aisle, and the chancel arch, heightened in consequence of later additions to the buildings, are of this date. Aisles were added to the nave and the chancel was rebuilt in the third quarter of the thirteenth century: the aisles were widened in the course of the next century. The thirteenth-century work is of the greatest beauty: the arches are richly moulded and the capitals of the piers are carved with conventional foliage, treated

¹ These are Julius Caesar, Nero, Hannibal, and apparently Attila (misspelt Achilla), with the epithet *flagellum*

Dei (the former word misspelt *fragilium*).

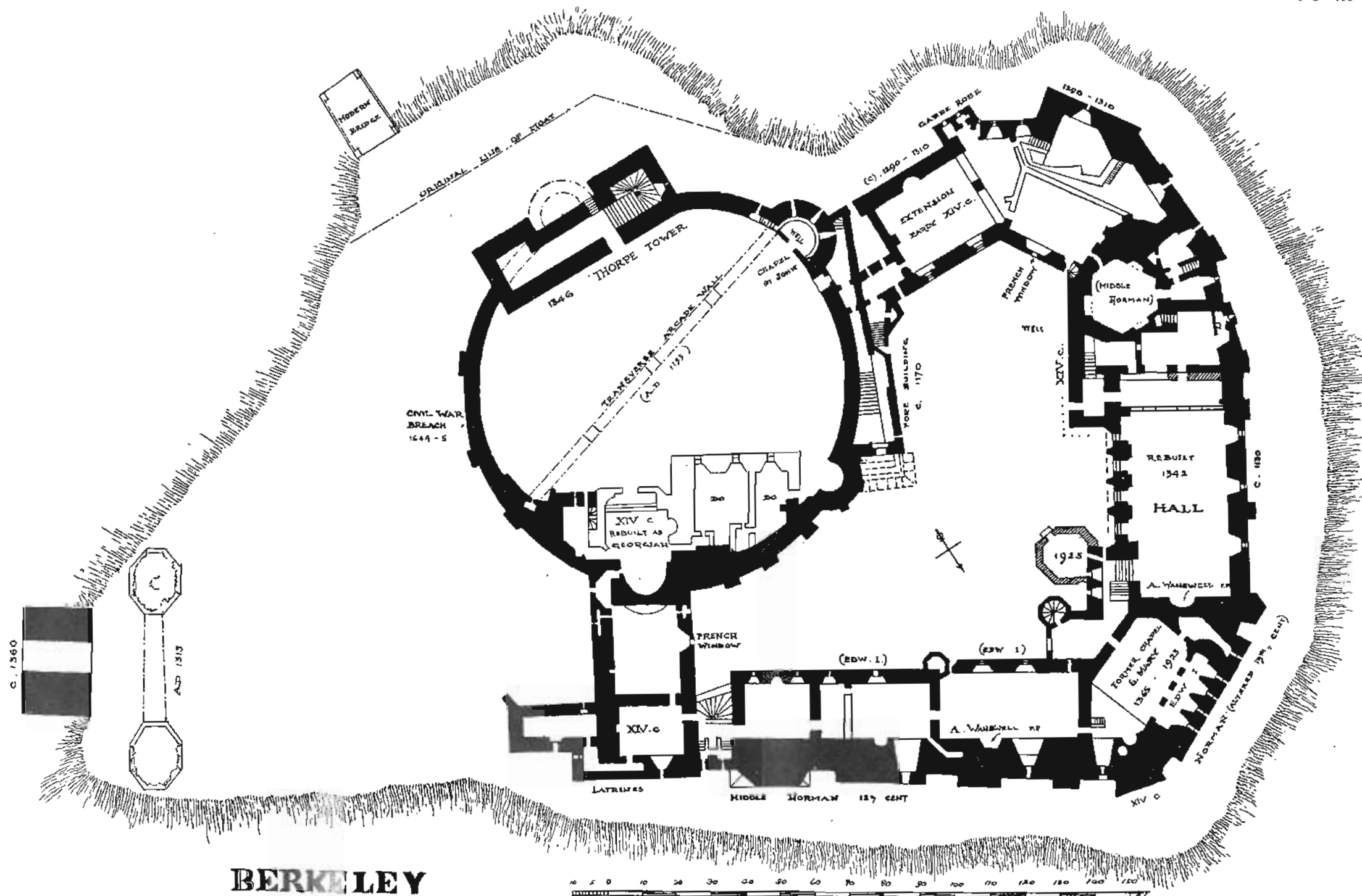
with much freedom and variety. The west front is an interesting composition, with a cinquefoil-headed doorway beneath a window with five trefoiled lights. The pitch of the nave roof was lowered in the fifteenth century, when the present roof was made.

The chancel is divided from the nave by a stone screen in which modern tracery has been inserted. On the south side of the chancel is the Berkeley chapel, built by James, eleventh Lord Berkeley, who died in 1463. It contains his tomb, with his effigy and that of his son. At the east end is the tomb of Henry, Lord Berkeley (died 1613) and his wife, with effigies. The tomb of Thomas, eighth Lord Berkeley (died 1361), his wife and children, is on the south side of the nave. The tower, rebuilt in 1733, stands detached in the churchyard, some fifty yards north of the church, and is evidently a copy of an earlier tower, in which Gothic detail is imitated roughly, but with good general effect.

The castle (Pl. xiii) was not visited, but Professor Hamilton Thompson described its main features.

The plan of Berkeley castle resembles that of Windsor, Alnwick, and some other castles of the Norman period in the position of the motte or earthen mount between an outer and an inner bailey. The outer bailey, now free of buildings, forms a forecourt between the two gate-houses. In 1155 Henry II gave Berkeley to Robert Fitzharding with permission to fortify the castle (*firmare castellum*), and the enclosure of the site with stone must have been begun shortly after this date. Instead of constructing a shell keep of the usual type or building an entirely new tower, the builders encased the whole of the motte with stone, and levelled the ground within at a height of about 22 feet above the adjoining bailey. The plan is irregularly circular, and the interior forms an open court, entered by a stair enclosed in a fore-building on the south-east face from the inner bailey. The round towers which flank the enclosing wall point to a date rather later than that usually attributed to the work. The rectangular tower on the north side of the keep forms part of the considerable alterations made in the castle by Thomas, eighth Lord Berkeley (1326-1361). Although much masonry of the earlier period remains in the curtain-wall and the buildings of the inner ward, including the vault below the hall, the domestic buildings, including the hall, with the kitchen and buttery on the north, and the chapel on the south-east side, were entirely remodelled and enlarged at this later date. The outer and inner gateways of the castle were also reconstructed. The buildings on the south side of the inner ward were modernised internally in the eighteenth century. The guardroom at the head of the fore-building of the keep is traditionally reputed to be the scene of the murder of Edward II, and a vault in the basement of one of the round towers is said to have been his prison.

From Berkeley, the members motored to Beverstone Castle (Figs. 12, 13). Professor Hamilton Thompson again acted as guide,



BERKELEY

Plan of Berkeley Castle prepared by F. W. Waller from drawing made by St. Clair Baddeley
(From *Trans. Brist. and Glouc. Arch. Soc.* xlviii)

and his account is illustrated by plans kindly provided by Sir Harold Brakspear.

The portion of the medieval castle which remains is a three-storeyed building which occupied the west side of a courtyard entered by a gatehouse on the east side. A considerable portion of the north tower of the gatehouse remains, but the south tower has almost disappeared. On the south side of the courtyard was the hall, the site of which is covered by the existing dwelling-house. On the north, where the ditch surrounding the enclosure has been filled in, no buildings remain. The nucleus of the west building is a thirteenth-century block, which joined the hall at its north-west angle. The basement was vaulted in four compartments, divided into two cellars by a cross-wall in the middle. Above the cellars was the great chamber, a long room measuring some 40 ft. north to south by 10 ft. east to west, and above this was another room of similar proportions. The masonry of the west wall shows that from the south-west end of this building a semicircular tower projected westward. The north-west corner was chamfered off and covered by another tower three-quarters of a circle in projection. Early in the fourteenth century the towers were removed, and the place of the north-west tower was taken by a square tower with a bedroom on each of the upper floors. Each of these has a wardrobe in the south-east angle, and there is a fireplace in the room on the second floor.

At the same time a large rectangular tower was built at the south-west angle of the hall range, and joined to the thirteenth-century block by an intermediate building, containing small rooms, the levels being arranged so as to introduce an extra stage between the first and the top floor. On the first floor of the new tower is a chapel with a ribbed vault, entered by a stair and lobby on the north side, and above this chapel on the second floor is a large room intended as the private chamber of the lord of the castle. Adjoining this on the north-east side is a small chapel or oratory. The entrance to this is from the west, but it communicates with the lord's chamber by a squint in the north wall. The west building was altered and received certain additions during the Elizabethan period, but the reconstructions and additions of the fourteenth century remain.

Leland gives the following account of the house : ' Thomas Lord Berkeley was taken prisoner in Fraunce, and after recovering his losses with French prisoners and at the batail of Poytiers, builded after the castelle of Beverstone thoroughly, a pile at that tyme very preaty.'

' The Lordship of Beverstane was first in the Berkeleys, now in Hickes's, Barts. There is a quarry of good stone at Beverstane, by which it received its name ' (Camden's *Britannia*).

Proceeding to Malmesbury Abbey (Pl. xiv), the party was addressed by Mr. Brakspear, who has kindly provided the following account.

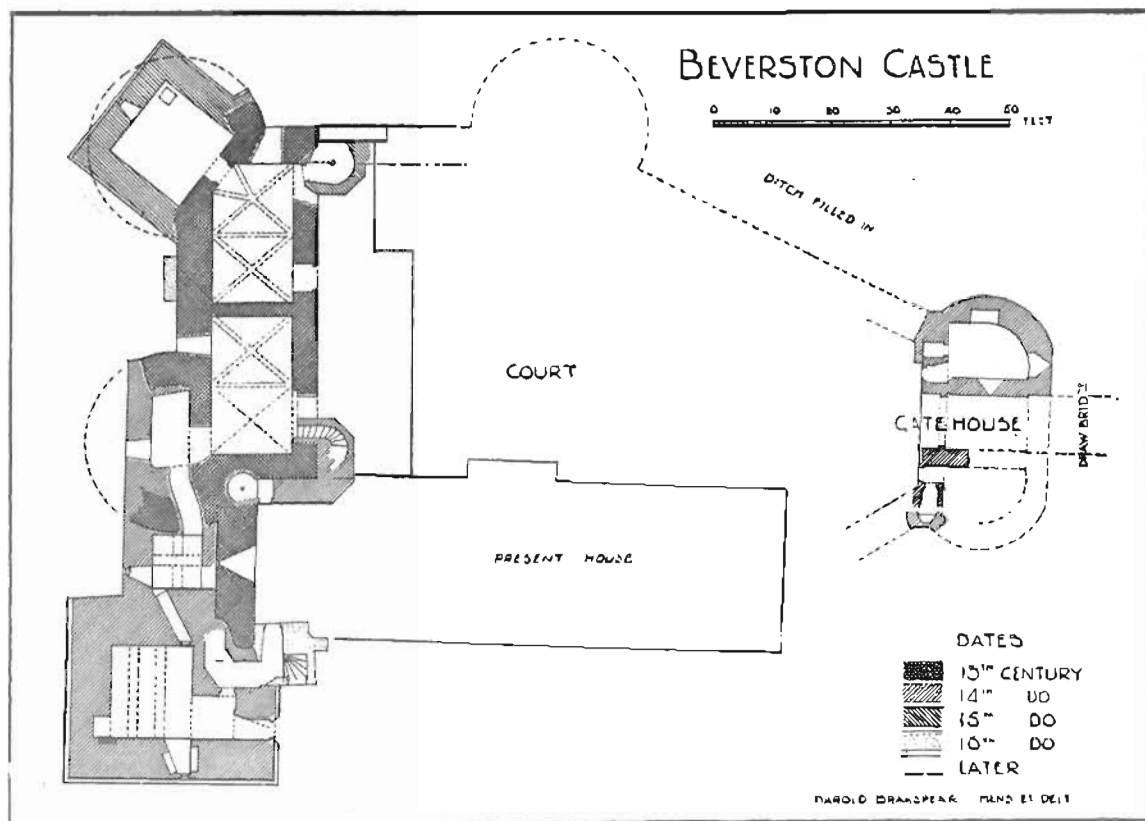


FIG. 12. PLAN OF BEVERSTONE CASTLE

BEVERSTON CASTLE.

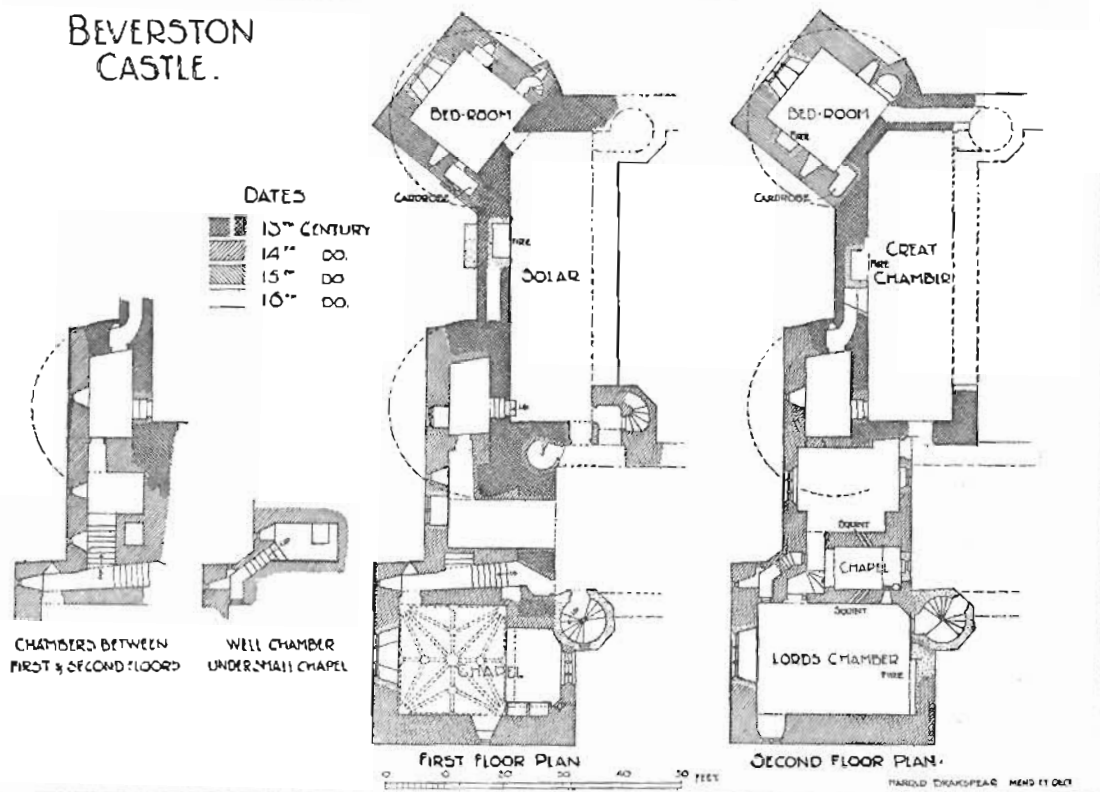


FIG. 13. PLAN OF BEVERSTONE CASTLE

In the middle of the seventh century, an Irish teacher, Maeldulbh, founded a school at what is now Malmesbury, and among his scholars was Aldhelm, a kinsman of Ina who afterwards became king of the West Saxons. In 675, Leutharius, the bishop of the Saxon See, granted 'the land which is called Mealdumesbury to the priest Aldhelm to lead a life according to rule.' The authenticity of this document is doubtful, but the fact remains that Aldhelm did convert the school into a regular monastery of that period. He enlarged the old church of Maeldulbh and hallowed it to the Holy Saviour and in honour of St. Peter and St. Paul, he placed the dwellings of his monks adjacent; he built not far away a new church of St. Mary, and another contiguous to it of St. Michael. Upon the death of Hedda, the successor of Leutharius, the see of Wessex was divided and a bishopric established at Sherborne wherein he placed his kinsman Aldhelm. Aldhelm carried on his love of building in his new sphere, he began the cathedral at Sherborne, and founded monasteries at Frome and Bradford. He died at Douling in 709 and his body was conveyed by easy stages to Malmesbury, where it was buried in the church of St. Michael which he had built.

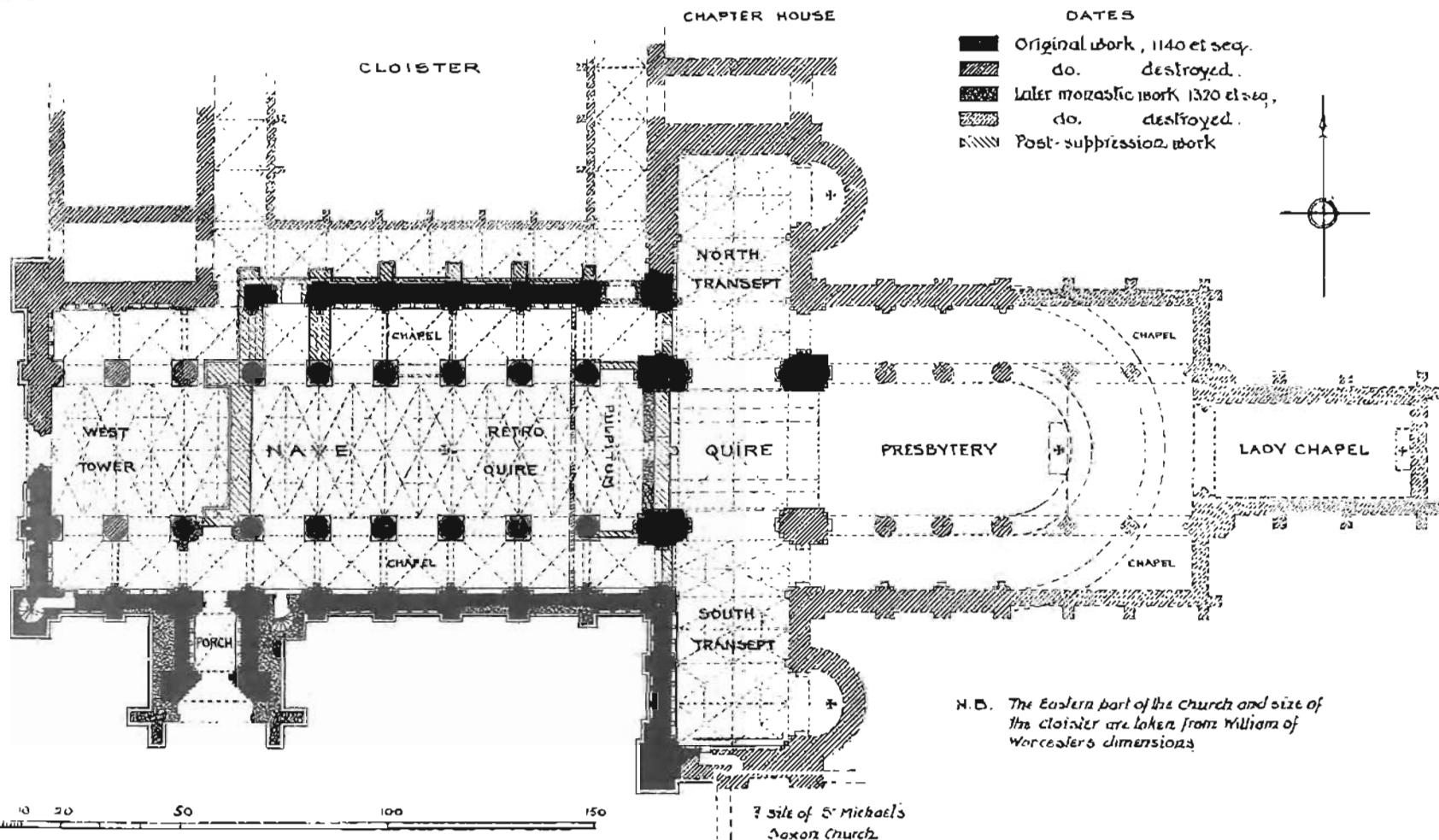
The monks were then removed from Christ Church to St. Mary's to be nearer the body of their founder. King Ethelwolf (837) caused the bones of St. Aldhelm to be placed in a silver shrine and this was moved by Dunstan, when abbot of Glastonbury (955), to St. Mary's, and later, for fear of the Danes, the relics were removed from the shrine and buried on the north side of the altar.

King Athelstan is said to have rebuilt the monastery from the foundations, probably after it had been burnt by the Danes; he gave land to the abbey and to the town and after his death in 941 was buried under the altar of St. Mary in the tower. His reputed monument, of fifteenth-century date, remains to this day, which is due to the veneration in which he was held by the inhabitants. The head of the effigy was broken off at the Rebellion, and lest this should prove an ill omen, a new head was quickly made.

Abbot Elfric (977-82) is stated to have rebuilt the monastery and the church, but another fire destroyed the place in 1042. Herman, the last bishop of Wilton (1043-1078), built a bell tower at Malmesbury and tried with the aid of king Edward the Confessor to move his seat here, but was frustrated by the convent with the help of earl Godwin. At the Conquest the Saxon abbot was deposed and a Frenchman appointed, but the old church and buildings were allowed to remain.

It has been repeatedly stated that Roger, the bishop of Sarum, was responsible for building the present church; but neither the style of the work nor the facts of the case will allow this for a moment. Instead of benefiting the abbey in any way, as chancellor of England, in 1118, he deposed the abbot and appropriated the revenues of the convent to his own use. He also built a castle within the precincts to keep the monks in subjection. He died in disgrace in 1139.

The year following, the abbey regained its rights, an abbot was



MALMESBURY ABBEY CHURCH.

HAROLD BRANSPEAR F.S.A. MENS. ET DELT.

appointed who had the restitution formally approved by the pope in 1143, and it is to these events that the beginning of the new church is due. There is no direct evidence of when it was begun or when it was finished, but about 1163 there was apparently a dispute with the bishop over consecrating the church, for in that year the pope wrote to the bishops of London and Worcester ordering them to advise the bishop of Salisbury to take heed of the rights of the abbey and carry out any dedications that were necessary there, and this doubtless marks the completion of the church.

King John, just before his death, gave the convent the site and buildings of the castle to do with as they would. Later, owing to the number of visitors to the shrine of St. Aldhelm, the presbytery was lengthened eastward over the cemetery to make a fitting feretory for the shrine of St. Aldhelm, and an eastern chapel was added; the total length of this completed church was 336 ft.

Preparatory to this a charnel chapel was made to receive the bones disturbed by the new building and a chaplain was appointed with an endowment in 1267. A great quantity of other building was done during the abbacy of William of Colerne, as well as the laying on of water in pipes from Newton at a cost of £100.

The abbey was surrendered by the abbot and twenty-one monks on the 15th December, 1539, and its annual clear value was £830 1s. 3½d. The site and buildings were committed to the charge of Sir Edward Baynton of Bromham, and of these the abbot's lodging and other buildings adjacent, which were enclosed within walls with two gatehouses, were appointed to remain. The buildings deemed superfluous were in the custody of William Stump, and these consisted of the church, cloister and chapel adjoining, all the main buildings round the cloister, the charnel, guest-houses and stables. The main buildings were covered with lead, and in the steeples were nine bells.

Owing to the fact that the parish church of St. Paul had fallen to the ground, Stump gave the parishioners the nave of the abbey church for their parish church and license to this effect was granted by archbishop Cranmer at Lambeth, 20th August, 1541.

For terseness, Leland's description of Malmesbury in 1543 cannot be improved. He says :

Ther wer in thabbay Chirch Yard 3 Chirches : thabbay Chirch, a right magnificent thing, wher were 2 steples, one that had a mightie high pyramis and felle daungerously in *hominum memoria* and sins was not reedified : it stode in the midle of the *Transeptum* of the Chirch and was a mark to al the Countre about. The other yet standith, a greate square toure at the West Ende of the Chirch.

The Tounes Men a late bought this Chirch of the King, and hath made it their Paroche Chirche.

The body of the olde Paroch Chirch, standing in the West [south] End of the Chirch Yarde is clene taken down. The Est Ende is converted in *aulam civicam*. The fair square Tour in the West Ende is kept for a dwelling House.

There was a little Chirch joining to the South side of the *Transeptum* of thabbay Church, wher sum say Joannes Scottus the great Clerk was slayne about the tyme of Alfrede King of West-Saxons of his own Disciples thrusting and strikking hym with their Table Pointelles. Wevers hath now lomes in this little Chirch, but it standith and is a very old pece of work.

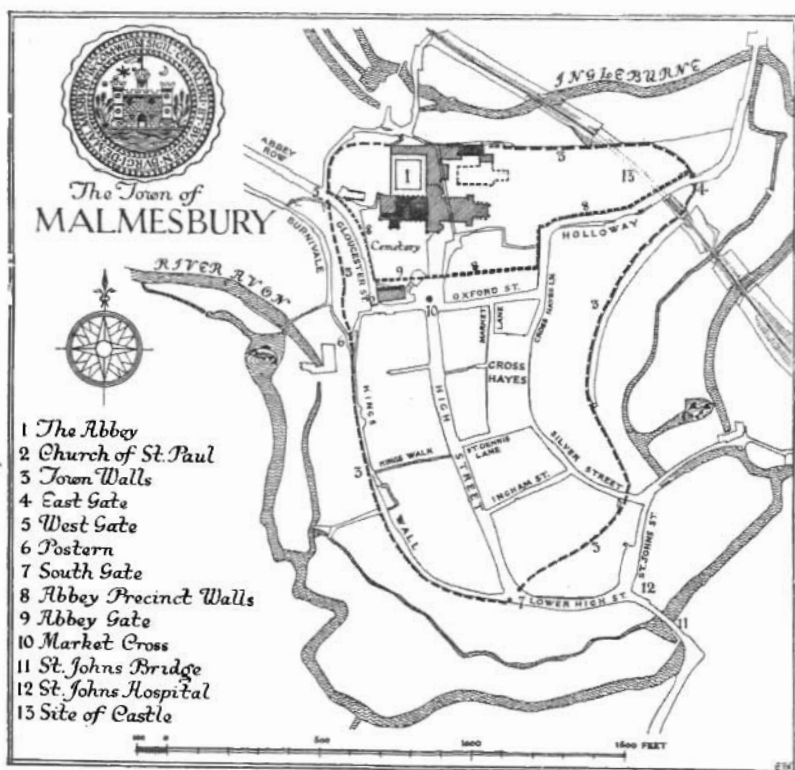
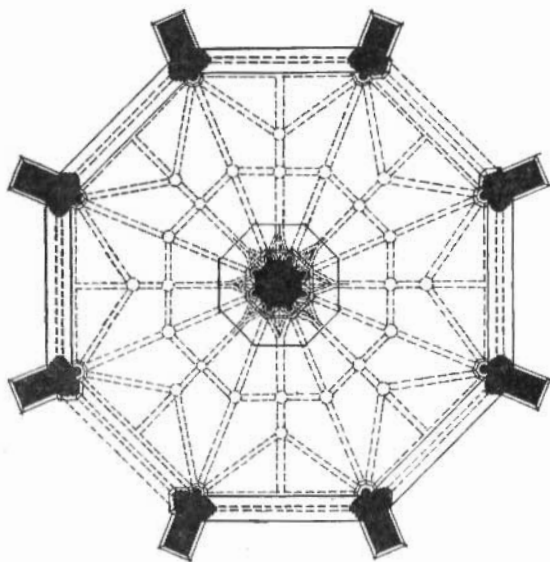


FIG. 14

The hole loggings of thabbay be now longging to one Stumpe an exceding riche Clothiar that boutte them of the King. This Stumpe was the chief Causer and Contributor to have thabbay Chirch made a Paroch Chirch.

At this present tyme every corner of the vaste Houses of Office that belongid to thabbay be fulle of lumes to weve Clooth yn, and this Stumpe intendith to make a stret or 2 for Clothiers in the bak vacant ground of the Abbey that is withyn the Toune Waulles.

~ MARKET CROSS ~
~ MALMESBURY ~



Plan

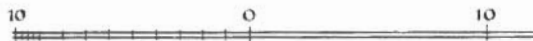
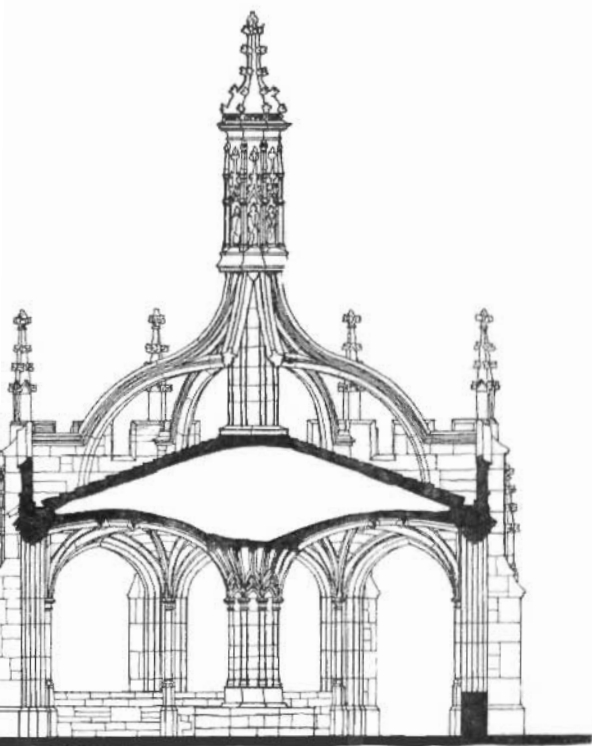


FIG. 15.



Section

20 FEET



The western tower must have fallen shortly after Leland's visit, and its fall brought down three bays of the nave and north aisle and five bays of the high vault, after which the present west end was built up.

The central tower remained on its four arches to the height of the nave gutters until the Restoration.

'When the great rejoicing was on the King's birthday, 1660, for the return of King Charles II there were so many and so great volleys of shot by the inhabitants of the hundred that the noise so shook the pillars of the tower that one pillar and two parts above fell down that night.'

The original Norman church consisted of a presbytery of three bays with aisles, an eastern apse with ambulatory aisle and three radiating chapels; transepts each of three bays with an eastern chapel to each; a crossing with a lantern tower; and a nave of nine bays with aisles and a great south porch. In the thirteenth century the apsidal end was done away with and, as before stated, the presbytery was lengthened three bays to the east and an eastern chapel of three bays was added. In the fourteenth century the clerestories of the transepts and nave were remodelled and a stone vault was added: the central tower was raised and vaulting inserted over the crossing. Later in the century a tower was built on the Norman walls over the two western bays of the nave.

Of this church the six eastern bays of the nave remain complete, and form the present church, the west and north arch of the crossing, the west side of the south transept, the west end of the south aisle with the remaining bays of the aisle and the south porch.

The porch is one of the finest in Europe, it has an outer arch of eight richly carved orders, three of which have panels of sculpture containing subjects of Bible history in the arch; the inner doorway has a tympanum carved with Our Lord in Glory: there is wall panelling on either side wall with carved figures of the twelve apostles in the spandrels above, having a flying angel over each group.

About 1830 the interior of the church was refitted, the floor was raised, deal pews with cast iron decoration were installed, a west gallery was made, new tracery was inserted in the west window and a plaster ceiling put over the two western bays.

In 1899, the fabric of the building having become dangerous, a scheme of repair was put in hand through the influence of the late bishop of Bristol. In 1927 these repairs were followed by other work which included the lowering of the floor, the removal of the fittings of 1830, the restoration of the vaulting over the western bays, the introduction of new oak fittings and new heating and lighting. The architect in charge on both these occasions was Mr. Harold Brakspear.

Amongst other buildings of interest in Malmesbury, are the fine market-cross of c. 1500 (Fig. 15), and the Corporation Almshouse. The latter, at the south-east end of the town, close to St. John's Bridge, contains fragments of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, including, apparently, a walled-up doorway of the thirteenth century,



WELLS ST CUTHBERT'S CHURCH

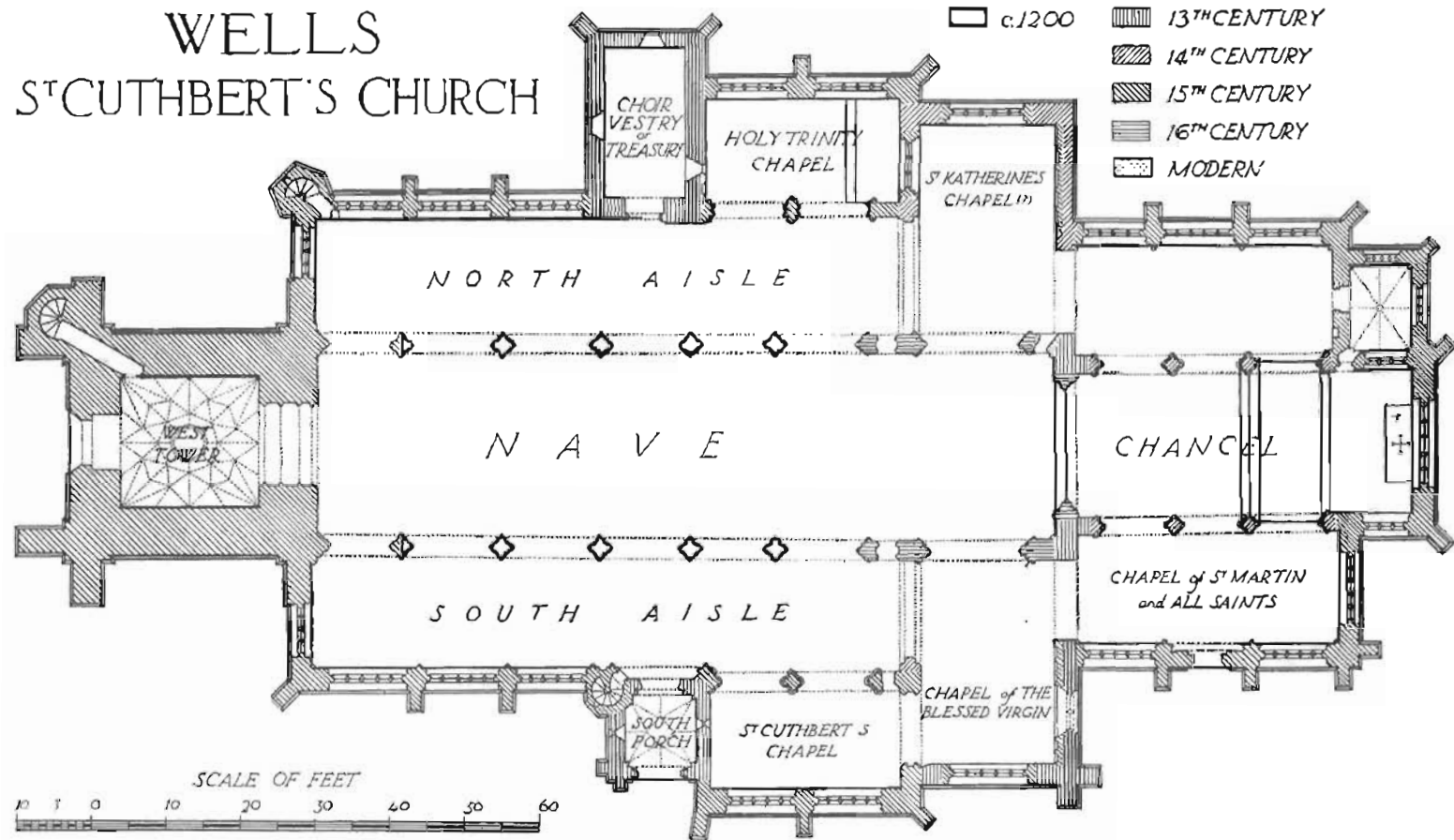


FIG. 16

incorporating stonework of the twelfth century—unless, indeed, the whole work be a 'make-up' of considerably later date.

LECTURE At 9.0 p.m., Mr. Walter H. Godfrey gave a lecture on 'Eighteenth-century Architecture in Bath,' at the Grand Pump Room Hotel.

Saturday, 19th July

At 10.0 a.m. the party reached St. Cuthbert's Church, Wells (Fig. 16, and Pl. xvi), where Mr. Clapham acted as guide.

ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, WELLS St. Cuthbert's Church is one of the finest and largest parish churches in the county. It was rebuilt c. 1200 on a cruciform plan with a central tower. Parts of the nave arcades and crossing, together with other portions, still remain of this date. The chancel with its chapels and the north transept were rebuilt in the latter part of the fourteenth century. The magnificent west tower was begun in 1410 and finished in 1430. It bears the arms of Sir William Palton (d. 1428-9), *argent* 6 roses *gules*, impaling those of his two wives, (1) Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Wroth, *argent* an eagle with two heads *sable*, and (2) Anne Courtenay, *gules* 3 besants, a label *argent* (the arms of Heydon, assumed successively by Dinham and Asthorpe). The nave arcades were heightened and rebuilt and the clearstorey added about the middle of the fifteenth century and the chapels of Holy Trinity and St. Cuthbert's added late in the same century. There is some evidence that the central tower survived until its fall, about 1560. The damage was made good in 1561. The nave roof, however, is continuous up to the eastern arch of the former crossing and would seem to be of earlier date than the middle of the sixteenth century.

The fittings include a twelfth-century piscina, a fifteenth-century reredos with ranges of niches, formerly painted and gilt, in St. Mary's Chapel; the well-known reredos with a Jesse tree of c. 1470 in the south transept, a richly carved early seventeenth-century pulpit, and royal arms of Charles I and II. (*Som. Arch. Soc. Proc.* iv, 69-73.)

St. Saviour's Hospital, Wells (Fig. 17), was next visited, under the guidance of Mr. Godfrey.

ST. SAVIOUR'S HOSPITAL, WELLS The Hospital dedicated to our Saviour, the Blessed Virgin and All Saints, which stands outside the north wall of St. Cuthbert's churchyard, was founded by bishop Bubwith, and was built by his executors, in accordance with directions left by the bishop at his death in 1424. The foundation deed (1436), which is printed by J. H. Parker in his *Architectural Antiquities of Wells*, provides for the maintenance of 24 poor persons of both sexes. Leland's description: 'the hospital and the chapel is builded all in length under one roof,' is still correct although the structure has been much restored



Photo : Dawkes & Partridge, Wells

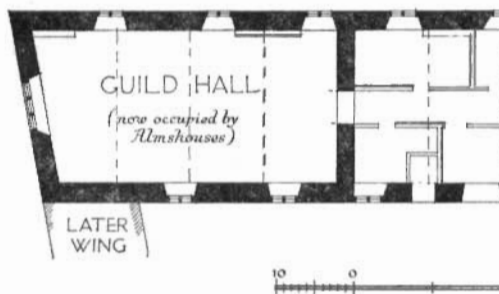
WELLS : TOWER OF ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH



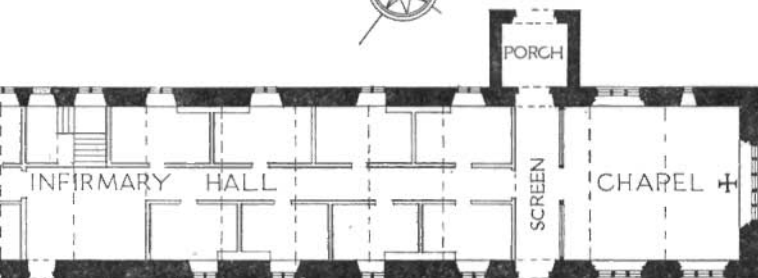
Photo : Miss D. Macarthy

WELLS : INTERIOR OF GREAT HALL OF BISHOP'S PALACE

~ HOSPITAL of ST. SAVIOUR ~



WELLS ~



Note: The Two-light windows are modern



FIG. 17

and the cubicles have been replaced by rooms on two floors. The chapel is separated from the infirmary hall by a carved oak screen and the hall is entered by a lofty north porch which has on the outside above the door the remains of a canopied niche, flanked by foliated panels. The oak roof is of good design with curved wind braces. Adjoining the hospital at the west end is the Guildhall, also built by bishop Bubwith's executors for the use of the burgesses of Wells. In 1466 William Gascoigne left an endowment to maintain a chaplain at the hospital. The hospital has received several later benefactions, the chief being that of bishop John Still (d. 1607) and his son Nathaniel, to whom is attributed the stone canopied seats (now much restored) on the south side of the almshouses. Among the fittings is a fine painted chest with the arms of bishop Still and date 1615, and in the north window of the chapel are the four shields of arms, one of which has a label attributing it to Bubwith.

Proceeding to the Bishop's Palace (Pl. xvii), the party was addressed by Mr. Brakspear as follows :—

The first mention of a house for the bishops occurs when John de Villula is stated to have pulled down certain buildings, erected for the canons by bishop Gisa, and built a house for himself on the site. It has always been assumed that Gisa's buildings were on the site of the present palace, but if they were they must have been exceedingly inconvenient for the use of the canons, and it is more probable that de Villula's house was further to the north than the present palace.

Bishop Jocelyn (1205-42) is stated to have built a chapel; he certainly erected the lower part of the present house and may be looked upon as the founder of the present palace.

Bishop Robert Burnell (1275-1292) built a great hall and the present chapel, to the south-west of Jocelyn's house.

Bishop Ralph of Shrewsbury (1329-1362) obtained licence to crenellate the precinct of his house in 1340; the gatehouse and a considerable part of his wall remains with angle bastions, but it is possible that the surrounding moat had been made previously.

Bishop Thomas Beckinton (1443-1465), a great builder, did sundry works to the palace; he built a north wing with a gatehouse and enclosed the fore-court with a passage from the chapel to the gatehouse; he built the great gatehouse from the Market Place, called the Bishop's Eye, and a lesser gate into the close, called Pennyless Porch. He also built the little well-house in the garden; the water rights of which he handed over to the town and the mayor still holds the key. At the suppression of monasteries, abbot Whiting of Glastonbury was tried in the great hall, and led therefor for execution on Tor Hill, in sight of his former abbey.

In 1550, licence was given to bishop William Barlow to alienate and grant in fee simple all the palace of Wells, with other lands, to Edward, duke of Somerset. Two years later Somerset was attainted and the property reverted to the crown. A few months later patent was granted whereby the bishop recovered the palace, the

**CATHEDRAL PRECINCT
WELLS**

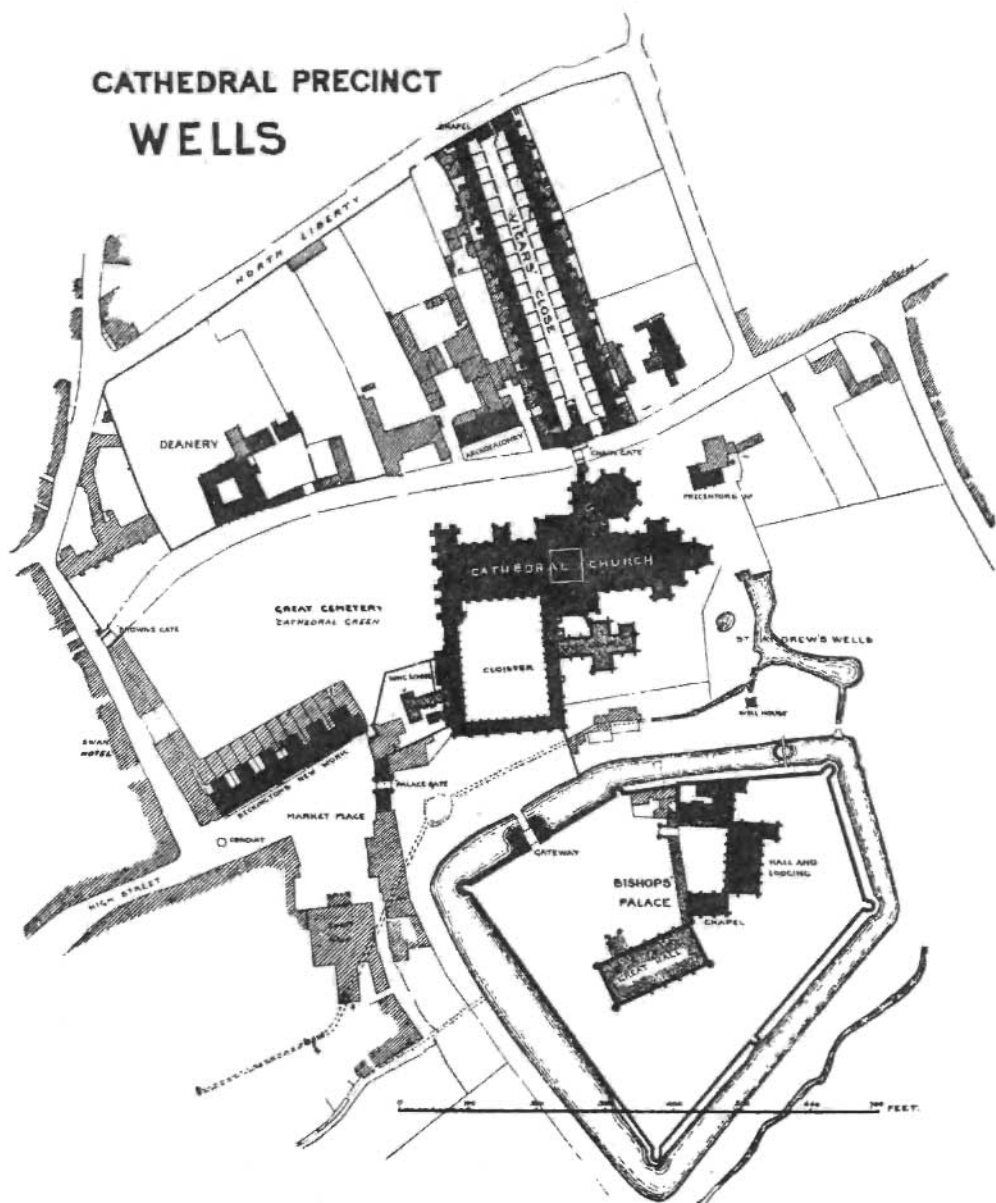


FIG. 18

deanery, and all the manor, borough and hundred of Wells, which grant was accompanied by a licence to enable him to pull down the great hall as there were many places in Wells that could be used for the necessary entertainment of his guests.

At the Rebellion the property was appropriated and sold to one Cornelius Burgess, who despoiled the palace and lived in the deanery. At the Restoration the property was restored to the church and considerable works had to be done to render the palace habitable.

In a great storm on the 26th November, 1713, when Winstanley's Eddystone lighthouse was destroyed, bishop Kidder and his wife were killed in bed by the fall of a chimney.

Bishop Law (1824-45) is said to have destroyed two walls of the great hall to make a flower garden. A short time after the house was extensively restored, a second floor added over the east wing, and a new entrance porch made.

The part of the house that was built by bishop Jocelyn suffered much in these alterations and Hudson Turner's description of the house in 1851 is most valuable.

The earlier portion is a building, about 80 ft. by 40 ft. The ground floor has a groined vault resting on two ranges of columns. The windows are lancets of moderate size, but this story does not seem to have been originally intended to be dwelt in. In later times a wall has been built along one row of the columns, so as to part off a long narrow passage, and in this a handsome fireplace of the fifteenth century has been placed. The staircase is modern and it does not appear how the original stair was arranged. The upper story is chiefly occupied by one large room, with windows on each side: these are large, of two lights with the heads trefoiled and with a quatrefoil above them. The scoinson arch is trefoiled and the jambs have marble shafts, with capitals of fine Early English foliage. A part only of the windows are ancient, the others being modern copies of the old ones. This building runs nearly north and south, its northern end is joined on to some later parts of the palace, the southern end finishes with two gables, one of which has a window similar to those in the first floor, the other a large quatrefoil window. Between these gables is a chimney with a circular shaft which seems to be original. All this building has undergone a complete repair, in the course of which considerable alterations and additions have been made to it.

The chapel adjoins the south-west corner of the earlier building, it is 52 ft. by 23 ft. divided into three bays and covered with vaulting, having diagonal, ridge and intermediate ribs. In each bay are acutely pointed three-light windows, in the east gable is a window of six lights and in the west end one of five lights over the entrance doorway. In the middle bay on the south is a low-side-window, and at the north-west angle a vice with a bell-cot at the top.

At the south-west angle of the chapel, set at an angle, are the remains of the great hall of bishop Burnell. William Wyrster in

1478 says, that the hall of the bishops of Wells contains by estimation 80 paces over the nave and two aisles; the width of the same is about 46 paces, and has a beautiful porch arched over with a vault.

The hall was 142 ft. in length by 60 ft. in width, it had a large octagonal turret at each angle and the walls were finished with battlements. The north and west walls remain complete, together with a part of the south wall, and the turret at the south-east angle. The sides are divided into six bays: in the four eastern ones are large two-light windows with transoms and window seats. The porch was in the fifth bay on the north side but has gone, except the toothing of its side walls and the doorway of entrance. At 25 ft. from the west end, the building was divided by a cross wall and the space thus parted off contained the buttery, the pantry, and a passage between them to the kitchen: above were chambers, and in the south-west turret a wardrobe. The kitchen was a detached building to the west, of which there is no sign aboveground. The remains of this magnificent building should be compared with the smaller, but similar hall, built by the same bishop at his manor of Acton in Shropshire.

After lunch, the members assembled in the Cathedral (Pl. xviii), where they were addressed in turn by Mr. Brakspear on the structure and by the Dean (Dr. Armitage Robinson) and Mr. Rushforth on the glass.

Tradition, handed down by Leland, says that king Ine founded a bishopric at Congresbury, and in 721 he removed it to Wells. He possibly founded a college of priests there and removed them to Wells. It was not until 909 that the diocese of Somerset was taken out of that of Sherborne by king Edward the Elder. He placed the bishop's see at Wells, possibly in the college of priests, and appointed one Athelhelm as the first bishop.

In 1061, Gisa was consecrated bishop, and he found the church and see in a bad state, with only four or five canons who were forced to beg their bread. He at once set to work to increase the revenues and obtained various estates from king Edward the Confessor, his queen Edith, and king Harold. He was banished by king Harold, but was reinstated by the Conqueror who added to the estates. Gisa is reputed to have erected a cloister, dorter and frater, forcing the canons to lead a regular life.

John de Villula (John of Tours) succeeded in 1088, who removed Gisa's buildings and erected on their site a new house for himself. He removed the see to his newly built church at Bath, and took the title of bishop of Bath.

Bishop Robert of Lewes, consecrated 1136, made the constitutions of the chapter; he is said to have rebuilt the Saxon church and caused Wells to be made a borough. He restored the property to the canons and divided it from that of the see. He arranged the quarrel between Wells and Bath, by settling that Bath should take precedence, but that the bishop should have a seat in both churches and be elected

conjointly by the two chapters. He died in 1166 and the see was vacant for eight years.

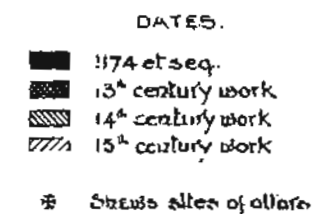
In 1174, Reginald de Bohun, archdeacon of Sarum, was consecrated bishop of Bath. What occurred to bishop Robert's church is not known, but an entirely new church was begun by Reginald, towards which he obtained grants and gave large sums. He also extended the privileges of the town, enlarged the endowment of the chapter and increased the number of prebends to thirty-five.

For many years there has been contention among archaeologists about the building of the present church, owing to the statement of a canon of Wells, who wrote in the fifteenth century, that Jocelyn built the whole church from the foundations. There is now, however, no question that Reginald began the church, and the points in dispute are, when he began it and how far it had proceeded at his death. Dr. John Bilson has just contributed a valuable paper on the subject in the *Journal*, but his dating is considered by some to be too late; they contend that the church could not have been started later than 1180, and had proceeded as far as the eastern chapels of the transepts at Reginald's death in 1191. A change of certain details takes place at this point, though the general design of the building is unaltered from end to end. The work was apparently proceeded with, without interruption, until the bay westward of the north porch was reached, where there is a decided break in the work and the method of tooling was changed from diagonal to vertical.

Reginald was followed by bishop Savaric, who was appointed by the chapter of Bath, in opposition to Wells, and he spent his time in forcing the monks of Glastonbury to have his seat in their church. He is stated to have broken into the abbey with soldiers, under the authority of king John, and to have established himself there with the title of bishop of Bath and Glastonbury.

He was followed in 1206 by Jocelyn Trotman, a canon of Wells, as bishop of Bath and Glastonbury. He published the interdict in his diocese in 1208 and then went abroad. When the interdict was removed in 1213 he returned, and in 1219 made terms with Glastonbury, relinquishing the title and the abbey in exchange for four manors. He increased the number of prebends at Wells to fifty, provided houses for the canons and started a grammar-school, but his most important work was the completion of the church begun by Reginald and carried on by the chapter.

In 1220, the bishop had a grant of sixty oaks for a lime kiln, and the church was hallowed in 1239. Just before his death in 1242, in the preamble of a charter bishop Jocelyn states 'the church of Wells was in peril of ruin by reason of its age, we began to build and enlarge and got as far as to hallow it.' This was exaggerated by the chronicling canon, already referred to, who states that 'bishop Jocelyn pulled down the ruinous church and built it again from the pavement.' What actually happened was stated by an earlier canon, about 1370, that 'bishop Jocelyn built the greater part of the church towards the west,' in other words, the western part of Robert's church was standing and this Jocelyn removed as he continued



From a plan by Mr Rowland Paul based upon
one by John Carter and from other sources.

Reginald's church westward. The extraordinary feature of this work is that the design of the earlier nave is continued up to the west end, and is unquestionably of the same building as the fully developed thirteenth-century work of Jocelyn's west end. The courses of the aisles range with the towers, the arches into the towers are of Reginald's detail towards the aisles, but of Jocelyn's detail towards the towers, and the two kinds of work are cut upon the same stones.

Almost before the west end was finished a new octagonal chapter-house was set out on the north side of the presbytery and was carried up as high as the sills of the windows of the sub-vault: the staircase to the chapter-house was then proceeded with and the whole building was finished early in the fourteenth century.

Bishop William de Marchia died in 1302 and great efforts were made by the chapter to procure his canonization, in consequence of which the east end of the church was altered, or added, for the accommodation of his shrine, and this work was followed by building the east end of the presbytery and remodelling the quire. The work is said to have been assisted by bishop Ralph of Shrewsbury (1329-1363) who was buried in front of the high altar.

The tower was raised about this time which caused the piers to give way; to counteract which the piers were recased and the St. Andrew arches were built, which are such a characteristic of this church.

The south-west tower was finished with the aid of bishop John Harewell (1367-1386), and the north-west tower by the executors of bishop Nicholas Bubwith (1407-1424), but the pinnacles of both towers seem never to have been completed.

The church consists of an eastern octagonal Lady chapel, with flanking chapels and a low transept to the west; a presbytery of six bays with aisles; a central tower over the crossing; transepts with east and west aisles; a nave of ten bays with aisles, a north porch, and two western towers outside the line of the aisles. It is 383 feet in length and 135 feet across the transept.

Bishop Reginald's church remains in the three western bays of the presbytery, the transepts and the nave. The original termination seems to have consisted of an ambulatory aisle, outside the main east gable, with chapels to the east. The original aisle windows remain on the east side of the north transept but the pattern was changed for those of the rest of the church. The carving of the capitals of the arcades is remarkable, and advances in character from east to west.

The Lady chapel retains much of its original glass, which will be referred to later, and with the flanking chapels and transept, covered with intricate vaulting supported upon slender columns, is an unusual termination.

The north porch is one of the most beautiful in the country; either side wall is decorated with deeply-recessed wall panelling and the outer arch is acutely pointed, with alternating carved and moulded orders.

The west front is covered with wall panelling, having marble columns, and contains the most complete series of contemporary figures of apostles, saints, and kings in existence. The thirteenth-century work stops at the level of the main parapets, but the later work, of the two towers, though totally different in design is extraordinarily harmonious.

In the second arches on either side of the nave are fifteenth-century chantry chapels with traceried sides; they are of bishop Bubwith on the north and treasurer Sugar on the south. A similar chantry to bishop Beckington is under the second arch on the south side of the presbytery. There is also a number of monuments of interest, including the thirteenth-century series of effigies of Saxon bishops. Before the floor was relaid there were, on either side the nave, incised circles for the Sunday procession to stand in order, when making the station before the Rood.

The misericords are all that remain of the quire fittings, they are 64 in number and of considerable interest.

The chapter-house is raised upon a sub-vault, which is vaulted to a central column and eight lesser columns around it; it is gained by a staircase from the north transept, of which the upper steps are winders to the door of the chapter-house. The steps were carried on northward by bishop Beckington, who erected the gatehouse, called the 'Chain Gate,' to connect the cathedral with the vicar's close. The chapter-house has, on all but the west face, seven panels for the seats of the chapter, forty-nine in all: it is vaulted from a central column from which spring thirty-two ribs, and the windows retain some of their original gloss.

The cloister is on the south side of the nave but only has alleys on the east, south, and west. The outer walls are of bishop Jocelyn's work, but the alleys are of the fifteenth century, each bay covered with simple lierne vaulting supported upon wall shafts. Over the east alley is the library, built with the money left by bishop Bubwith.

Eastward of the cloister was a large Lady chapel which is mentioned in the thirteenth century, but this was pulled down by bishop Stillington in 1480, to make way for the sumptuous chapel he built. This chapel was 107 feet in length, cruciform on plan, and covered with rich fan vaulting. The west end, against the east wall of the cloister, remains, and some of the bosses of the vaulting are now built into the wall of the east alley of the cloister.

The quire and Lady chapel have important fourteenth-century glass. The east window of the latter (largely restored by Willement) retains its subjects (the Virgin surrounded by prophets and Old Testament types), but the side windows are for the most part a mass of fragments. They seem to have had figures of saints accompanied by the donors. These are peculiarly interesting, for in the releading of 1925 the dean discovered the names of deans and canons, the earliest of whom died in 1305 and the latest in 1316. Presumably they were donors in their lifetime, and the glass, which on grounds of style had been thought to be not earlier than the second quarter of the century, must belong to its first decade. Some of the tracery

lights in this part of the church have a remarkable series of heads of episcopal saints. The east window of the quire (7 lights) is filled with a Tree of Jesse, and a Doom in the tracery. Its popular name of 'the golden window' indicates its gorgeous effect. The clearstory windows have figures of saints, some of which are modern. Fine contemporary glass remains in the windows of the quire aisles and the south transept. The great triplet at the west end of the nave,

VICARS CLOSE ~ WELLS ~

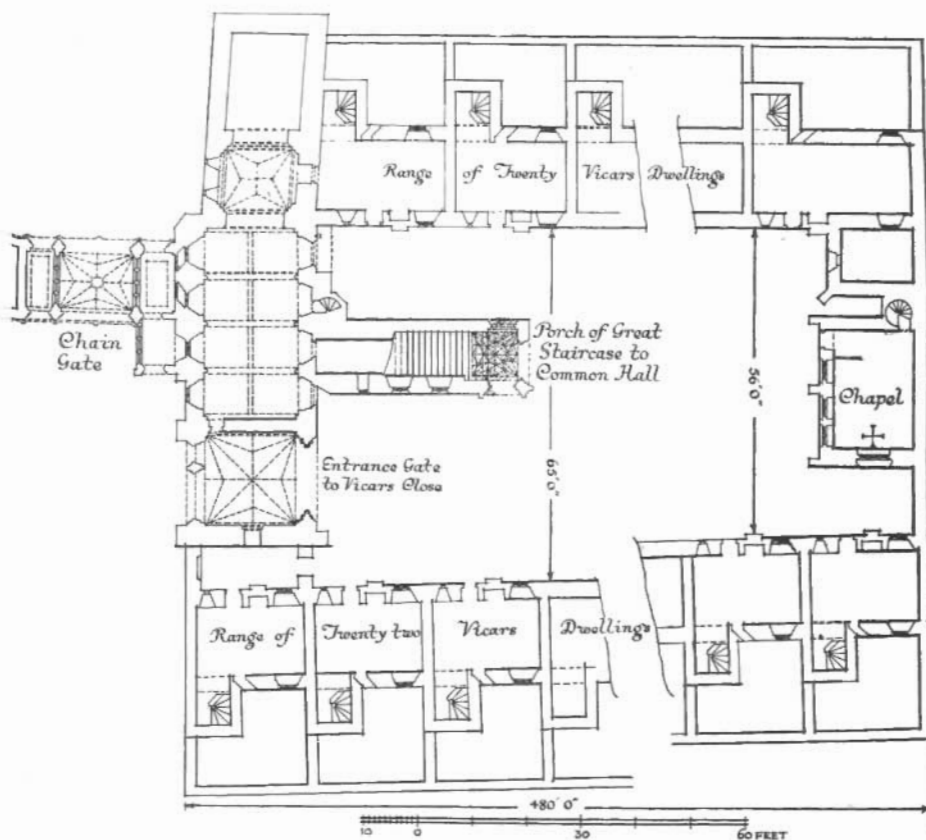


FIG. 19

having lost its original glazing, was filled by bishop Creighton (1670-72) with a representation of the Transfiguration, under which were figures of king Ine, bishop Ralph, and himself, forming one of the most important examples of Restoration glass. The contents of the central light were wrecked in a storm, and were replaced in 1813 by fine foreign glass of the sixteenth century, consisting of a

set of scenes from the life of St. John the Evangelist, said to have come from Rouen, and a beheading of St. John the Baptist, said to have come from Cologne. The former have recently been moved to the south-east transept, and the latter to the eastern clearstory of the north transept, as the central light of the great west window is to be filled with new glass in accordance with bishop Creighton's design.

At the Deanery, the members were received by Mrs. Armitage-Robinson, and the dean again addressed them.

The deanery, to the north-west of the church, is mostly the work of John Gunthorp (1472-98), who received extensive patronage from king Edward IV; in addition to various ecclesiastical appointments he was made almoner to the king, 1478, and in 1480 was made lord keeper of the Privy Seal, with an allowance of 20s. a day.

The building is a quadrangle with a second court to the east, entered by a gateway. Its main walls are mostly of Gunthorp's work and his badge and arms occur as ornaments on the picturesque windows of the garden front. There is considerable work of the seventeenth century.

The party then proceeded to the Vicar's Close (Fig. 19), under the guidance of Mr. Brakspear.

In 1334, Walter de Hulle, archdeacon of Bath, gave two messuages and lands in Wells that the thirteen chantry priests who officiated in the quire might live in common together. Bishop Ralph of Shrewsbury made certain ordinances in 1347 and began to build a college for them the year following, after obtaining letters patent and the consent of the chapters of Bath and Wells.

The college consists of the hall and kitchen of the original work, with a gatehouse to a lane of houses with little gardens, and a chapel and library above it at the north end.

The college must have been enlarged after its foundation, as there are no less than forty-two houses in all.

Bishop Beckington is said to have built the bridge over the road connecting the college with the staircase to the chapter-house called the 'Chain Gate.'

Monday, 21st July

At 10.0 a.m. the party arrived at Banwell Church, and were addressed by Professor Hamilton Thompson.

The church of St. Andrew, Banwell, was appropriated about the middle of the twelfth century to the prior and convent of Bruton. After the suppression of the monastery it was given by Henry VIII to the dean and chapter of Bristol as part of their foundation endowment. The present building retains some slight traces of a twelfth-century structure, but was rebuilt in the later middle ages. The chancel was built in the fourteenth century, during the last quarter of which the fine west

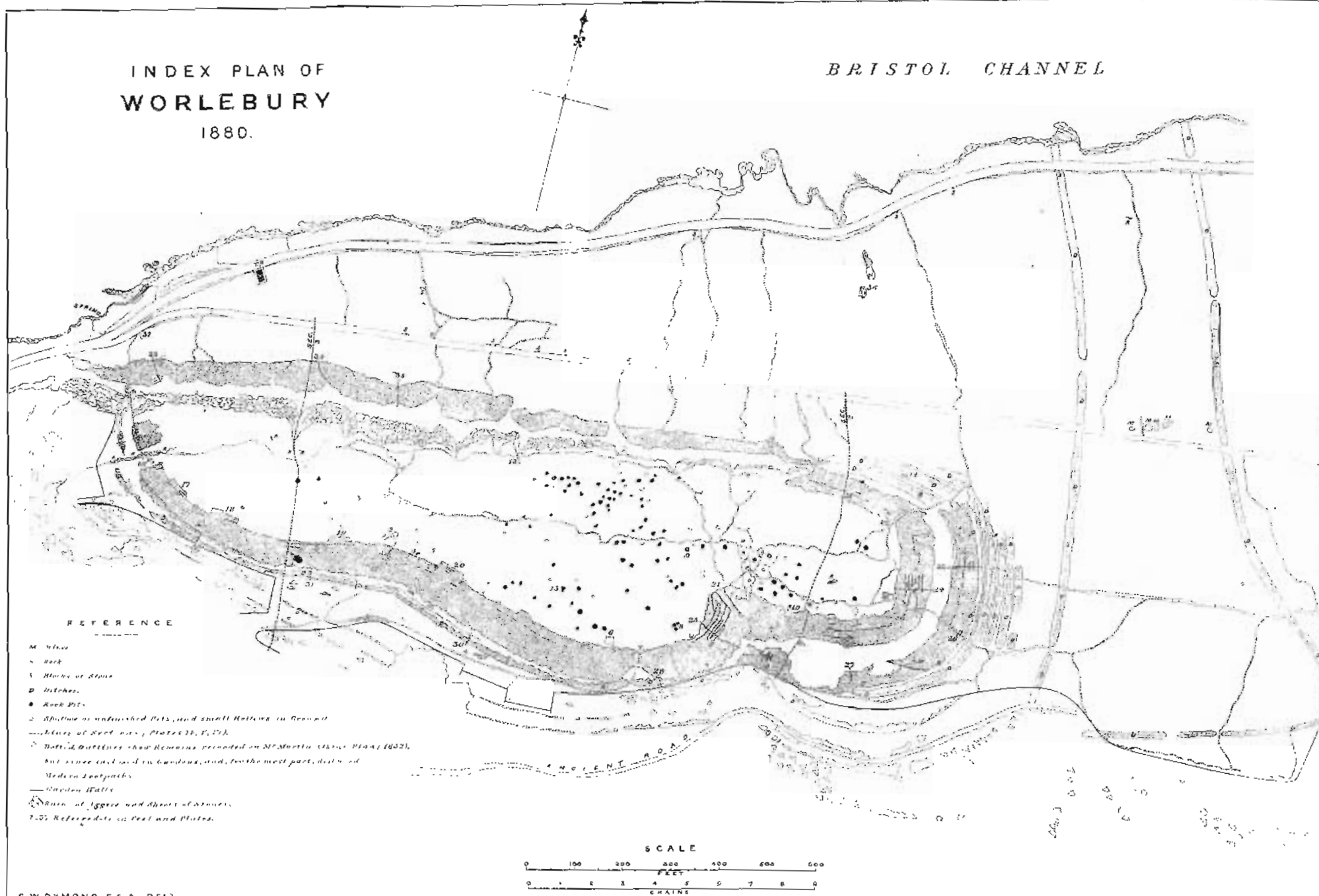
THE
DEANERY,
WELLS

VICARS'
CLOSE.
WELLS

BANWELL
CHURCH

INDEX PLAN OF WORLEBURY 1880.

BRISTOL CHANNEL



tower, ornamented with a representation of the Annunciation, was raised. The nave belongs to the fifteenth century, when the walls of the chancel were also heightened. The nave, with its tall clerestory, coved ceiling, and traceried external parapets, is a very striking example of characteristic Somerset design. The rood-screen was set up in 1521 and retains its coving above the traceried openings, each of which is divided by a thick central mullion. There are a number of fine bench-ends in the nave, and the front of the west gallery is part of a pew which bishop Godwin, as lord of the manor of Banwell, erected in the nave in 1590. The front is of the second half of the twelfth century. The churchwarden's accounts, which contain the entries relating to the rood-screen, were on view.

The manor of Banwell belonged to the bishops of Bath and Wells, and was for many centuries one of their favourite residences. The history of Banwell and of the church is the subject of a paper by the late Rev. C. S. Taylor, printed in *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, li, 31-76.

Proceeding to Worlebury Camp (by kind permission of Arthur E. Beck, Esq.), the members were met by Mr. Raleigh Radford, F.S.A., who described the principal features of the site (Pl. xix).

Worlebury occupies the end of a steep-sided promontory which juts out into the Bristol Channel at the northern end of Weston-super-Mare.

WORLEBURY CAMP The habitable area, as defined by contours and by the main artificial defences, is about 10 acres, but although its size is thus moderate, the camp, by reason of its commanding position, its (formerly) massive stone wall, and the fact that it has been partially excavated, is of more than usual interest as an example of a late prehistoric hill-town.

It is described as follows by its excavators: 'The greater part of the north side of the fortified enclosure is formed by a range of cliffs, of no great height, yet, except at a few points, very difficult to escalate. From its east termination, the defences were continued by a massive wall of dry masonry, at first running nearly in a line with the cliffs, to the north-east entrance; then, bending almost at a right-angle toward the south, and crossing the top of the flat ridges, until, with another change of direction, it trended westward, to a bold re-entrant angle, in which was another, the principal or south entrance. At a point a few yards eastward from this, a deep notch in the wall marks the south extremity of a fosse, part artificial and part natural, extending N.N.W. across the camp to the line of cliffs,—thus partially isolating a nearly square enclosure [at the east end of the camp]. This is the highest part of the *enceinte*; and, from its east side, the surface declines evenly and gently, one in twenty-six, along the axis of the ridge to the brow of the west steeps. From the principal entrance, the great wall continued, at first south-westwards; then made a wide sweep, to suit the contours of the ground, with a direction generally westward; and thus gradually closed up toward a rocky escarpment, where was the third, the west entrance.' At the east or weakest end, the defensive wall was supplemented by a series of five or more ditches of

varying length, together with at least one additional breastwork of dry-stone walling. Further east, as shown on the plan, two long lines of bank and ditch run completely across the ridge, connected at their south ends by a similar transverse work. The space thus enclosed, in spite of its somewhat open position, has been regarded as a cattle-pound.

The stone ramparts, although they now appear as nothing but confused heaps of quarry-stone, were at one time of well-built, multiple walls of dry masonry, the nucleus being a faced wall upwards of 6 feet thick, strengthened both internally and externally to a total width of 34 to 40 feet by successive 'skins' of faced walling. At the main or south-east entrance, these walls were in-turned to a distance of 40 or 50 feet in order to command the actual opening. The width of this opening was from 13 to 15 feet; no means of closing it were identified. The north-east entrance, much ruined, was found to be 11 feet wide. The west entrance, a small postern leading down to the shore, was approached by a flight of 5 or more rough steps, largely cut in the rock.

In the interior of the camp, 93 small pits, cut artificially into the rock and ranged sometimes in lines, were identified by the excavators. The pits vary from about 2½ to 6 feet across and are from 3 to 6 feet in depth. In one case, the sides had been made good by dry-stone walling. In the pits were found a number of human bones and skulls, both male and female, and mostly of dolichocephalic or mesocephalic type. Many of them bore, or were thought to bear, sword-cuts. Animal bones also found here included those of horse, deer, ox, pig, goat, dog, etc. Other finds in the pits included 'fragments of bronze,' pieces of charred plait thought to have formed part of a sedge-mat or basket, a deer-horn handle decorated with incised concentric circles, part of a small iron ox-head with knobbed horn of a well-known La Tène III type (wrongly identified by the excavator as 'a portion of an iron bridle-bit'), iron spearheads, and bead-rim pottery of Glastonbury Lake-village type. There seems to be no evidence of the occurrence of Roman objects in the pits themselves, although a few have been found here and there about the site. It is sufficiently clear that the main occupation of this hill-town coincided approximately with the last century before the Roman invasion of A.D. 43.

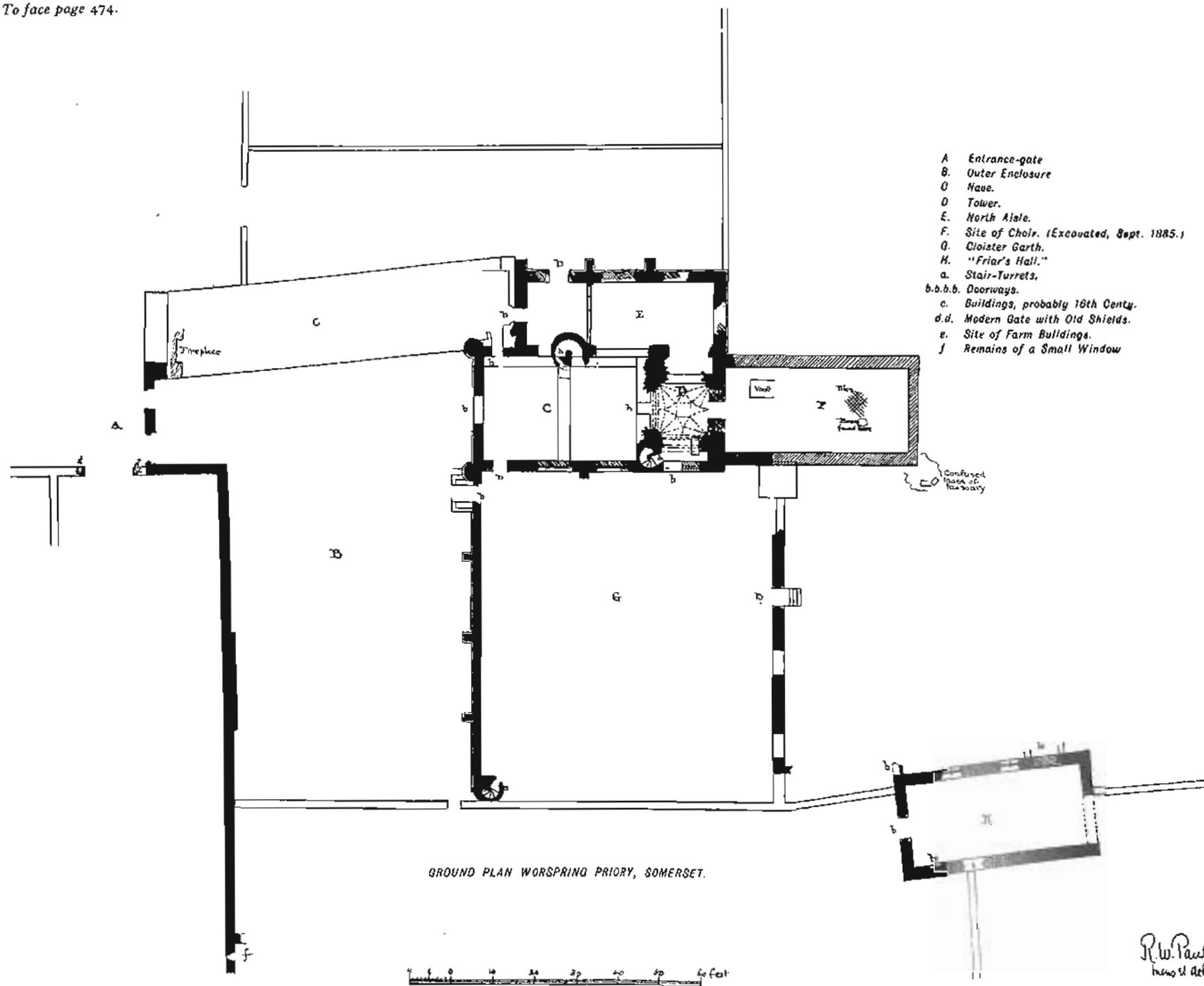
(See C. W. Dymond and H. G. Tomkins, *Worlebury: an ancient stronghold in the county of Somerset*, 1886).

After lunch the party, by kind permission of Major Vernon Hill, visited Woodspring Priory (Pls. xx-xxii), where they were addressed by Professor Hamilton Thompson.

The priory of St. Mary and St. Thomas of Canterbury at Woodspring or Worspring was founded some time before 1243 by William Courteney for Augustinian canons of the observance of St. Victor, the chief house of which was the abbey of St. Victor at Paris, and to which the abbey of St. Augustine at Bristol and Keynsham and the priory of Stavordale also belonged. There was an earlier chapel on the

WOOD-
SPRING
PRIORY

To face page 474.



site, which was probably an aisleless building, with a tower between nave and chancel. The priory church was largely rebuilt in the fifteenth century, when the present tower was constructed, and a north aisle was added to the nave and extended north of the tower, south of which there is a small transept. The nave and aisle have been converted into a dwelling-house, but the east portion of the church has been destroyed. The site of the cloister is on the south side of the house: of the buildings little remains but the doorway of the chapter-house on the east side, but considerable portions of the foundations of the range on this side have been discovered by excavation. To the south-east of the cloister stands an early fifteenth-century building which used to be known locally as the prior's hall, but was probably the infirmary. The gateway of the outer court is left, with a range of buildings on the site of the almonry, and on the north side of the outer court there is a very fine fourteenth-century tithe-barn with projecting porch.

The founder of Woodspring was the grandson of Reginald Fitzurse (one of the murderers of Becket), whose son-in-law, Robert Courtenay, seems to have founded the chapel in expiation of the murder. The stone reliquary, containing a wooden cup bearing traces of dried blood, which was formerly inserted in the north wall of Kewstoke church, and is now in the Taunton Castle museum, is thought to have enshrined some of the blood of St. Thomas, and to have been originally in the church at Woodspring, from which it was removed to Kewstoke at the suppression of the monastery.

Yatton church was next visited, also under the guidance of Professor Hamilton Thompson.

The church of St. Mary, which was appropriated to the prebendary of Yatton in the cathedral church of Wells, appears to have been originally a cruciform building with a central tower. The chancel and transept were rebuilt in the fourteenth century, and are still substantially of that date. The nave was completely rebuilt between 1440 and 1450, and exhibits the characteristics of Somerset masoncraft at their best, especially as regards the beautiful west front, the windows of aisles and clerestory, the fine south porch, and the traceried parapets. The south porch is later than the rest of the nave, and was raised at the expense of Isabel of Cheddar. She and her husband, Sir John Newton, who died in 1487, are buried in the Newton chapel, added on the east side of the north transept in his lifetime. This chapel also contains the alabaster tombs and effigies of Sir Richard Newton and his two wives.

The central tower was built in the fourteenth century, but was somewhat altered about 1456, when the spire was built. The spire was taken down in 1595, when the lower portion of it was left in position.

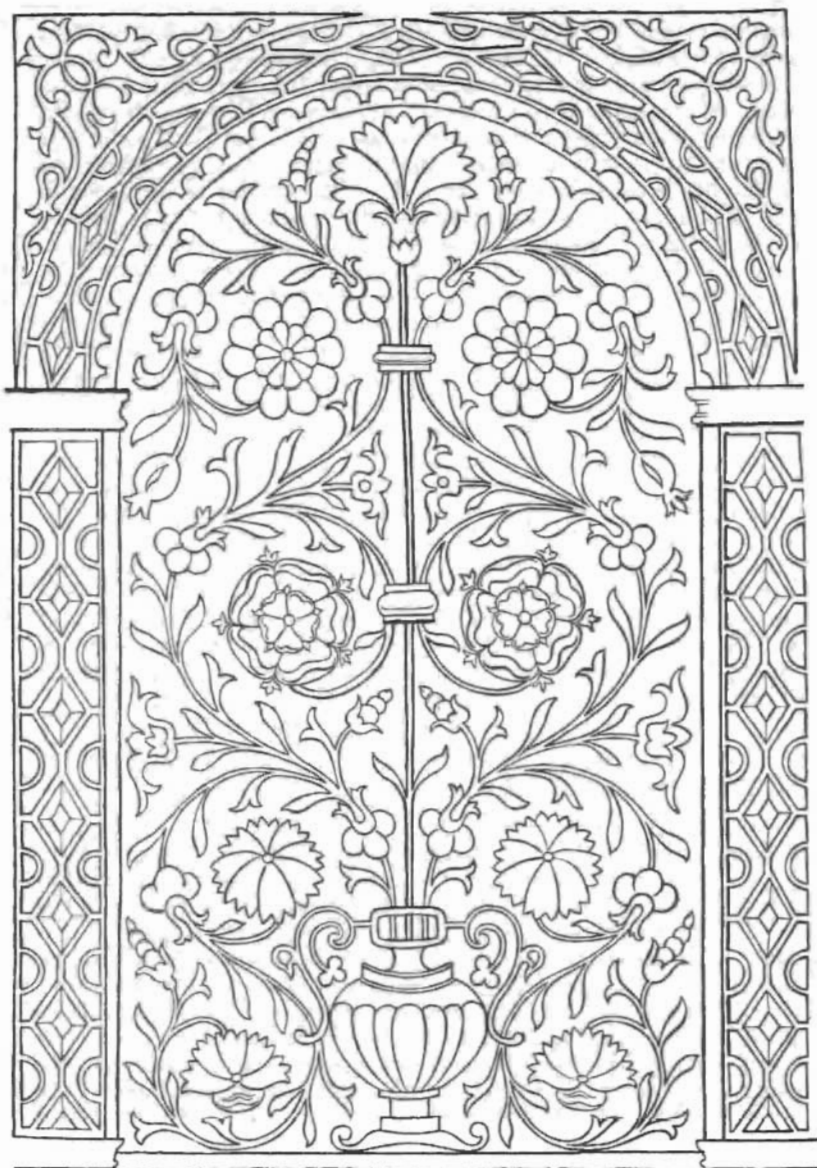


FIG. 20. NAILSEA COURT
Panel of door carved with same pattern both sides (*c.* 1593). Scale $\frac{1}{4}$



A. NAVE FROM THE SOUTH-WEST



B. FROM THE SOUTH

WOODSPRING PRIORY



WOODSPRING PRIORY : BARN FROM THE SOUTH

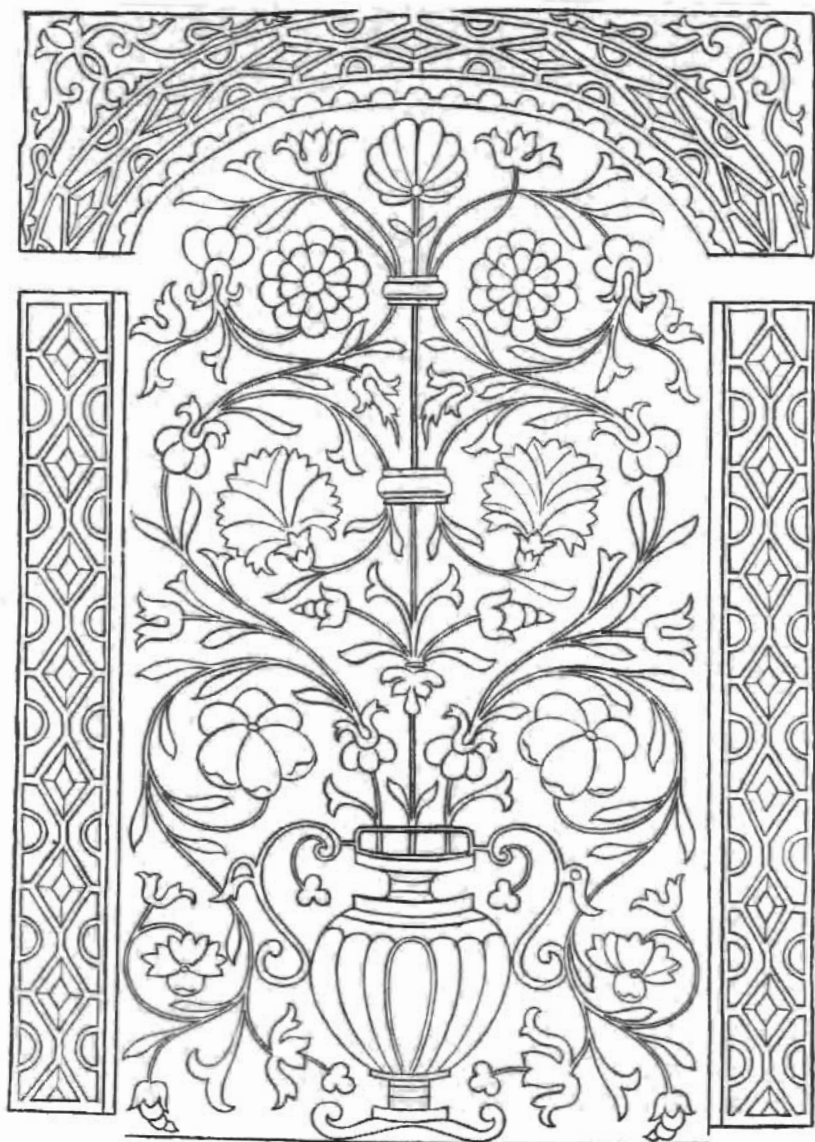


FIG. 21. NAILSEA COURT

Panel fixed inside door from Hall to Dining Room. Brought here from Bristol.

Scale $\frac{1}{4}$

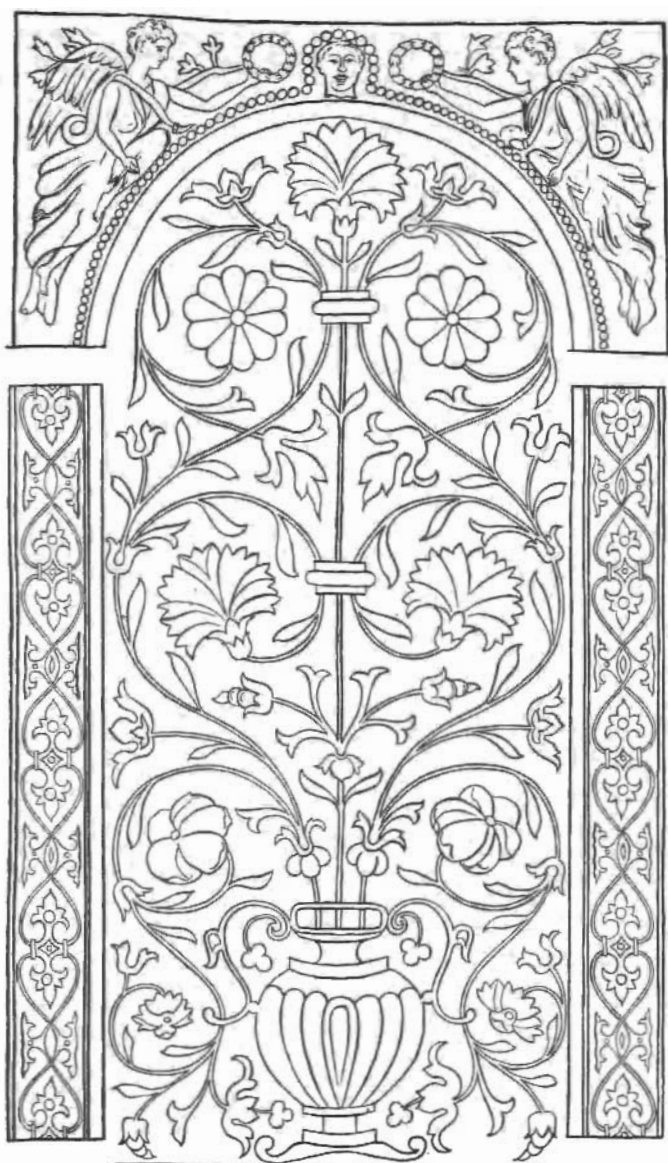
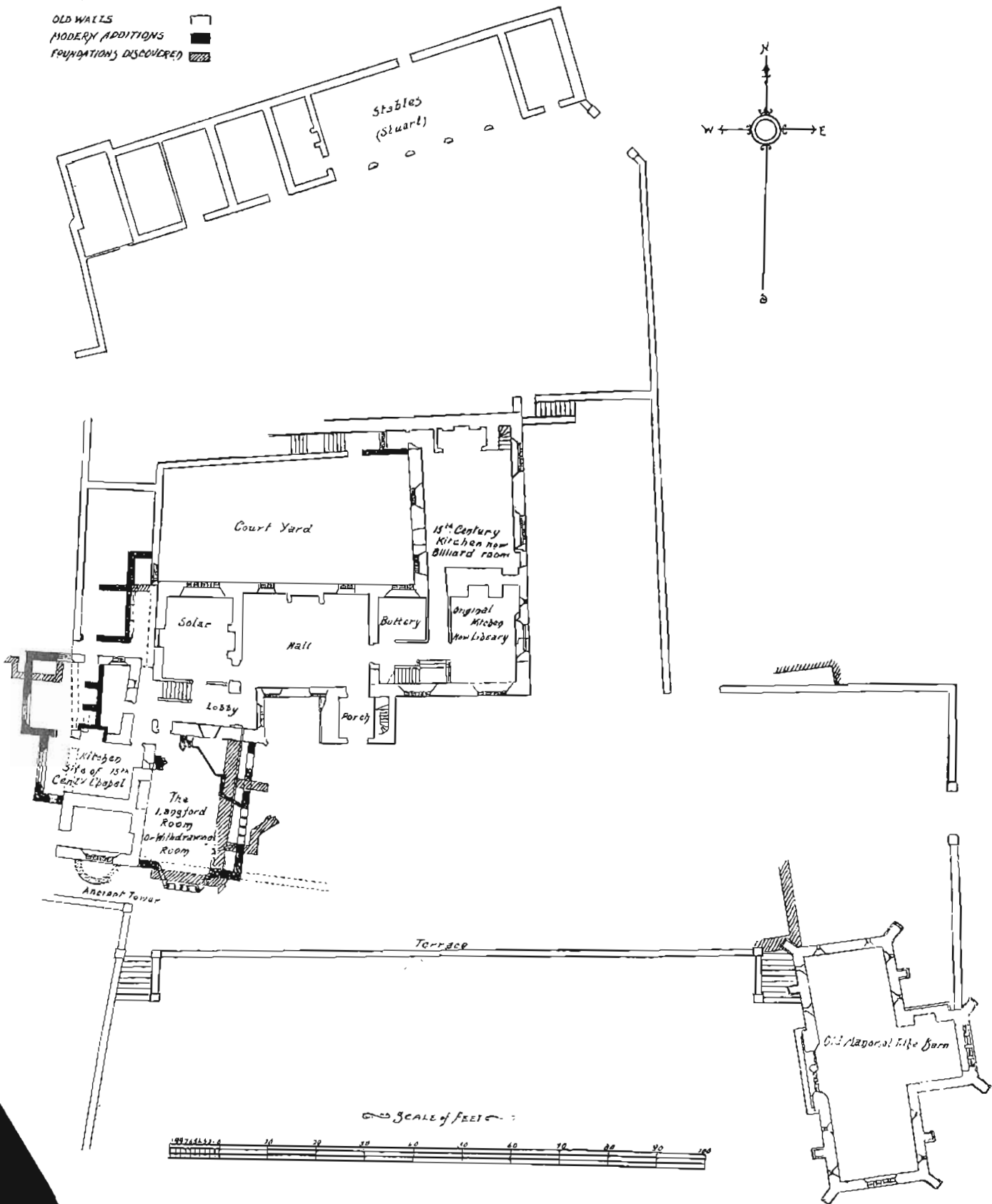


FIG. 22. NAILSEA COURT

Carved panel on door from Hall to Dining Room (Hall side only).
Brought here from Bristol. Scale $\frac{1}{4}$

NAILSEA COURT
SOMERSET

OLD WALLS
MODERN ADDITIONS
FOUNDATIONS DISCOVERED



At Nailsea Court (Pl. xxiii, and Figs. 20-22), reached at 4.0 p.m., the members were received and addressed by Lieut.-Com. C. E. Evans, R.N.V.R.

Nailsea Court is a Z-shaped building, the medieval hall which lay east and west having an east wing turning north and a west wing to the south. The latter has been largely rebuilt, and the hall has lost its early character. At the end of the fourteenth century the property belonged to Robert de la More, whose descendant, Alice Buthemore, married David Perceval and had a son George, who inherited Nailsea in 1551. The last named probably built the porch, and his initials and those of his wife, Elizabeth (Bampfylde), with the date 1574, are on one of the mantelpieces, which, however, is probably older than the inscription. In 1582 Nailsea was sold to Richard Cole, a wealthy Bristol merchant, whose initials with those of Alice, his wife, are in the spandrels of the dining-room fireplace, the date 1593 being in the room over this. The door of the dining-room, which is richly carved with a floral design within an arched framing, is part of his work. Two other examples of those rare carved panels have been acquired by the owner, and now form doors in the house (see Figs. 21, 22). In the late seventeenth century the house passed to Nathaniel Wade, to whose time belongs the staircase.

The rebuilt south-west wing contains some interesting carved woodwork and a plaster panel from Upper Langford Manor House. The ceiling in the drawing-room was rescued from Ashley Manor House, Bristol.

By kind permission of Mrs. Cottle, the members then proceeded to Chelvey Court (Fig. 23), which was described by Mr. Godfrey.

Chelvey Court dates in the main from the seventeenth century but incorporates earlier work. It is built on a steep bank, the old entrance with the porch being on the east at the higher level, and that on the west being a storey lower.

The hall, into the screens passage of which the porch originally entered, has been destroyed. The house seems to have been rebuilt during the lives of Edward Tynte (who married Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Gorges of Wraxall, and bought Chelvey) and his son John, who succeeded him in 1629 and died in 1670. The principal features of the house are the fine renaissance porch with a shield of the Tynte arms impaling Trenchard, a remarkable oak staircase having in the ceiling an elaborate plaster centre-piece and pendant, and several good chimneypieces, one of which has two shields of arms of Tynte and Gorges. The 'blue room' retains seventeenth-century painted decoration.

The church, which lies on the high ground by the house, possesses some fifteenth-century glass and the Tynte pew, with carved paneling, and memorials of the family, including that of Edward (d. 1629), 'Lord of this mannour by his oune purchase.' There is a large buttressed fourteenth-century barn near the house (see *Architectural Review*, xlv, 1-7).

By kind permission of Mr. J. E. Coates, the party next visited the stone circles at Stanton Drew (Pl. xxiv), and was addressed by Mr. Raleigh Radford. The following notes have been kindly supplied by Mr. St. George Gray, F.S.A.

The group of stone circles situated in the valley of the Chew, at Stanton Drew, about six miles south of Bristol, is perhaps the most important megalithic monument in Britain after Avebury and Stonehenge.

STANTON
DREW
CIRCLES

The North-east Circle, with a diameter of 97 feet, is approximately of the same diameter as the outer circle of trilithons at Stonehenge. To the south-west of this is the Great Circle, with a diameter of 368 feet, that is, about the size of the

CHELVEY COURT

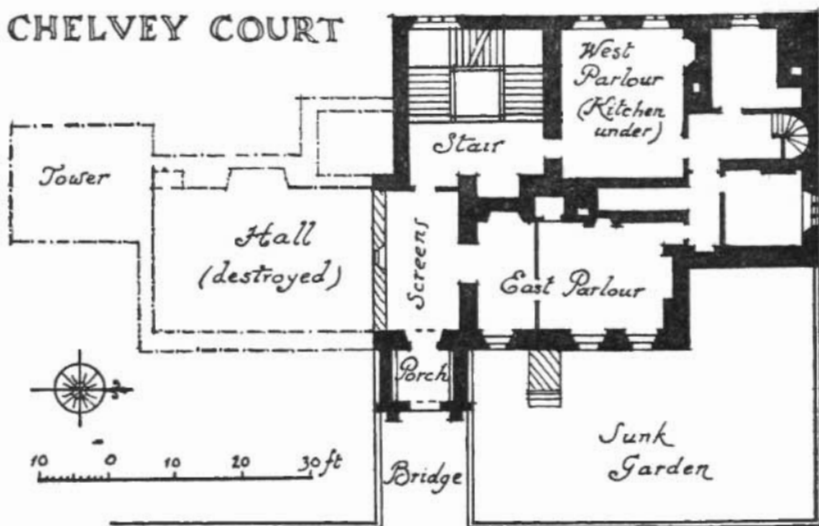


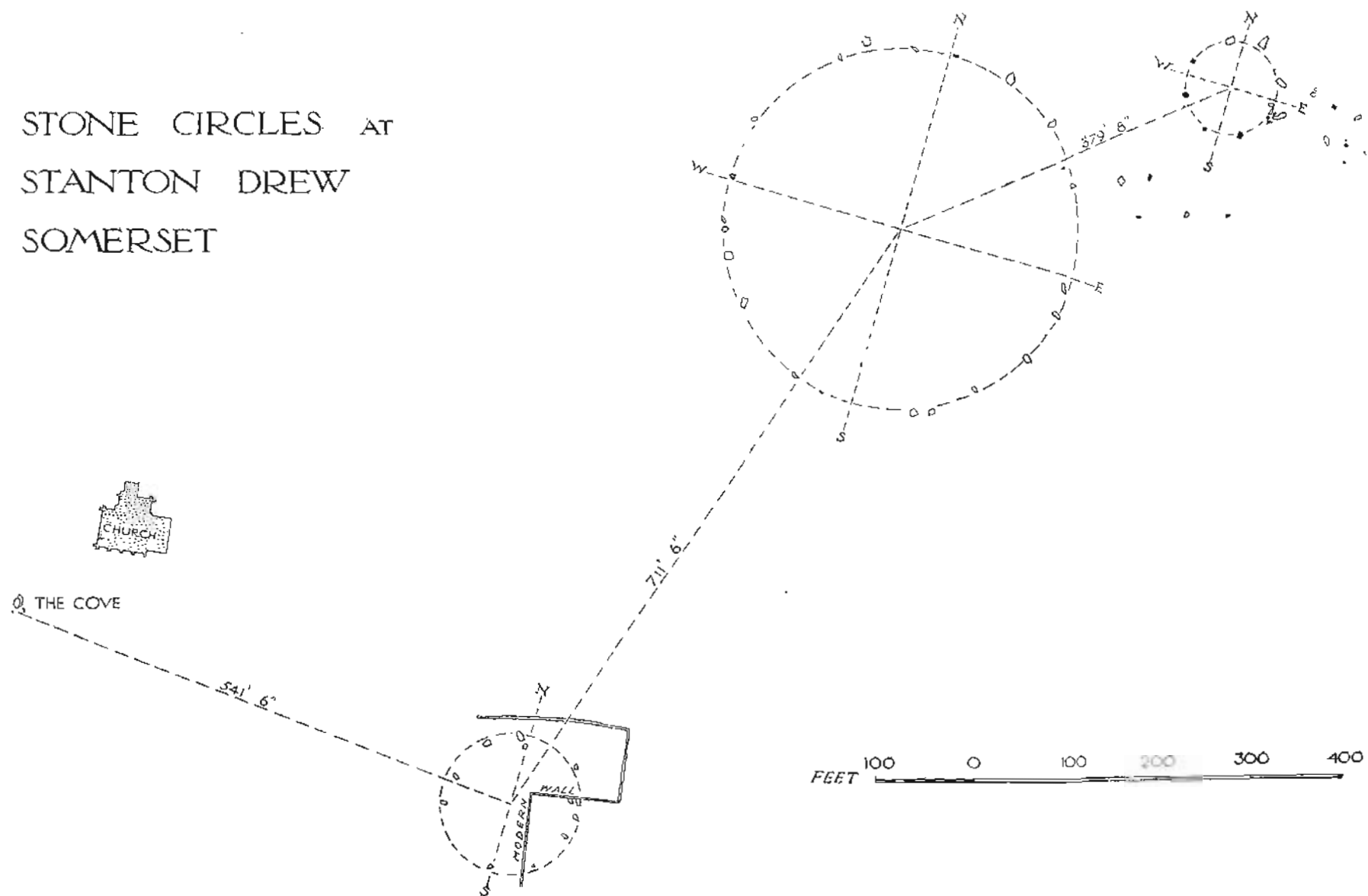
FIG. 23

north and south inner circles at Avebury. The third, on a different property, further south, has a diameter of 145 feet, that is, the size of the Stripples Stones and the Fernacre Circle on Bodmin Moors, Cornwall. The Great Circle and the smallest circle on the north-east have the remains (somewhat confused) of avenues of stones on the east side, nearly due east in the case of the North-east Circle—a little south of east in the case of the Great Circle. Some of these stones are large—in the Great Circle 8 feet, and in the North-east Circle 9½ feet in height.

A fourth 'group,' a broken down dolmen to the south-west of the church, is styled 'the Cove' (or, 'the Bride, the Bridegroom and the Parson').

The Great Circle consists of 27 stones not equally spaced,

STONE CIRCLES AT
STANTON DREW
SOMERSET



apparently. There were probably at least 30 stones originally. The South-west Circle consists of 12 stones. All of them which remain, 10 in number, are prostrate. The North-east Circle consists of 8 large stones. At 'the Cove' the largest stone is $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height.

To the west are the two Tynning stones. To the north-east, at a distance of about one-third of a mile, is 'Hauteville's Quoit.' This is on the south edge of the Bristol road, and to-day is only 7 feet above the ground. It was originally larger. It was named after Sir John Hauteville, who, tradition says, pitched it down from Maesknoll Camp!

There are certain alignments, and these must have some significance. 'The Quoit' and the centres of the Great Circle and the South-west Circle are in line; the centre of the Great Circle is also in line with the centre of the North-east Circle and 'the Cove.' It is noteworthy, but may be only a coincidence, that the relative positions of the three circles and the two outlying stones at St. Cleer in Cornwall, called 'the Hurlers,' are similar to those of the groups at Stanton Drew. In both, the lines joining the centres of the circles lie approximately in the same directions; in both the middle ring is the largest.

Although Sir Norman Lockyer never visited Stanton Drew he studied the site astronomically on the Ordnance sheets, and his observations will be found in his work on *Stonehenge and other British Stone Circles*.

At one time it was thought that Somerset could boast only of the Stanton Drew group of circles, but in recent years the Withypool and the Porlock Circles have been discovered on Exmoor, and have been planned and published by the writer.

At 9.0 p.m. an evening meeting was held at The Grand Pump Room Hotel, Bath, when the President delivered an address on 'The Wansdyke.' This address is printed above, p. 60.

Tuesday, 22nd July

At 10.0 a.m. the members assembled at Chapel Plaister, where they were addressed by Mr. Brakspear, who has very kindly supplied the following notes and the attached plan (Fig. 24).

This little hospital is at the crossing of two important roads of the middle ages, that from Lacock to Bath and that from Malmesbury to Sherborne. The latter road at this point was part of the great coach road from London to Bath, in the eighteenth century, and there still remain along it some of the milestones recording the distance from Hyde Park Corner.

Nothing is known of the history of the building. Leland noticed it as 'on the left hand on the toppe of a little hille an heremitage withyn a litle as I turnid down to Hasilbyri.' Aubrey is a little nearer the truth and says:

In this Parish (Box) is the Chapelle of Playster, a known place on the Roade. It was heretofore a place of entertainment

for Pilgrims that went to Glastonbury to St. Joseph of Arimathea's Chapell. It is now an ale house, the little Chapell yet remains of it; on the outside, towards the highway, is, in the wall, a place for holy water.

It was erected late in the fourteenth century, it was altered in the next century and now consists of a chancel, a nave, a chamber on the north, and a large western porch.

The original work is marked externally by a bold moulded plinth; it was of two stories and seems to have consisted of a small chapel to the east, a hall at right-angles to it with a large western porch that had a vice to the first floor. This was altered at the end of the fifteenth century by the destruction of the south end of the hall and building the hall east and west, leaving the north end of the old hall

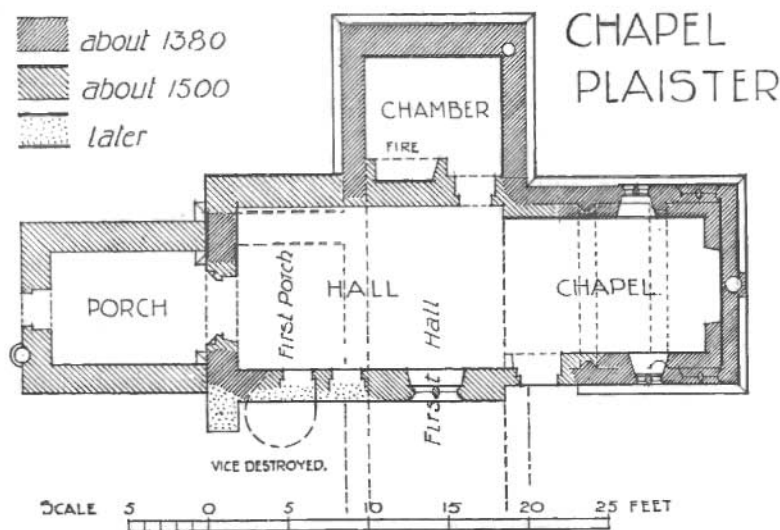


FIG. 24

as a priest's chamber, and adding a large western porch. As the rock comes to the surface no traces of the foundations can be found.

The ground floor was mere cellarge only some $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in height, the part under the chapel was lighted by a two-light window, with ogee heads, in the north and south walls.

The chapel itself was covered with a stone roof which was carried by two cross arches, of which the springers remain; though how this roof ever stood is difficult to explain, as the outer walls are only 12 in. in thickness. Close against the east wall were two narrow two-light windows and the east end is decorated with a reredos of three canopied niches. In the middle of the east wall, covered by a shallow buttress on the outside, is a carefully formed circular flue from the cellar

below, it is continued to the apex of the gable and was probably used for hauling up a lamp on dark nights.

The original hall has gone, except for the north end; this was also over a cellar, and in the north gable remains an original three-light pointed window. In the north-east angle is another flue, similar to, but smaller than, that in the east gable.

The original porch is partly built into the west and south walls of the later hall. On the outside of the west face is a large canopied niche, projecting from the wall and with side openings, that was obviously intended for a lantern. In the south wall are remains of the doorways to the vice.

The fifteenth-century alterations consisted of building a south wall, in line with the south wall of the porch, up to the chapel, and a north wall, almost in line with the north side of the chapel, thus turning the hall round in line with the chapel. The new building had the ground floor higher than the original; the vice was altered, and a new four-centred doorway within a square head was inserted in the west wall. On the gable above is a small bell-cot. The north end of the original hall was turned into two chambers, each with a fireplace; the lower was probably the kitchen and the upper a priest's room. The chapel was altered by the removal of the cellar so that it was of one story from the ground. The new porch is a simple erection, with a small door of entrance and the holy water stoop, mentioned by Aubrey, remains against the south jamb.

The place was converted into cottages, a queen Anne fireplace remains in the north wall and two windows, of the same date, are in either side wall. Some thirty years ago in the chapel was a great bake-oven, but the building was uninhabited. About this time it was secured from destruction by being made a chapel of ease to Box and in the repairs that were necessary the fifteenth-century floor beams were removed.

Proceeding to Hazelbury Manor (Fig. 25), the members were again addressed by Mr. Brakspear.

Hazelbury was formerly a considerable parish with a church. It belonged after the Conquest to Milo Crispin, and passed to the family of Crok.

HAZELBURY From this parish came the noted freestone with
MANOR which all the ancient buildings of the district were made. The quarries belonged to the manor and were leased in sections to the various communities who required stone for their building. To give one example, in 1241.

Robert, abbot of Stanley in Wiltshire, and the convent of the same place give to the said convent (Lacock) one part of their quarry of Haslebury, being in length 76 ft. and in width that which was theirs, that they may take as much stone as they can from that place, in exchange for the other quarry that the convent (Lacock) bought of Henry Crok.

The quarry is referred to by John Aubrey (c. 1670) as, Haselbury Quarre is not to be forgott; it is the eminentest

freestone quarry in the West of England, Malmesbury and all round the country of it. The old men's story that St. Adelme, riding over there, threw downe his glove, and bade them digge and they should find great treasure, meaning the Quarry.

About 1300 a house on the site of the present one was built. If it took the place of an earlier house is not known, but probably not, as it is a considerable distance from the church. Of this building there is the sill and lower part of a two-light window in the north wall of the hall, and probably the lower part of the walls of the hall are of the same work ; there was no building at the lower end of the hall, as the angle quoins remain next the entrance.

In the middle of the fifteenth century the property passed by an heiress to the Bonham family, and at the end of the fifteenth, or in the early years of the sixteenth century, the house was completely remodelled. A range of building in line with the hall was built to the west ; a cross wing, containing the kitchen, was put at the lower end of the hall, oriels were added to the hall, with a porch, and the roof was renewed.

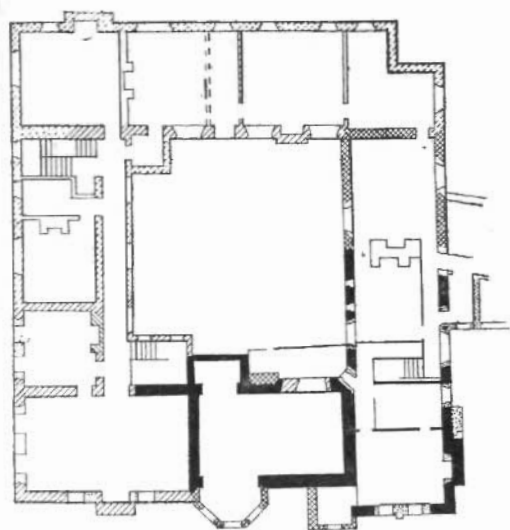
Leland, visiting the place about 1542, says :

The manor place of Haselbyry stondith in a litle vale, and was a thing of a simple building afore that old Mr. Boneham father did build there.

About 1560 the house was further enlarged, a courtyard was formed at the back of the hall, with ranges of building on the north and west ; a forecourt was made, entered through a gatehouse, with out-buildings on the east side. No indications of a chapel have been found, which is unusual, considering the distance of the house from the parish church.

In 1575 the property was sold to Sir John Yonge, a Bristol merchant, and in 1613 it came into the hands of the Spekes, from whom the great explorer was descended, first by lease and afterwards by purchase.

Further alterations were made during the time the house belonged to the Spekes ; the west side of the house was remodelled, the oriel and porch of the hall were removed and a new porch with Ionic columns was put in the place of the oriel. A detached house, called the Cottage, was built to the east. The gatehouse was removed, the forecourt enlarged, and great gate-piers, bearing the arms of Speke, were erected in the middle of the south side, directly opposite the new porch. A terrace was put in front of the house, having an open ballustrade. The back garden was enclosed with high walls, terminated at either end of the north side with bastions, with battlemented parapets. That at the north-west angle contains an interesting gallery for spectators at the archery ; which was played upon a narrow terrace under the wall, at the east end of which is a recessed seat for the marker, which was originally approached by steps. There was another terrace, under the archery terrace, that had an open ballustrade.



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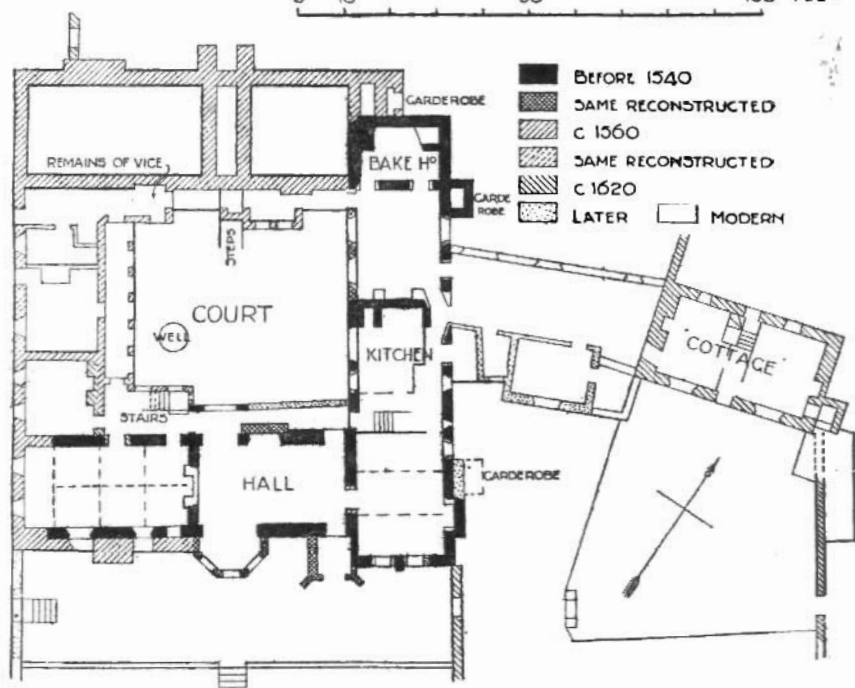


FIG. 25. PLAN OF HAZELBURY MANOR
(By permission of *Country Life*)

Alterations were made about 1720 and new sash windows were put in the withdrawing-room. After which the house seemed to have been abandoned, only part of it being kept up as a farm-house. The new porch was destroyed, the north and part of the west wings were allowed to fall down and the ballustrades of the terraces disappeared.

The property passed later to the Northey family and was bought in 1919 by the present owner, Mr. George Kidston.

The house then consisted of the hall, divided up into rooms, the southern part of the western building, the eastern cross wing, and the cottage. The surrounding walls of the garden and forecourt remained and a group of out-buildings to the east. Foundations of the destroyed buildings were found, with countless fragments of the destroyed superstructure, upon and from which the lost portions of the house have been restored, the architect being Mr. Harold Brakspear.

Bradford-on-Avon was reached at 11.30 a.m.

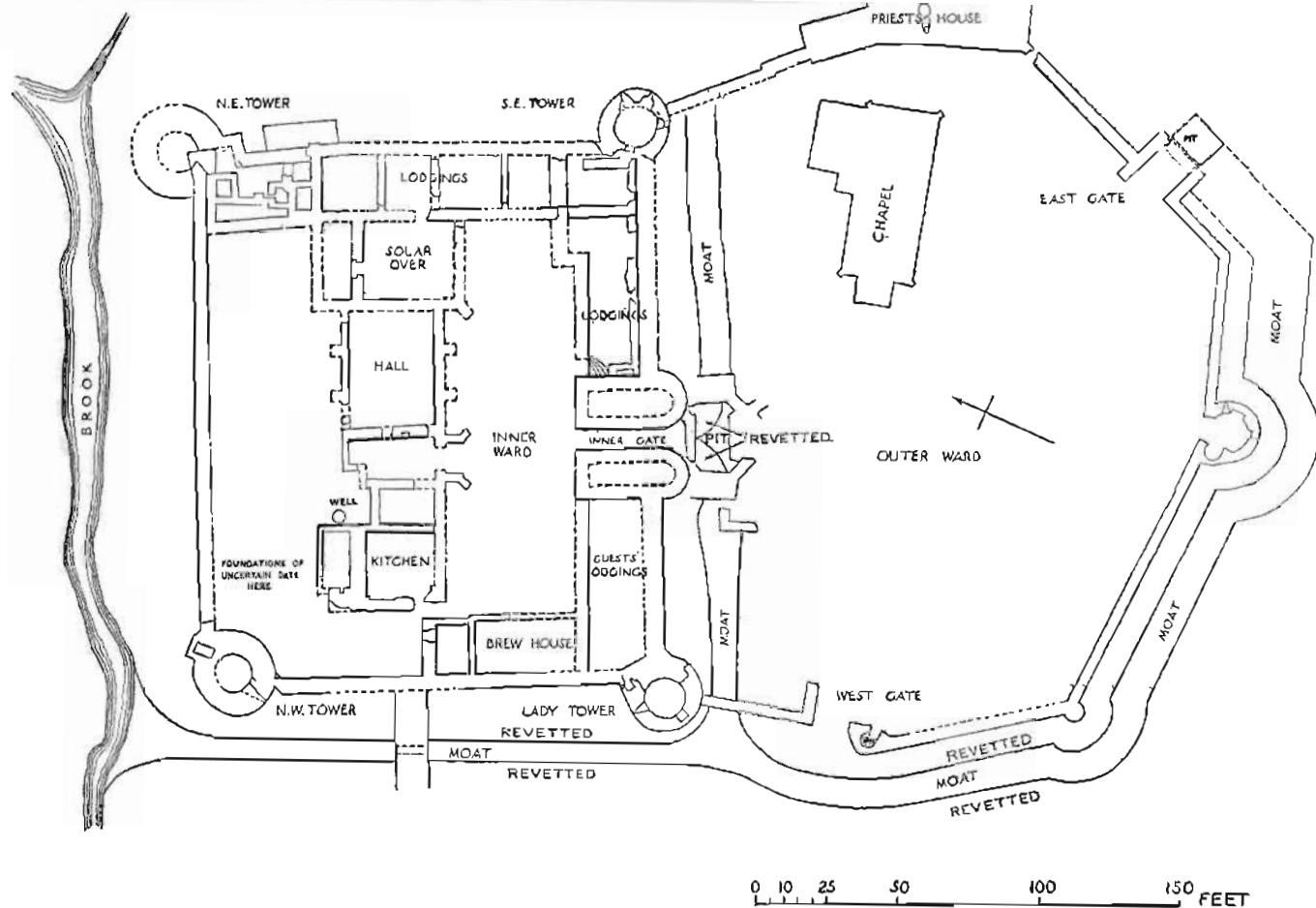
A church was built here by St. Aldhelm, *c.* 700, which was said to be still standing in the time of William of Malmesbury. It is doubtful if this structure is represented by the parish church or by the neighbouring Saxon chapel of St. Laurence. The latter is an almost complete building, probably of early tenth-century date and consists of a chancel nave and two porches or porticus. The south porch has been mostly destroyed. Above the narrow chancel-arch are two carved angels, probably once forming part of a larger subject, of which the central figure or figures have been removed. In the chapel are preserved some interesting fragments of pre-Conquest ornament, including a slab (probably the jamb-lining of a doorway) found in or near the parish church.

Besides the Saxon chapel, where Mr. Clapham acted as guide, the town contains the medieval parish church, a medieval bridge, the stone barn of the abbey of Shaftesbury, almshouses and numerous examples of domestic architecture, of which Kingston House is the most notable.

At 12.30 p.m. the party was met at Farleigh Castle (Fig. 26 and Pls. xxv, xxvi) by Mr. Peers, who, as Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments, is directing the reparation of the remains of the castle.

Sir Thomas Hungerford, citizen and merchant of New Sarum, bought Farleigh about 1369, and received licence to crenellate the house of the Montforts in 1383. The present castle was largely built by him before his death in 1398, and finished by his son Walter, first Lord Hungerford, K.G., High Treasurer of England and Lord Steward of the King's Household.

The principal buildings of the castle are set round a rectangular court, having round towers at the four angles and a gatehouse in the middle of the south side. The great hall was on the north side of the court, with kitchens on the west and the principal living rooms to the east. On the south is an outer court of irregular shape, defended



FARLEIGH CASTLE CONJECTURAL PLAN

FIG. 26

(By permission of H.M. Office of Works)

by walls and towers, having a gatehouse at the east. The site is not a strong one, being dominated by higher ground on the south, but to the north the levels fall steeply and the main courtyard is reasonably strongly situated. In the outer court is the chapel, formerly the parish church: a new church was built to the south-east, at some distance from the castle, by Walter, Lord Hungerford, early in the fifteenth century. The chapel contains the splendid tomb of Sir Thomas Hungerford, 1398, and his wife Joan (Hussey), 1412, which is enclosed by a contemporary grate of wrought iron. In the civil wars the castle was surrendered to the Parliament in 1645, but escaped damage, possibly because there were members of the Hungerford family on both sides, Royalist and Roundhead. It continued in the Hungerford family till late in the seventeenth century, coming eventually to Mr. Joseph Houlton in 1739, who removed much of the panelling and built a new house near by. The castle has remained in ruin since that date, but has now been cleared and repaired by H.M. Office of Works, to which the Institute is indebted for the provisional plan (Fig. 26) and the photographs (Pls. xxv and xxvi).

At Nunney Castle (Fig. 27), after luncheon, the members were again addressed by Mr. Peers.

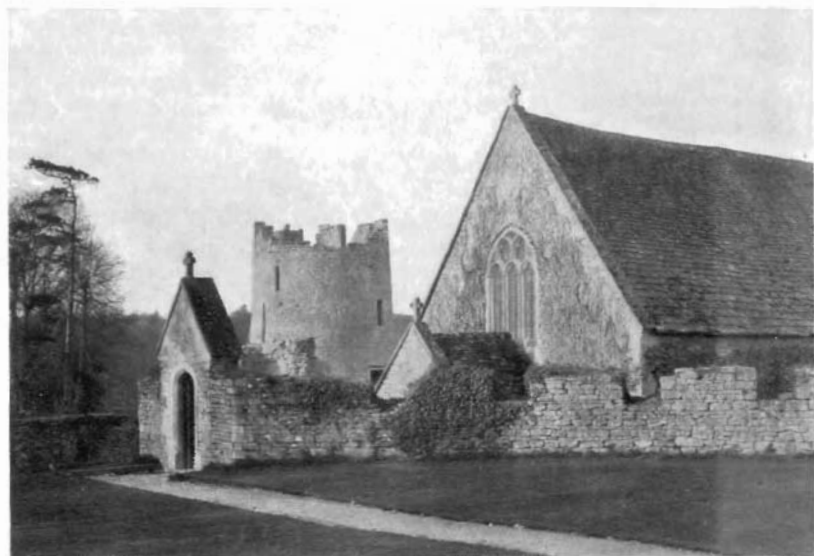
Nunney, like Farleigh, was a Montfort possession, but came to the Delameres in the fourteenth century. In 1373 Sir John Delamere received licence to crenellate, and the castle as seen to-day is doubtless due to this. There is evidence of an alteration in the work, but probably only in the process of building. It is a good example of the return to the fashion of keeps or great towers, of which Ashby de la Zouche and Tattershall Castles are more imposing instances. The building is an oblong with round towers at the corners, surrounded by a wet moat, outside which there was formerly a curtain wall on the north, west and south. The entrance is at the north-west and from it a stair led in the thickness of the north wall to the first floor, where the principal living rooms were situated. The chapel was in the south-east tower, and the north-west tower was at some date converted into a staircase. To the west of the castle was a courtyard, but little now remains to show the nature of the buildings which it contained. The castle was besieged and taken in 1645, and was then dismantled. The greater part of its north wall fell in 1910. It is now being repaired by H.M. Office of Works. (See *Proc. Somerset Arch. Soc.* xxii, 71.)

At 3.30 p.m. the party reached Longleat, which was visited by kind permission of the Marquess of Bath. Mr. Brakspear acted as guide.

Longleat presents, in its south and east fronts, one of the finest examples of the great mansions of the Elizabethan period, but has undergone from time to time such considerable alterations elsewhere as to have been deprived of much of its original character. The history of its erection, which can be gathered from old letters and building accounts, is of much



A. FARLEIGH CASTLE : SOUTH TOWER, OUTER WARD

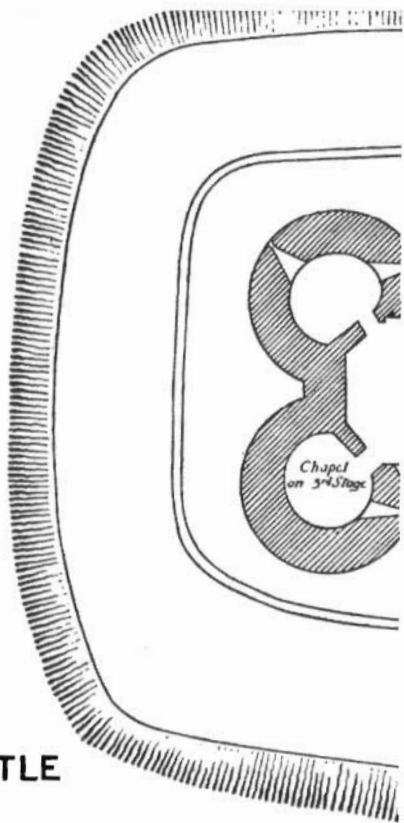


Photos : H.M. Office of Works

B. FARLEIGH CASTLE : WEST END OF CHAPEL, AND SOUTH-EAST TOWER

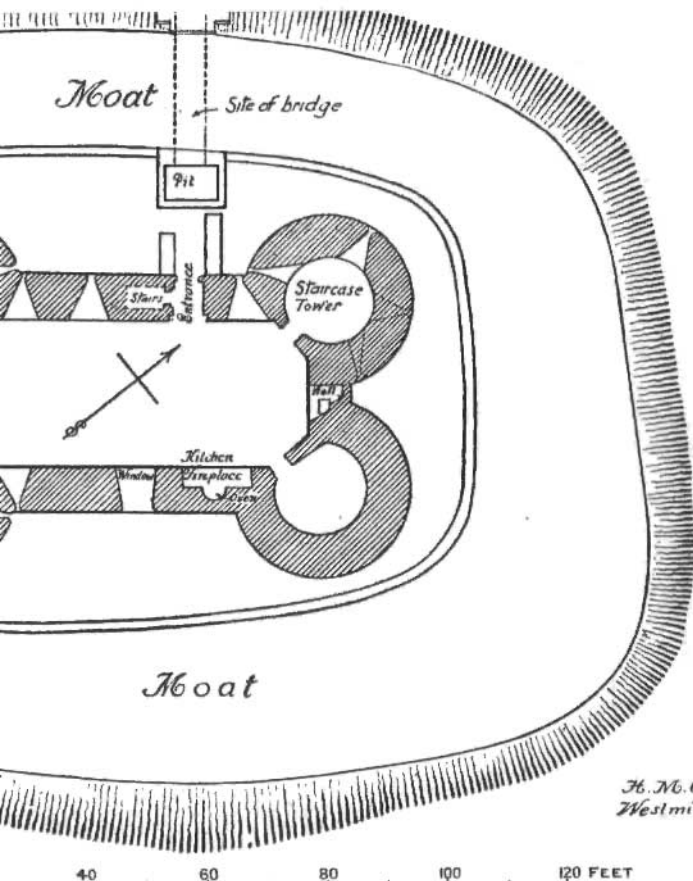


FARLEIGH CASTLE : INTERIOR OF CHAPEL IN OUTER WARD



**NUNNEY CASTLE
SOMERSET**

10 5 0 20



H.M.O. W²
Westminster S.W.1.

FIG. 27

interest. The estate, which included the remains of a dissolved priory of Austin Canons,¹ was purchased in 1540 by Sir John Thynne from Sir John Horsey, of Clifton Maybank. He proceeded to adapt the old buildings as a dwelling-house, much in the same way as Sir William Sharrington had adapted those at Lacock Abbey. In the year 1547 he added a new 'Lodging' of many bedrooms, which was to have gables ornamented at the apex with animals carved by a mason named John Chapman. Chapman was a skilful workman and he was borrowed by Sharrington to do some work at Lacock; if the work there is correctly attributed to him, he must have been an artist of distinction. Early in those building operations a certain Charles Williams, who had travelled much in Italy, applied to be allowed to do the internal decoration 'after the Italian fashion.' Thus we gather that Sir John Thynne's first house was a mixture of the ancient buildings and of a gabled structure with ornaments founded on Italian examples. In the year 1554 another 'New Lodging' was begun, on which a certain unnamed 'cunning playsterer' was employed, a man so skilled that his services were begged by Sir William Cavendish in order to do some work at the Old Hall, at Hardwick, in Derbyshire. Then, five years later, in 1559, a further new building was erected by one William Spicer,² of Nunney, and it was to be done according to a plan agreed upon between Sir John Thynne and himself. An indication of the increasing desire for Italian detail is furnished by the fact that the chimneys were to be columns 17 feet high. The circular classic column made, of course, a very good chimney shaft, and introduced a real touch of classic detail. The building operations seem to have gone on fitfully until the work was held up for nine months by a disastrous fire which occurred in 1567. This catastrophe led to a great change in the style of the work. There was to be no more dallying with bits of Italian detail applied to traditional English features such as gables. The new building was made rigidly symmetrical and adorned with pilasters and cornices more exactly after the fashion of Italy. It is, in fact, this building which, so far as its principal fronts are concerned, we see to-day. The master mason employed was named Smithson, whose Christian name appears, from the building accounts, to have been either Richard or Robert. Both forms occur, and the name of Smithson, especially Robert Smithson, links up Longleat with Wollaton Hall in Nottinghamshire, for Robert Smithson was intimately concerned in the building of Wollaton. Although the two houses have a general resemblance in their detail, it is quite certain that the same templates for the stonework were not employed at both places.

Sir John Thynne appears to have completed his great house before he died in 1580. His descendants have from time to time altered

¹ Priory of St. Radegund, founded in 1270 by Sir John Vernon, Lord of the Manor of Horningham.

² Spicer was Surveyor at Upnor Castle (1559-60), Berwick-on-Tweed

(1584), Portsmouth (1584), Carisbrook (1597), prepared plans of Chelsea House for Cecil (1597-1599) and was on works in the Isle of Wight (1598).

and modernised it, and early in the last century employed Sir Jeffrey Wyatville, who made very extensive additions, and so transformed the interior that little except the great Hall retains its ancient character. The precise changes that have taken place, and the exact amount of original work left, have never been determined, and the process would be both difficult and baffling; but Kip's views in his *Britannia Illustrata*, Colin Campbell's plans in his *Vitruvius Britannicus*, and Britton's plan in his *Architectural Antiquities*, would provide a foundation upon which to work. The lay-out of the monastic house may have controlled the shape of the courts but the original fabric of the house must have almost entirely disappeared, except perhaps for some gables in the courtyard, and the chief interest of the great building now centres round the external fronts, which show how greatly the 'regular' disposition, so much admired in the eighteenth century, and the classic detail derived from Italy, had begun to dominate the architecture of English houses. The interesting lay-out in Kip's view (1709) shows a raised terrace walk leading to the principal entrance, but this has been removed and the whole lay-out has been altered.

The principal 'literature' relating to Longleat is as follows:—

Kip's view in *Britannia Illustrata*, 1709, plates 39, 40.

Plans:—

Colin Campbell's *Vitruvius Britannicus*, vol. ii, Pl. 68, 69. (The two first vols. are not dated, but the third is dated 1731, so Campbell's plan probably would apply to Kip's view.) There are two plans, one of main floor, one of floor above it. Campbell's plans are not always accurate in detail.

Britton's *Architectural Antiquities*, vol. ii, p. 113.

Also 'A plea for the further investigation of the architectural History of Longleat,' by C. H. Talbot. *Wilts. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Mag.* xxvii, pp. 223 *et. seq.*

The company proceeded to take tea at the George Inn, Norton St. Philip.

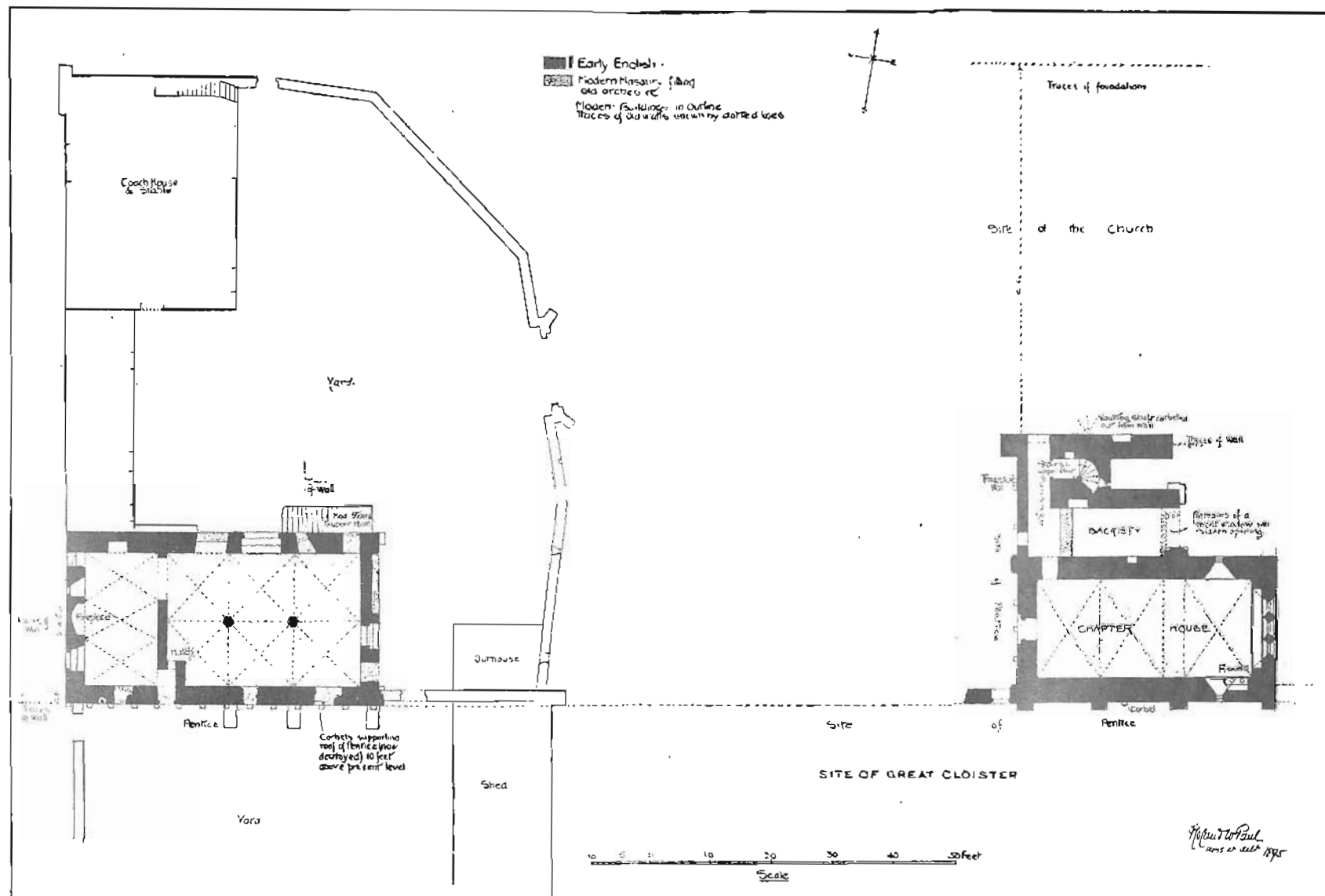
The George Inn is a large medieval half-timbered building, in an upper room of which the cloth merchants held their market. The lower floor is of stone with a good porch, and the upper floors project. The bay windows, the octagonal stair turret with conical top, the external oak framing, and the chimney stacks are all interesting features. The medieval roof-timbers are intact.

NORTON
ST. PHILIP

Finally, at 6.15 p.m., the members reached Hinton Charterhouse (Pl. xxvii), and were addressed by Mr. Brakspear.

Hinton Charterhouse was the second of the eight Carthusian houses in England. The only earlier house was that at Witham, also in Somerset, founded by Henry II. Hinton itself was founded by Ela, wife of William Longespè, in 1227, and after it no other Carthusian priory was founded until the fourteenth century. Early Carthusian houses consisted of two distinct establishments—the monastery proper and the lower house inhabited by the conversi, and generally about a mile distant. In England the lower house was vulgarly known as the Friary, and this name is preserved at both Witham and Hinton. Of the monastery itself at Hinton the only remains are those of the chapter-house, sacristy, frater and buttery, or kitchen. The thirteenth-century chapter-house has a stone vault, and is of two dates; as in all Carthusian houses, it was fitted with an altar and piscina. Above it are two upper storeys of doubtful purpose; adjoining on the north is the sacristy and to the north again stood the church, of which one springer of the stone vault can still be seen. To the south-west stands the frater with an adjoining building on the west with a large fireplace. The great cloister, round which were grouped the thirteen cells of prior and monks, lay to the south of the frater, which building, with the chapter house, formed part of the outer wall, on the north side. The priory was dissolved in 1539. (See *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.* xli, 92.)

At the conclusion of the visit, Professor Hamilton Thompson expressed the cordial thanks of the members to Lieut.-Col. Browne for his many services in connection with the Meeting.



THE PRIORY, CHARTERHOUSE RINTON, SOMERSET. GROUND PLAN.

(From *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, xli)

OTHER MEETINGS OF THE INSTITUTE

A. AUTUMN MEETING AT VERULAMIUM

20TH SEPTEMBER, 1930

The members assembled at the Fighting Cocks at 2.30 p.m., and were conducted round the excavations by Dr. and Mrs. R. E. M. Wheeler and their colleagues. Sir Charles Oman presided.

B. MEETINGS IN LONDON

5TH FEBRUARY, 1930

In pursuance of a resolution of the Council, a special general meeting of the Institute was held on 5th February, 1930, at Burlington House, with the President (Sir Charles Oman) in the Chair.

The Motion before the Meeting related to the proposed increase in the annual subscription, etc., and was contained in the following three resolutions :—

1. That the annual subscription to new Members be raised to £1 11s. 6d. on and after a date to be decided.
2. That all existing Members be circularised and invited to raise voluntarily their subscription to the same sum.
3. That the index figure governing the composition fee for Life Members be increased from £25 os. od. to £45 os. od., that the amount to be deducted from this sum for each year of the Member's age on joining the Institute be 10s. instead of 5s. and that the minimum fee be £25 os. od. instead of £15 15s. od.

A general discussion took place in which Mr. A. W. Clapham, Mr. Garraway Rice, Dr. Hannah, Col. Parker, Dr. Wheeler and Col. Browne took part, after which Dr. Walker proposed the following amendment, which was seconded by Dr. Mortimer Wheeler. The amendment was carried by 38 votes to 9 :—

That the consideration of the question before the Meeting be deferred until the balance sheet of 1929 and an estimate of the expenditure for the current year have been circulated to the Members.

At the ordinary meeting which followed the special general meeting, Mr. Glen A. Taylor, F.S.A., read a paper on 'The Cistercian Abbey of Neath,' illustrated by lantern slides.

Mrs. Mortimer Wheeler and Mr. Brakspear spoke in the subsequent discussion.

The President expressed the thanks of the Institute to the lecturer.

Wednesday, 12th March, 1930

The President (Sir Charles Oman) in the Chair.

Mr. Ian C. Hannah, D.C.L., F.S.A., read a paper on 'Some Buildings of Roman Britain,' illustrated by lantern slides.

The President, Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler, Mr. A. W. Clapham and Mr. Walter H. Godfrey contributed to the subsequent discussion.

Wednesday, 9th April, 1930

The President (Sir Charles Oman) in the Chair.

Mr. Alfred C. Fryer, Ph. D., F.S.A., gave an address on 'Fonts with Representations of the Seven Sacraments (Part II),' illustrated by lantern slides.

Mr. G. E. Chambers, Dr. Ian Hannah, Dr. Rose Graham, Mr. Edward Yates and Mr. Arthur Gardner spoke in the subsequent discussion.

Wednesday, 7th May, 1930

The President (Sir Charles Oman) in the Chair.

Mr. Philip Nelson, M.D., Ch.B., F.R.S.E., read a paper on 'Some English Medieval Seal Matrices,' illustrated by lantern slides.

The President and Mr. H. S. Kingsford spoke in the discussion.

11th June, 1930

Annual General Meeting held in the apartments of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, W., at 4.30 p.m.

The President (Sir Charles Oman) in the Chair.

1. *Report of the Council.*

The adoption of the Report of the Council for the year 1929, which had been circulated, was proposed by the President, seconded by Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler, and carried unanimously.

2. *Balance Sheet.*

The adoption of the Balance Sheet was proposed by the President, seconded by Dr. Wheeler, and also carried unanimously.

3. *Retirement of Members of Council.*

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

Rev. Preb. W. G. Clark-Maxwell, M.A., F.S.A.
A. C. Fryer, Esq., M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A.
W. H. Knowles, Esq., F.S.A.
D. Cory Wright, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.
Ian C. Hannah, Esq., M.A., D.C.L., F.S.A.
W. E. Miller, Esq., F.S.A.

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

Lieut.-Col. B. S. Browne.
Harold Sands, Esq., F.S.A.
Alan R. Martin, Esq., F.S.A.
D. A. Casey, Esq., M.C.
G. McNeil Rushforth, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.
Col. J. W. R. Parker, C.B., J.P., D.L., F.S.A.

all of whom were duly elected.

In place of the senior retiring Vice-President, Mr. G. McNeil Rushforth, who became an honorary Vice-President, the Rev. Preb. W. G. Clark-Maxwell was proposed and elected as a Vice-President, and it was agreed that Mr. Ernest Woolley, F.S.A., should be asked to remain as honorary auditor, Messrs. Francis Nicholls, White & Co., continuing to act as auditors.

The ordinary meeting followed the business meeting at 5 o'clock, when Dr. Kenneth Conant, of Harvard University, gave an account of his recent excavations at Cluny, illustrated by lantern slides.

In the subsequent discussion Mr. A. W. Clapham and Dr. Rose Graham spoke.

Wednesday, 5th November, 1930

The President (Sir Charles Oman) in the Chair.

Professor Tancred Borenius, D.Lit., Ph.D. gave a paper on 'St. Henry of Finland; an Anglo Scandinavian Saint,' illustrated by lantern slides.

Wednesday, 3rd December, 1930

The President (Sir Charles Oman) in the Chair.

Mr. C. C. Oman gave a paper on 'Medieval brass lecterns in England,' illustrated by lantern slides.

Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland

LANCASTER HOUSE, SAINT JAMES'S, S.W.1

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