

From the *Transactions* of the
Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society

**Proceedings at the Annual Summer Meeting at Gloucester,
July, 1921**

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Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society.

PROCEEDINGS

AT THE ANNUAL SUMMER MEETING,

AT GLOUCESTER,

*On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and
Saturday, the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th, July,
1921.*

A joint summer meeting of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society with the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland was held at Gloucester on the 11th to the 16th July, 1921, each society as a preliminary holding separately its annual meeting on the 11th July.

The Annual Meeting of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Society was held by kind permission of the Mayor of Gloucester at the Guildhall, Gloucester, Mr. J. E. Pritchard, F.S.A., Chairman of Council in the chair, in the absence of the President, Earl Beauchamp.

Among the members present were the Very Rev. Henry Gee, D.D., Dean of Gloucester, Sir James Bruton, M.P., Dr. E. Sidney Hartland, F.S.A., Col. Noel, Canon Goodwyn, Miss Madan, Miss Roper, Messrs. F. S. Hockaday, St. Clair Baddeley, A. E. Hurry, G. S. Blakeway, F. Were, J. J. Simpson, Rev. W. B. Atherton, W. Scottford Harmer, Charles Wells, A. E. W. Paine,

F. H. Bretherton, T. C. H. Walton, Cecil Powell, and Roland Austin, General Secretary.

The following report of the Council for the year 1920-21 was read :—

REPORT OF COUNCIL, 1920-21.

MEMBERSHIP. The membership of the Society, in spite of rather more resignations than usual, shows a slight increase, the number being 616, compared with 609 reported last year. Since then 58 new members have been elected and 33 have resigned. Seventeen members have died during the year.

The Council regret to record the loss by death of several members whose interest in the Society had been sustained for many years, and whose places will not be easily filled. They include eight original members, viz. :—Mr. James Baker, Mr. H. W. Bruton, Mr. A. E. Hudd, Mr. Henry Medland, Mr. A. E. Smith, Rev. H. H. Winwood, Mr. W. E. George, and Mr. Clement Tudway. The first four served on the Council and in various ways had done much to promote the position of the Society. Mr. A. J. Morton Ball had been a member of the Society since 1878, and Mr. J. G. E. Sibbald since 1885. Mr. F. Hannam-Clark had been honorary treasurer since 1917. Mr. Wynne E. Baxter, Dr. A. Harvey, Mr. H. Jenner-Fust junior, Mr. F. H. Ware, and Miss King were more recent members.

FINANCE. The Council have again the satisfaction of presenting a sound financial statement. The balance in hand on 1st January, 1920, was £101 6s. 5d., and the ordinary income included annual subscriptions £282 9s., life subscriptions £14 14s., entrance fees £40 8s. 6d., dividends £32 10s., sale of publications £14 13s. 10d., deposit interest £5 2s., and other items which brought the total to £493 17s. 7d. The expenditure included the cost of the "Transactions" (vol. xli, pt. 2) £214 15s. 4d., rents, subscriptions to societies, binding and additions to the Society's libraries £50 3s. 11d and miscellaneous expenses, such as casing "Transactions," postages, and printing £35 6s. 3d., making a total of £300 5s. 6d., and leaving an increased balance of £193 12s. 1d. The balance sheet shows a surplus of £733 2s. 1d., without bringing in the value of the Society's libraries.

For the fourth year in succession there were no subscriptions outstanding at the end of the year. The Council feel that so long

as conditions allow they should endeavour to keep the annual subscription at the present amount, though there are few societies which have not raised their subscriptions.

TRANSACTIONS. Owing to the continual increase in the cost of printing the "Transactions," the Council appointed a small Committee to report on the whole question, and as a result of their recommendations tenders were obtained and a considerable saving has been effected. The Council have decided that for the future it will be desirable to issue a complete volume each year instead of two parts, and, on the recommendation of the Committee, to print the volume in larger type. Owing to difficulties caused by the coal stoppage it has not been possible to issue the volume for 1920 at the usual time, though it is hoped it will be in the hands of Members during the present month. The editor has prepared a volume of more than usual interest, and the thanks of Members are due to him for the trouble he takes. The Council desire to acknowledge the generosity of Dr. Fryer and Mr. John E. Pritchard in presenting plates to illustrate their respective papers.

LIBRARIES. The Council have granted £30 for the purchase of books during the current year and have also subscribed to the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. Miss M. A. Rudd has very kindly presented a copy of her *Records of the Rudd Family*. The library at Bristol has been transferred from Berkeley Square to the Red Lodge, where a room has been most generously placed at the service of Members by the "Bristol Savages."

GENERAL MEETING. A most successful Summer Meeting was held at Malvern on 22nd-24th June under the Presidency of Earl Beauchamp, K.G., to whom and to Countess Beauchamp, Members owe their warm thanks for the most kind and generous way in which they were received at Madresfield Court. A full report of the meeting is included in the "Transactions" for the year.

All arrangements had been made for the Autumn Meeting at Chepstow and Tintern on 7th September, but owing to the impossibility of obtaining motors and accommodation for lunch and tea the Council were compelled to abandon the meeting. The more recent difficulties caused by the coal stoppage made it necessary to abandon the Spring Meeting of 1921, though it is hoped to visit the district selected at some future date.

Early in 1920 the Council were approached by the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland with the view of holding a Joint Meeting, and eventually it was agreed that such a meeting should be held in July 1921.

WINTER MEETINGS. The Bristol Local Committee have again held an interesting series of five Evening Meetings and they desire to acknowledge the great kindness of the "Bristol Savages" in permitting the lectures to be given in the "Wigwam" at the Red Lodge. This, and the attractive nature of the programme, resulted in an increased attendance of members. The following papers were read :—

November 23rd, 1920. "The Stall-work of Bristol Cathedral,"
by Miss M. P. Perry.

December 13th. "The Craft of the English Mediæval Mason,"
by J. E. Barton, M.A.

January 17th, 1921. "Some of the Greater Perpendicular
Churches of the Cotswolds," by J. J. Simpson.

February 21st. "The Old Plans of Bristol," by John E.
Pritchard, F.S.A.

March 21st. "Bristol and the Rev. Dr. White's Essex Estates,"
by Wilfrid Leighton.

"The Early Charters of St. Nicholas, Bristol," by Lewis J. U.
Way, F.S.A.

EXCAVATION FUND. Through the difficulty of obtaining labour at a reasonable rate it has not been possible for the Excavation Committee to undertake any active work during the year, but it is hoped that some definite programme may be begun before long. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. John E. Pritchard, has received £139 14s. 6d. in contributions, and £5 6s. 1d. has been added by deposit interest.

At a meeting of the Committee, held in January last, Mr. John E. Pritchard was appointed Chairman, Mr. L. W. Barnard, Honorary Secretary, and they, together with Mr. St. Clair Baddeley, form an Executive Committee. A full report of the formation of the fund and list of subscribers will be found in the forthcoming volume of "Transactions." The Council have expressed their warm appreciation of Mr. Pritchard's action in establishing the fund, which they feel could not have been done so successfully but for his initiative.

WITCOMBE VILLA. The Council received an inquiry from H.M. Office of Works as to the transfer of the balance of the fund collected in 1912-13 for the repair of the Roman villa at Witcombe; and as the villa is now under the care of the Office, which recently carried out repairs for its preservation, they resolved that the transfer might be made, subject to the consent of the principal

surviving contributors to the fund being obtained. Consent having been given, the fund was closed and the balance, consisting of a War Savings Certificate to the value of £44 13s. (purchase price £38 8s. 6d.) payable in July 1921, and a cheque for 10s. 6d., was transferred to the Office of Works in November last as a contribution towards the repair of the villa.

NATIONAL TRUST. The Council have decided to affiliate the Society with the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty. Mr. Edward Conder has kindly consented to act as the local secretary representing the Society.

DURSLEY MARKET HALL. The Council were informed by the General Secretary that the removal of the Market Hall at Dursley had been suggested and that on behalf of the Society he had attended a meeting of the Town Trustees at Dursley, when the secretary of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings was present, and the matter was thoroughly discussed. It was gathered that an expression of opinion from the Society would be welcomed and the Council accordingly instructed the Secretary to write to the Trustees to express the hope that they would resist any desire to remove the Market Hall which is such a distinctive feature of the town.

NETHERTON CHAPEL. The Council are glad to record the vigilance of Mr. E. A. B. Barnard, their Local Secretary for the Northern District, in securing the return of the *tympanum* formerly at Netherton, which had been removed to Elmley Castle. Mr. Barnard has reported that he has been invited to carry out certain excavations in the chapel.

ORDNANCE SURVEY. A scheme has been submitted by the Archæological Officer of the Ordnance Survey for recording archæological information on the 6-inch sheets, under which it is desired to receive the co-operation of the Society by the appointment of honorary correspondents for reporting such records. It is hoped to obtain the assistance of the Society's local secretaries for the scheme, which the Council regard with approval.

LEIGH WOODS TRUST. The Chairman of Council has been appointed the Society's representative on the Leigh Woods Committee in place of the late Mr. A. E. Hudd.

CHIPPING CAMPDEN TRUST. In consequence of the resignation by Earl Gainsborough of his membership of the Society, it becomes necessary to appoint in his place a representative Trustee

on the Chipping Campden Town Trust, and the Council recommend that Colonel Noel be so appointed.

COUNCIL MEETINGS. The Council have held three meetings during the year, and they wish to record their thanks to the Trustees of the Bristol Municipal Charities for permitting meetings at Bristol to be held at their offices in St. Stephen's Street.

COUNCIL AND OFFICERS. The Council desire to recommend for election and re-election the following members for the various appointments set out below :—

President : The Very Rev. the Dean of Gloucester, Henry Gee, D.D., F.S.A.

Chairman of Council : John E. Pritchard, F.S.A.

Vice-Chairman of Council : E. Sidney Hartland, LL.D., F.S.A.

Vice-Presidents :

Sir James Bruton, M.P.	Sir Francis A. Hyett.
W. St. Clair Baddeley.	Lt.-Col. Russell J. Kerr.
Canon Bartleet, F.S.A.	Sir C. W. C. Oman, M.P., F.S.A.
Canon Bazeley.	John E. Pritchard, F.S.A.
Christopher Bowly.	E. C. Sewell.
G. M. Currie.	J. J. Simpson.
E. Sidney Hartland, LL.D., F.S.A.	Rev. C. S. Taylor, F.S.A.
	F. W. Waller.

New Members of Council : L. J. U. Way, F.S.A. ; J. E. Barton, M.A. ; H. T. Bruton ; W. Scotford Harmer ; and G. McN. Rushforth, F.S.A.

Members of Council re-appointed : G. S. Blakeway ; Rev. W. E. Blathwayt ; C. E. Boucher ; T. S. Ellis ; W. Leighton ; Charles Wells.

Editor : E. Sidney Hartland, LL.D., F.S.A.

Treasurer : H. T. Bruton.

Secretary for Bristol : Wilfrid Leighton.

General Secretary and Librarian : Roland Austin.

Local Secretaries :

Cheltenham, Lt.-Col. J. C. Duke ; *Cirencester*, E. C. Sewell ; *Fairford*, Canon R. C. S. Jones ; *Lydney*, F. S. Hockaday, F.R. Hist. Soc. ; *Newent*, E. Conder, F.S.A. ; *Northern*, E. A. B. Barnard, F.S.A. ; *Dursley*, R. H. Penley ; *Tewkesbury*, F. W. Godfrey ; *Berkeley*, Rev. W. F. D. Curtoys ; *Wotton-under-Edge*, Vincent R. Perkins.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS (*continued*).

8

RECEIPTS.			
		£	s. d.
Forward	493	17 7

£493 17 7

PAYMENTS.						
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Forward	264	19 3
„ MISCELLANEOUS						
EXPENSES—						
National Trust, affiliation	...	1	1 0			
Casing Transactions for exchange	6	4 7			
Printing and Stationery—						
Osborne	6	17 9			
Arrowsmith	4	0 0			
Hill	0	9 0			
Secretary	0	4 6			
				11	11	3
Postages	13	8 9			
Travelling Expenses	2	7 8			
Council meetings, room, &c.	0	13 0			
					35	6 3
					300	5 6
„ BALANCES—						
Deposit	155	2 0			
Current	38	10 1			
					193	12 1

£493 17 7

TRANSACTIONS FOR THE YEAR 1921.

BALANCE-SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1920.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
MEMBERS' SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1921 IN ADVANCE	6 6 0	INVESTMENTS—	
LIABILITY IN RESPECT OF 80 LIFE AND 3 HONORARY MEMBERS } not estimated		£650 5 per cent. War Loan at 83 ...	539 10 0
SURPLUS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1920	726 16 1	LIBRARIES at Bristol and Gloucester, and stock of publications } not estimated	
		SUBSCRIPTIONS DUE—Nil.	
		CASH AT BANK—	
		Deposit Account	155 2 0
		Current „	38 10 1
			193 12 1
	<u>£733 2 1</u>		<u>£733 2 1</u>

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

Examined 8th January, 1921.

J. J. SIMPSON.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then moved the election of the Very Rev. Henry Gee, D.D., F.S.A., Dean of Gloucester, as the President of the Society for the ensuing year. The resolution was unanimously and enthusiastically carried. The Chairman invested the Dean with the silver badge of office, expressing the hope that Dr. Gee might, during his year of office, enjoy better health than he had experienced during the last few weeks.

The Dean, who was obviously suffering from ill-health, took the chair, and said he felt greatly honoured at being elected to hold that responsible position. Though he had come so recently to Gloucester he was an old neighbour. He was born within 40 miles of the Gloucester High Cross ; all his early traditions were with that part of the world, and so from his very earliest infancy he had had some kind of general knowledge of Gloucester, Somerset, and Wilts. And now, coming back to these parts as Dean, it was of great interest to him to find himself for this year elected to the position of President of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society. It was bringing his interests to bear on a different part of England from that which had been their field for some years past. The North of England was for many years his very happy home, and with the Archæological Institute, the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, and the Durham and Northumberland Architectural and Archæological Institute he had had a good deal to do. These were happy days—all now past ; but he trusted that in the future with this new Archæological Society he should have associations of great interest and pleasure. (Applause.) The Dean added that he was rather grieved that his noble predecessor in office was not there to hand to him the badge of office. What he believed had happened was that, at the last moment, Lord Beauchamp had been obliged to keep an important

engagement at Walmer Castle, where it must be much cooler than it was here.

Mr. F. H. Bretherton proposed that the following other nominations of the Council be adopted:—Chairman of Council: Mr. John E. Pritchard, F.S.A. Vice-Chairman of Council: Mr. E. Sidney Hartland, LL.D., F.S.A. Vice-Presidents: Sir James Bruton, M.P., Mr. W. St. Clair Baddeley, Canon Bartleet, F.S.A., Canon Bazeley, Mr. Christopher Bowly, Mr. G. M. Currie, Dr. E. S. Hartland, Sir Francis A. Hyett, Lt.-Col. Russell J. Kerr, Sir C. W. C. Oman, M.P., F.S.A., Mr. John E. Pritchard, Mr. E. C. Sewell, Mr. J. J. Simpson, Rev. C. S. Taylor, F.S.A., and Mr. F. W. Waller. Members of Council: For Bristol, Mr. L. J. U. Way, F.S.A., and Mr. J. E. Barton, M.A.; for Gloucester, Mr. H. T. Bruton; for Cirencester, Mr. W. Scotford Harmer; not assigned, Mr. G. Mc N. Rushforth, F.S.A. The following retired and were re-elected: Mr. G. S. Blakeway, Rev. W. E. Blathwayt, Mr. C. E. Boucher, Mr. T. S. Ellis, Mr. W. Leighton, and Mr. C. Wells. Editor: Dr. E. Sidney Hartland. Treasurer: Mr. H. T. Bruton. Secretary for Bristol: Mr. Wilfrid Leighton. General Secretary and Librarian: Mr. Roland Austin. Local Secretaries: Cheltenham, Lt.-Col. J. C. Duke; Cirencester, Mr. E. C. Sewell; Fairford, Canon R. C. S. Jones; Lydney, Mr. F. S. Hockaday; Newent, Mr. E. Conder; Northern, Mr. E. A. B. Barnard; Dursley, Mr. R. H. Penley; Tewkesbury, Mr. F. W. Godfrey; Berkeley, Rev. W. F. D. Curtoys; and Wotton-under-Edge, Mr. Vincent R. Perkins.

Mr. T. C. H. Walton (Bristol), in seconding, expressed his own very real pleasure, and he was sure that of the members generally, that the Society's Honorary General Secretary had consented to re-election. Mr. Austin, he said, deserved their warmest thanks for all he had done for the Society. (Applause.)

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

Upon the proposition of Mr. Pritchard, seconded by Mr. J. S. G. W. Stroud (Bristol), a vote of thanks was passed to the Mayor and Corporation for the use of the Guildhall during the week.

In the afternoon the members of the Society and of the Archæological Institute met in the Chapter House of the Cathedral, where they were welcomed by the Dean, who gave a short description of the building. Dividing themselves, for convenience, into parties, they visited the Crypt, Choir, Lady Chapel and Triforium under the guidance of the Dean, Canon Goodwyn, Mr. St. Clair Baddeley, Mr. F. W. Waller, architect to the Dean and Chapter, and Major Noel Waller. They were afterwards hospitably entertained by the Dean to tea in the Chapter House.

In the evening the Mayor and Mayoress of Gloucester, Councillor and Mrs. J. O. Roberts, entertained the members of the Society and of the Archæological Institute at the Guildhall. The Mayor, who had hurried back from a mission to Northern France in order to have the pleasure of welcoming the visitors, expressed the hope that they would spend a very agreeable and instructive week in the ancient City.

Sir Henry Howorth, President of the Royal Archæological Institute, thanked the Mayor and Mayoress for their hospitality. During the evening, Mr. G. S. Blakeway, Town Clerk, exhibited and described the City charters, the Council books and the Corporation plate and insignia.

The Dean delivered his presidential address, choosing as his subject, "The Norman Builders of Gloucester Cathedral" (see p. 37).

In the name of those present, Mr. Pritchard thanked the Dean not only for his valuable paper, but for his courteous reception of those who visited the cathedral in the afternoon.

Tuesday, the 12th July.

The members of the Society and of the Royal Archæolo-

gical Institute met at 9 o'clock in the morning, and at once drove to Deerhurst, where they were met and welcomed by the Rev. John Griffin, the vicar. Mr. St. Clair Baddeley, before entering the church, addressed them on some of its peculiarities and on the date of its erection. Inside the building, Mr. Hamilton Thompson described it and said, speaking of the problems raised by its quaint and almost barbarous features:—"One of the chief problems relating to Deerhurst church is the question whether the nave originally had aisles. The original plan of the nave is probably indicated by the two small triangular openings above the arches in the second bay from the west, on a level with the similar opening in the east wall of the tower. It may fairly be assumed that these were holes of communication between the church and the upper floors of two-storied north and south porches, in a position similar to the porches at Bradford-on-Avon. It would be difficult to account for them in any other way; as clerestory openings, even in a day when clerestories were almost unknown in English churches, they would have been inadequate, and, if this had been their purpose, more than one would have been provided on either side. For such lateral porches there are more parallels than those at Bradford; and, if the actual date of the building of the Saxon church remains uncertain, this seems the most reasonable explanation of a difficult feature in its plan."

The building was thoroughly examined and numerous problems were raised in the course of discussion on its Early Saxon architecture, and the alterations in subsequent ages. The party inspected with the greatest interest the Puritan arrangement of the Holy Table surrounded by seats in the chancel, which had escaped the destruction by Archbishop Laud, and was believed to be one of the very few instances in the country that had survived to the present day, though the old oak table had been some years since relegated to a side-aisle and replaced by a rough wooden altar. What remained of the monastery build-

ings now occupied as a farmhouse was also examined. The church and its monuments and the buildings of the priory have been so often described that it is needless to repeat here what will be found in the *Transactions* of the Society, vol. i, p. 96 ; vol. xi, pp. 6, 84 ; vol. xxv, pp. 73, 285, as well as in the Rev. Geo. Butterworth's little volume on the subject.

The members then proceeded to Odda's chapel, built in the middle of the eleventh century and now incorporated in a farmhouse. It is fully described and its discovery related in *Transactions*, vol. xi, p. 105.

The members then took their seats in the carriages for Tewkesbury. The road crosses the battlefield, and here a short delay was made and the disposition of the forces and the course of the conflict were related by Mr. St. Clair Baddeley.

Reaching Tewkesbury, the members of the party were hospitably entertained at luncheon by Mr. F. W. Godfrey (local secretary for Tewkesbury) and Mr. Charles Frankiss at the Watson Memorial Hall. After luncheon and an expression of hearty thanks to their kind hosts they assembled in the nave of the Abbey church, where they were welcomed by the vicar, Rev. E. F. Smith. They were subsequently addressed by Mr. Hamilton Thompson, who said :—“ Most recent writers, following the statement in *Annales Theokesbirienses*, give the date of the dedication of the abbey church of Tewkesbury by Theulf, bishop of Worcester, as 20 November, 1123. This statement, however, was not made by a contemporary ; and the annals in question are of little value until the thirteenth century, when they begin to be detailed and interesting. In itself, the date is impossible, as Theulf, according to the twelfth-century chronicle known by the name of Florence of Worcester, died on 20 October, 1123. There can be no doubt that the true date is that given in Florence, viz., Monday, 24 October, 1121, which is a contemporary statement and chronologically accurate. This was accepted

by earlier authors, *c.g.* by Thomas in his *Account of the Bishops of Worcester*; and it was not until the Tewkesbury chronicle was printed that its inaccurate date was received.

The discrepancy of two years would be of little importance, were it not that the earlier date establishes the fact that the twelfth-century church of Tewkesbury was completed before the fire of March, 1121-2 at Gloucester. There is every reason to suppose that, at the time of the dedication, the whole church had been finished. The eastern portion, the original elevation of which can be recovered with some probability from the existing eastern wall of the north transept, was probably completed before 1102, the approximate date at which the monks entered the church. How far this had been carried westward, so as to afford abutment to the central tower, cannot be said. At any rate, in the nave, built between 1102 and 1121, a new elevation was adopted; and this, after the fire of 1121-2, was followed in the nave of Gloucester. The probable reasons for this change of design need not be discussed here, as the question has been carefully considered by Mr. John Bilson, who promises a detailed study of it in the near future. The point which needs emphasis is that, from the dedication of the church, some five to six months before the fire at Gloucester instead of more than a year and a half later, the date of the Tewkesbury design is clearly proved, as the architectural details indicate, to be the earlier of the two; and it may be inferred that it set the pattern to Gloucester.

The details of the church were then examined; after which most of the members explored the town, visiting King John's bridge and some of the more remarkable of the old houses under the guidance of Mr. Godfrey and Mr. Frankiss, and they were entertained at afternoon tea by Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey, at the Cross House. Mr. Frankiss has also kindly furnished the following notes on the domestic architecture of Tewkesbury: "On visiting the ancient borough of Tewkesbury, one is greatly impressed

by the number of fine specimens of 15th and 16th century timber-framed buildings which face the main streets.

Starting at the southern extremity of the town, adjoining the Abbey gateway, are three cottages. These are of interest as being the survival of the domestic buildings of the Benedictine monastery, late Perpendicular in style, and having an old doorway with characteristic mouldings of the 15th century. From the Gloucester Road these buildings and gateway form a charming setting to the Norman abbey behind.

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

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

Opposite the fine 18th century iron gates to the entrance of the abbey churchyard is the Bell Hotel. The hostelry faced the old coach road to Gloucester, which, at this point formerly made an abrupt turn to the north and skirted the river at the turn to the abbot's mill and granary. It is an Elizabethan timber-framed building with three gables and an early 18th century porch. The date still remains on the front (1698). The interior has lost all its original features. The north room, on the ground floor, retains a fragment of the fresco decoration consisting of flowers and fruit painted on plaster; and the introduction of butterflies and caterpillars would suggest it to be of the Stuart period.

Behind is an old bowling green, which local tradition associates with monastic times, and is mentioned in the well-known novel "John Halifax."

Proceeding up Church Street to the centre of the town,

there are a number of timber-framed cottages, and the Church of England School—a building in stone occupying the site of a detached campanile or bell-tower, pulled down in 1817. The old doorways to some of these cottages are interesting, showing the Gothic tradition in the Elizabethan period. A carved barge-board to the centre house is worth notice.

Church Street now opens into the Crescent, being the remains of a large open space called the Barton, which was once the great market of the abbey where it is said that cattle were sold with the abbot's permission. The old house opposite, with its 15th century tracery and carved shields and the Gothic pitch roof, may be noted.

A few yards further, adjoining the upper entrance to St. Mary's Lane, is a crypt, one bay remaining with a 14th century vault. A modern cottage is built over it. It is said that an underground passage from this crypt communicated with the monastery.

On the other side of the lane is a large old timber-framed house having some fine carved brackets.

Opposite the Hop-Pole Hotel (associated with "Mr. Pickwick") is a twin-gabled house with a few traces of 15th century carving on its front, behind which there is reason to suppose that a hall with a fine open-timbered roof existed, but it has now been cut up into small rooms. Adjoining the hotel is an old house with a side passage called the Bull Court, which is a very fine relic of the past, the inner arch having late Gothic spandrels and the outer one being about a century later in date. The windows have been carefully preserved.

Opposite the Post Office are the remains of perhaps the oldest example of domestic Gothic architecture in Tewkesbury. It has recently had its external plaster removed and carefully restored by the late Mr. Collins, of Tewkesbury.

Adjoining the Post Office is an "Olde Hatte Shoppe"

with a side-entrance doorway dated 1666, the spandrels being renaissance in character, the doorway itself late Gothic.

Immediately opposite is the Berkeley Arms, another fine old example of the Gothic 15th century work. The lower part appears to have been brought forward early in the 17th century, and gives a good example of the early shop fronts, with its interesting moulded work.

From here a good view is obtained of The Cross (or Tolsey) House, which has been carefully restored, both inside and out, maintaining the characteristics of the 15th century Gothic work ; and it is interesting to see how the entrance, ground-floor windows and principal timbers have been re-instated, also the entrance hall with its old oak framing and ceiling-joists uncovered of its plaster, with a few architectural embellishments, making a very pleasing restoration. A few other features inside are also worth noting. Immediately opposite is a recently restored house used as a fish-shop, the first floor showing details of a 15th century Gothic arcade much in the same style as those previously mentioned.

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

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

On the other side is Clarence House, which has Gothic sunk cusps to the framework on the first floor. This house was originally built about the 15th century and was greatly altered in the reign of James I. The old Gothic gables were taken down and replaced by the deeply moulded cor-

nice which is very much in character with the Guildhall at Exeter of the same date. The leaden rain-water-head should be noticed, also on the first floor an extremely fine plaster ceiling ornamented with flowers and fruit in bold relief of the Jacobean period.

Close by is the Wheatsheaf Inn, the gables of which rather resemble the continental work in Flanders of the 16th century. The side-entrance has a good doorway with early renaissance detail in the spandrels, which would compare with the later ones already mentioned.

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

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

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

There is a great need for restoration of many of the houses in this part of Tewkesbury, and north of it the town was so altered in the Georgian period that few features of interest remain, except Tudor House, a large black and white mansion erected early in the 17th century, which has a front similar to the Bell Hotel, the three gables, and its carved barge-boards; the remaining one can be seen from the courtyard at the back. In 1701 considerable alterations took place, when the heavy dentel cornice and highly ornate doorway with the stone entrance gateway (now partly destroyed) were instituted. Inside is a fine oak-panelled room with pilasters carved with interlaced strapwork of the Jacobean period, and over the fireplace

are the Royal Arms, very finely carved and supported by figures. There is also a staircase of the same period with heavy balusters, and another of the Queen Anne period. There is a room upstairs decorated with model plaster, which is said to be the work of the brothers Adam at the close of the 18th century.

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

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

The old hostel of the Black Bear shows evident traces of 15th century work in the brackets supporting the angle of the corner nearest High Street. The sign still bears the device of the bear and ragged staff, being the arms of the Beauchamp family. It is said that the stocks and whipping-post stood by the elm tree at the corner immediately opposite."

The town and abbey church have been previously visited several times by the Society. Readers of the *Transactions* may be referred to previous volumes, and particularly to vols. ii, v, and xxv, for accounts of these visits and discussions of special points in connection with them.

Other members proceeded to Bredon under the guidance of Mr. Charles E. Keyser, F.S.A., formerly president of the Society, who described the parish church of St. Giles, where they were welcomed by the vicar, Rev. W. H. B. Yerburgh. They afterwards visited the fine old Tithe Barn.

The whole party then returned to Gloucester.

In the evening a meeting was held in the Guildhall, under the presidency of Sir Henry Howorth, F.S.A., President of the Royal Archæological Institute. Mr. F. W. Waller,

architect to the dean and chapter, gave a lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, on the tower of the cathedral. He said that his paper dealt with one portion only of the cathedral—the great central tower. He selected it in 1906 as the basis of a paper, and for this reason. The tower was so inaccessible that nobody before—so far as he was aware—had ever really described it. It had again and again been referred to as one of the finest towers in the country—it had been commented upon in all sorts of ways, and by some very able people, but they were not in a position to get to it. The occasion which gave him (Mr. Waller) the opportunity of getting to the tower, of examining the work and analysing the whole of the structure, arose in this way. A very large piece of stone, about half the size of his (the speaker's) body, fell without any warning close to the bishop's throne, and had it fallen upon anybody it must have crushed him completely. They were quite unaware that any damage existed at that particular part of the cathedral, because it was not visible from below; and even after the stone had fallen they were unable to detect the place from which it had come and the settlements which had surrounded it, except through the medium of very strong glasses. As soon as the trouble arose the dean and chapter decided to have erected, first of all, a scaffold of a light character—a sort of pioneer scaffold to enable them to ascertain, so far as they could, what was the matter. That scaffold was put up, and then when they could get to the position which was indicated by the mischief that was apparently then going on, they came to the conclusion that it was very much more serious than had at first been anticipated. There was danger of more stone-work becoming detached and falling, and if it had done so it would have done a great deal of damage, and possibly there would have been loss of life. It was then decided that more permanent scaffolding should be erected in order that not only the mischief could be more

fully inspected, but that the work necessary in the way of reparation could be carried out when they were ready for it; and this was done.

In passing, Mr. Waller said there was one thing which might not be known to many of his hearers. During the Commonwealth the total destruction of the cathedral was intended, and the persons who designed that destruction agreed amongst themselves for their several proportions. The little cloisters and the lady chapel were begun to be pulled down, and instruments and tackle were provided to take down the tower; but the exertions of certain local men succeeded in stopping the destruction and in inducing those concerned to allow the cathedral to remain; and it was granted to the Mayor and Burgesses in 1657.

With the aid of a large number of very carefully prepared and exceedingly interesting lantern slides, Mr. Waller proceeded to describe in detail the architectural features of the tower, and to explain what was done to repair the damage referred to in his introductory remarks. The lecture was listened to with keen interest and obvious appreciation. [See also Mr. Waller's paper in *Transactions*, vol. xxxiv, p. 175.]

In the unavoidable absence of the Dean (Dr. Henry Gee), the President of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society—who had had to return to London, Mr. John E. Pritchard (Chairman of Council) conveyed the thanks of those present to Mr. Waller for his valuable address; and Sir Henry Howorth supplemented these remarks.

Mr. Charles E. Keyser afterwards described some lantern-slides which were shown on the screen in amplification of particulars omitted for want of time at Bredon in the afternoon.

Wednesday, 13th July.

The members assembled shortly after 9 o'clock in the morning and drove in motor-cars through the glorious

scenery of the Forest of Dean to Flaxley Abbey, where they were received by Sir Francis and Lady Crawley-Boevey. Sir Francis read some notes on the recent discoveries at the abbey (see p. 57), and Mr. Hamilton Thompson also addressed the visitors. He said:—"The small window-openings in the south wall of the abbot's room at Flaxley are without question those of the Necessarium of the lay brothers, which must have adjoined their dormitory on the first floor of the western range, as at Fountains and other Cistercian houses. Each window lighted a seat, and between the seats there would have been partitions. The division on the ground-floor corresponded to that of the room above, the narrow southern portion being walled off for the drain beneath the row of seats. When the western range was converted into the abbot's lodging, as at Hayles, the Necessarium was abolished and the room was turned into his great chamber, while the adjoining dormitory over the cellar and the previous refectory of the lay brothers doubtless became his hall.

In the conjectural plan of the buildings certain corrections require to be made: (1) For the position of the *chorus conversorum* in the north, and the retro-choir in the south transept there is no authority. In Cistercian churches the choir of the *conversi* was in the nave west of the rood-screen, the walls which divided it from the aisles can be well seen at Tintern. The retro-choir was the space between the choir-screen and the rood-screen, *i.e.* the bay of the nave west of the monks' choir. (2) The apartment between the church and the chapter-house, marked 'Sacristy and Treasury,' was usually divided by a cross-wall, on the east side of which was the sacristy, communicating with the church, and on the west side the library, opening into the cloister. (3) The *calefactorium*, which, in Benedictine houses, was in the position assigned to it on the plan, was in Cistercian monasteries the room to the west of this, next to the frater, as may be seen at

Fountains, Tintern, and elsewhere, *i.e.* the building marked 'kitchen, etc.' The use of the sub-vault of the dormitory by the Cistercians is not certain; but at Clairvaux it was the house of the novices, and may have been used for the same purpose elsewhere. At Jervaulx, towards the end of the middle ages, part of it seems to have been partitioned off into private rooms. (4) The kitchen should be transferred to the building on the west of the frater marked 'Buttery, etc.'

These arrangements were habitual in Cistercian monasteries, and there is no reason to suppose that any other plan was adopted at Flaxley."

An inspection of the older parts of the house followed.

After leaving Flaxley Abbey the party drove on through the forest, pausing at Blackpool Bridge to examine an interesting piece of Roman roadway, and to hear a few explanatory observations made by Mr. St. Clair Baddeley. On reaching the Speech House the members took luncheon. After luncheon Lieut.-Col. Russell J. Kerr read a paper on the Customs of the Forest of Dean (see p. 63).

Col. Kerr was listened to with close attention and heartily applauded. The visitors then proceeded to St. Briavel's Castle, which was visited by kind permission of the Hon. Mrs. Campbell. The castle was described by Mr. St. Clair Baddeley (see p. 79). Mr. Hamilton Thompson afterwards addressed the members, showing how the original plan of the castle had been modified.

The party afterwards visited the Scowles near the road from Bream to Lydney, under the guidance of Mr. F. S. Hockaday. The Scowles are ancient iron-mine workings, from which the ore was extracted from Roman times until the memory of men now living. They were simply the workings of the outcrop by scooping out galleries in the rock without any elaborate machinery, and were abandoned when exhausted. The chief implement used was an oaken shovel, like a small malt-shovel. Mr. Hockaday

produced two specimens found in the workings a few years ago. Most of the galleries and other excavations for the ore have collapsed ; and the Scowles are now no more than shallow irregular openings in the earth, overgrown with forest-trees, whose roots have run down over them in search of moisture.

From the Scowles the party drove to Newnham, where, at the Victoria Hotel, tea was served and much appreciated after a long and very hot day. Thence they returned to Gloucester.

On Wednesday evening a meeting was held at the Guildhall, Gloucester. The Chair was taken by Mr. John E. Pritchard (Chairman of Council), who, in introducing Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson, M.A., F.S.A., the editor of the *Journal of the Royal Archæological Institute*, as lecturer, paid a tribute to the conspicuously eminent services rendered by him to archæology.

Mr. Hamilton Thompson then delivered a lecture on the jurisdiction of the archbishops of York in Gloucester and the History of the Priory of St. Oswald, Gloucester (see p. 85).

Sir Henry Howorth (President of the Royal Archæological Institute), afterwards on behalf of the meeting thanked the lecturer for the great trouble he had taken in collating the information which he had presented in so interesting and instructive a manner.

Mr. W. St. Clair Baddeley, in supporting the vote of thanks, raised some interesting points, one of which was the suggestion that a fire at St. Oswald's might have been attributed in error by early chroniclers to St. Peter's Abbey near. He had examined the remains of St. Oswald's very thoroughly, and he had found evidence of fire amongst the Norman work there. St. Oswald's was an ancient priory, with probably timber roofs ; it was only some 250 yards distant from St. Peter's, and he should not be at all surprised if a fire at the former had been handed down by

writers at a distance as having occurred at the latter abbey. If it could be established that St. Oswald's had been burned down in a great fire, which was most likely, they might be throwing a little more light on an aspect of the question as to which there had hitherto been some obscurity. Mr. Baddeley also referred to the Chapel of St. Thomas, near the outer Northgate, as having belonged entirely to St. Oswald's, and to what he described as the withering influence upon St. Oswald's which the dispute between the two archbishops must have had.

Mr. Hamilton Thompson, in acknowledging the cordially-conveyed vote of thanks, agreed as to the probability of there having been a certain amount of confusion in the minds of early chroniclers with regard to the fires. He did not think it was at all unlikely that the Peterborough chronicler, for example, writing at such a distance from Gloucester, made a mistake in the church and substituted St. Peter's for St. Oswald's. Mr. Thompson also thought Mr. Baddeley's phrase as to the withering of St. Oswald's for the reason given was very apt.

Thursday, 14th July.

The members assembled as before and left Gloucester shortly after 9 o'clock in motor cars, driving first to the Roman villa at Chedworth. They inspected the remains and the contents of the little museum on the spot. The villa is on the property of the Earl of Eldon, who has established the museum to contain the smaller finds which could not, without risk of loss and destruction, be allowed to lie about uncared for. Mr. W. St. Clair Baddeley described the villa and said :

The loss of a ferret and its recovery by digging in 1866 on the Earl of Eldon's Chedworth property led to the discovery of this remarkable villa by Mr. James Farrar, to whom, and to Lord Eldon, belong the credit and the pleasure of having recovered for Archaeology the least obliterated

ted and, perhaps, most interesting example of the villarustica in Roman Britain. Though more than half of the long southern wing has vanished, there remains the main inner-court surrounded on two sides by a very complete set of baths and important *Triclinia* and other dwelling apartments of the owner's family. Clearly separated from these, though chiefly by means of a spacious corridor set upon a higher level, extends the almost entire northern wing. It consisted of about eighteen chambers (many of them built over *pilae* and *suspensurae*) and an apsidal *nymphæum*, or reservoir (still supplied by springs from the steep slope at the west), and furnaces belonging to the wing only. Near these last, at the western angle of the villa were found the long pillows (not pigs) of iron now in the museum. In the *nymphæum* was found a small stone pagan altar, also to be seen there. Eight or nine rooms further east along this wing were found the large millstones. Some of these varied chambers have apsidal ends, though most of them are square-headed. A long once-paven columnar corridor, which ran facing all the remaining chambers of this wing, was here a very marked feature. To the rear of the wing only a few yards away lie the foundations of a kiln. Up in the wood, above the west wing, was found the sculpture representing (?) Sylvanus, with a dog, and a hare in his hand. To such a villa belonged a considerable acreage of pasture, woodland, and fishing in the Coln, towards which it is seen to face at but a short distance; but, as it lies 500 feet above sea-level, and faces due east, while the cold fogs of the river-valley penetrate its present garden not seldom to the detriment of its summer produce, it would seem that cheese, mutton and beef, the hardiest fruits, and the objects of the chase, with fish, were its limited luxuries. As against the view held that such villas in Britain were the equivalent to the "Dukeries" it might be contended that they were sometimes, as here, the homes and factories of rich people of another kind rather than

people of lineage. It should be borne in mind that the White-way, or Roman road, which leaves Cirencester (*Corinium*) in its N.W. angle was by no means a highway constructed specially for this villa and its owners, as has been often asserted. Its course points equally between this villa and its former rival villa at Withington, further up the Coln: moreover, there was another villa (having baths) in the neighbouring Listercombe, and other remains suggestive of at least one more villa are (I believe) known on the adjoining Yanworth property of Lord Eldon. Hence, the said highway was evidently a market-way to *Corinium* subserving at least one extensive group of estates. Some of its well-worn paving stones with their ancient wheel-ruts are now in the Bathurst Museum, at Cirencester. The *imitation* Roman road from Withington to Andoversford is not part of it.

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

The Christian symbol seen upon the set of angular slabs in the museum signifies that the mason in whose shop they were made used it as his mark; and he may have been a Christian. The material is from the Great Oolite. The said slabs belonged to the octagonal tank in the *nymphæum*.

The Society visited Chedworth villa on several previous occasions. An account of one of such visits under the guidance of Mr. St. Clair Baddeley will be found in *Transactions*, vol. xxx, p. 13, another under the leadership of the late Prof. Haverfield in vol. xli, p. 159.

After visiting the various portions of the villa the party drove to Bibury, where the members lunched at the Swan Hotel, and then strolled through this picturesque Cotswold village, several of them visiting also the interesting church. Leaving Bibury the members proceeded to Burford. They

were received at the church by the vicar, the Rev. W. C. Emeris, who described it and outlined its remarkable history. Sir Henry Howorth, president of the Royal Archaeological Institute, also spoke. The evolution of the church is explained by Mr. Harold Brakspear, F.S.A. in *Arch. Journal*, lxii, 391 sqq., the substance of which, with some additional facts and corrections by the Rev. W. C. Emeris, is with their permission, embodied in the following account :—

The somewhat complicated plan of Burford church began in a simple twelfth-century building consisting of a chancel, middle tower, and nave, as at Iffley. The latter (except for the lengthening of the chancel by one bay) is in plan unchanged since its erection in the twelfth century, while Burford church has developed in the most curious way. All the remaining Norman work is in the central tower and the west wall of the nave. In the thirteenth century a new chancel was built ; it was followed by transepts with spacious eastern chapels and a narrow south aisle to the nave. About the same time a detached chapel was built in the churchyard to the south-west. In the fourteenth century the St. Thomas chapel was built, over a bonehole, against the west side of the south transept. In the next century a considerable amount of rebuilding took place ; a beautiful vaulted south porch with panelled front with imagery was also built, and finally the south-west chapel was curtailed westwards, but extended eastwards, and made to open with an arcade into the south aisle. A north vestry was added, the tower raised and also under-built, and a spire erected.

Under the easternmost arch on the north side of the nave is St. Peter's chapel, enclosed with screens. The eastern portion consists of a stone canopy, built against the tower pier, with pierced sides. The western portion is both a little longer and wider and is covered by an oak ceiling.

The Sylvester aisle (so-called) was the Lady chapel.

Originally, as stated above, this was a separate building dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. When enlarged and opened into the church in the fifteenth century it was rededicated to St. Mary and St. Anne. Up to the Reformation it was the Gild chapel with a separate endowment. When this was confiscated some of the land passed into the possession of Edmund Silvester, whose monument was placed there. The Silvesters had no special right to the chapel more than other burgesses, who continued to sit there for another 100 years or more, until they appropriated St. Thomas' chapel.

The Tanfield chapel to the north of the chancel was St. Katharine's chapel. The most conspicuous feature of this chapel is the elaborate canopied tomb to Sir Lawrence Tanfield and his wife (1625), which is surrounded by an interesting iron grate.

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

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

Since 1910 the following points of interest have been discovered :—

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

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

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

From the church the party visited the Warwick almshouses on Church Green, erected by Henry Bishop, steward of the Earl of Warwick, commonly known as the King-maker, and then made their way to the priory, where they were received and a number of the members were hospitably entertained to afternoon tea by Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Horniman, the present occupants. After an inspection of this ancient, but much altered and rebuilt building, the other members visited the Rectory House (see Gotch, *Growth of the English House*, p. 252, where the front elevation is shown), and were entertained with equal hospitality by the Rev. W. C. and Miss Emeris and elsewhere by Dr. and Mrs. Cheatle at Riverside, and by Mr. and Mrs. Dimsey at Ladyham. Dr. Cheatle kindly exhibited the maces and charters of the ancient borough, which were examined with much interest by his guests. The party then returned to Gloucester. [Accounts of earlier visits of the Society to Burford are to be found in *Trans.*, vol. xvii, p. 326 ; vol. xx, p. 369 ; and vol. xxxiv, p. 29, including a full account of the priory by Col. La Terrière in the latter, p. 90.]

In the evening members paid a visit to the Gloucester museum, where they inspected with much interest, various exhibits illustrating the history of Gloucester and the Egyptian sarcophagus inscribed with a representation, believed to be unique, of two hippocampi.

Friday the 15th July.

The members assembled as before and left Gloucester soon after 9 o'clock in motor cars for the quaint and sequestered village of Avening in a valley of the Cotswolds. They were received at the church by the rector, the Rev. O. E. Hayden, M.A. The church was described by Mr. St. Clair Baddeley (see p. 181).

They then drove on to Chavenage House, which they visited by invitation from Mr. G. Lowsley-Williams, by whom they were received. The house was described by Mr. St. Clair Baddeley, and in the course of subsequent discussion Mr. Hamilton Thompson said :—

The priory of Horsley, the site of which was close to Chavenage, was a cell of the abbey of Troarn in Normandy. Like the greater number of so-called alien priories in England, it was not a regular conventual establishment with church and cloister, but probably consisted of an ordinary dwelling-house with a chapel attached, where two, or at the most, three monks from the mother house resided from time to time, acting as estate-agents and rent-collectors. The small number of monks sent from foreign houses to English cells or manors appears clearly from the thirteenth-century visitation register of Eudes Rigaud, archbishop of Rouen. It is probable that, as time went on, the number became even fewer and that the priories were farmed out locally. Where an abbey had more than one English cell, the management of all was frequently combined under a monk who resided at one of them, *e.g.* the priories belonging to Saint-Evrault were administered by the prior of Ware. There is, at any rate, no historical ground for

supposing that any but a few priories such as Blyth in Nottinghamshire and St. Neots in Huntingdonshire, were properly colonised from abroad. One or two of these—Spalding is the best example—became independent of their parent-houses at an early date. When the alien priories were taken into the hands of the Crown, a distinction was made between the few conventual priories which were allowed to continue under letters patent converting them into ‘denizen’ houses, and the normal alien priories or manors, which were gradually granted out in parcels to new foundations, Carthusian monasteries and colleges of seculars, or to private owners. The alien priories of Gloucestershire came under the head of non-conventual foundations, and we must not imagine that, either at Horsley or Avening, there was anything like a permanent establishment of monks or nuns.

The editor is indebted to Miss Ida M. Roper for the following note:—

Let into the walls of the south porch of the chapel attached to Chavenage Manor House are small kneeling figures in high relief of five men and two ladies, kneeling on cushions and facing outwards.

Nothing is known of their history, but they probably represent the children of some early 17th century knight and his lady, carved on the front of their table tomb.

The costume of the men is nearly similar and such as was worn by the gentry in the time of James I, but so defaced that only the buttoned doublet and ruff can be distinguished. The ladies are represented in flowing gowns, girdled and cut square to show the pleated partlet and outstanding ruff, the sleeves padded and ending in small ruffles. The headdress is a small *calèche* with the hair brushed back.

Chavenage was part of the manor of Horsley and on the south side of the parish church stood the priory of Horsley, which became by exchange in 1371 a cell of the priory of

Bruton, Soms: (*Trans. Br. & Glos. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xxii, p. 10). With the dissolution, Horsley Priory and Manor passed into civilian hands, and after 1553 belonged to the Stephens family of Eastington. In the year 1684 Richard Stephens made great alterations to Chavenage Manor House and added the present chapel. Into this edifice he incorporated various fittings taken from the old Priory buildings (*ibid.*, pp. 122, 127, 129), but these could not have included the figures under notice, because in the Priory no knight would have had a tomb erected after the dissolution. It may be assumed, however, they were at one time part of a tomb in the adjoining Horsley Parish Church, and were obtained from there.

Luncheon was served at the Talbot Hotel, Tetbury. The party then visited Doughton Manor Farm by invitation of Mr. T. Knight. The old farmhouse was described by Mr. Hamilton Thompson.

From Doughton, the party proceeded to Uley Bury Camp and Tumulus. The Camp was described by Mr. St. Clair Baddeley. Thence the members drove to Owlpen Old Manor House, where they were welcomed by Mrs. Trent Stoughton and hospitably entertained at afternoon tea.

From Owlpen they drove by way of Uley and Dursley to Gloucester. In the evening, at the Guildhall, Gloucester, Mr. St. Clair Baddeley delivered to a very appreciative audience a lecture on Westgate Bridge and Gloucester Castle, illustrated by some excellent lantern-slides. The chair was taken by Mr. Hamilton Thompson. Sir Henry Howorth proposed and the Mayor seconded a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was carried with acclamation.

Saturday the 16th July.

The members assembled and proceeded to the Cathedral, where Mr. G. McNeil Rushforth, F.S.A. described the great East window and the original pavement tiles of the

presbytery. Mr. Rushforth then conducted them to the Lady chapel where he read a paper on the ancient glass which will be found on p. 191.

After the reading of this paper members met Mr. F. W. Waller, architect to the Dean and Chapter, and Major Noel Waller, in the south porch and were conducted round the precincts, which were fully described and their history discussed by these gentlemen. The members then separated, having enjoyed a most interesting and delightful week.