

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

Society Pages

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TRANSACTIONS FOR THE YEAR 1973

LIBRARY ACCESSIONS, APRIL 1972—MARCH 1973

- COUNCIL FOR BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY: *Archaeological bibliography for 1971*. C.B.A. 1973.
- COUNCIL FOR BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY: *Excavations September 1972*. C.B.A. 1972.
- EDWARD, S. M.: *Gloucester Cathedral Library Catalogue*. Dean and Chapter 1972.
- LIBRARY OF THE HELLENIC & ROMAN SOCIETIES AND THE INSTITUTE OF CLASSICAL STUDIES: Selection of additions to the library, 1970-2. *presented*
- MANN, J. DE L.: *Cloth Industry in West of England from 1640-1880*. Clarendon Press 1971.
- MILES, D. & FOWLER, P. J.: *Tewkesbury: The Archaeological Implications of Development*. Tewkesbury Archaeological and Architectural Committee, March 1972.
- NATIONAL TRUST PROPERTIES 1973. *presented*
- NATIONAL TRUST PROPERTIES OPEN IN 1973. *presented*
- PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, *Calendar of Close Rolls, Henry VI, 1454-61*. H.M.S.O. 1972 (reprint of 1941 ed.).
- RALPH, E.: *Guide to Bristol Archives Office* 1971. Bristol Corporation 1971.
- ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY: *Domesday of inclosures 1517-8*. Longmans, Green & Co. 1897. *presented*
- RUSSELL (Vivien): *West Penwith Survey*. Cornwall Archaeological Society 1971.
- SMITH, B. and RALPH, E.: *History of Bristol and Gloucestershire*. Darwen Finlayson 1972.
- THORNDILLS OF THE COTSWOLDS, typescript 1972. *presented*
- VICTORIA COUNTY HISTORY OF GLOUCESTER, Vol. x. *University of London Institute of Historical Research* 1972.
- WACHER, J.: *Corinium*. Ginn & Co. [1972.]
- YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, *Annual Report*. Y.A.S. 1972. *presented*

REPORT OF THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR 1973

The ninety-seventh Annual General Meeting was held at the Wheatstone Hall, Brunswick Road, Gloucester, on Saturday, 17th March, 1973 at 2.30 p.m. The President, Mr D. C. W. Verey, M.A., F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A. (Retd.) was in the chair. More than one hundred members were present. Apologies were received from twenty-two members. The Mayor of Gloucester welcomed the Society to Gloucester and at the close of the meeting he entertained the Society to tea.

The Honorary Secretary presented the annual report of the Council which was approved. The Honorary Treasurer presented the audited accounts which were adopted.

Dr John Cannon in presenting the report of Records Section said this would be the last occasion on which a separate report would be given as the Records Section. Now that the Robinson Bequest was expended, it would become a Standing Committee of Council. Volume 10 had just been published and was available.

The following members were elected to serve on the Records Section Committee:

Dr John Cannon, Revd Canon J. E. Gethyn-Jones, Captain H. S. Gracie, H. G. M. Leighton, Lt-Colonel A. B. Lloyd-Baker, P. V. McGrath, Miss Elizabeth Ralph, G. T. St J. Sanders, Dr Margaret Sharp, B. S. Smith, Miss M. Williams.

The President thanked Captain Gracie for his service as Honorary Editor of the Society for fourteen years. During that time a high standard in the quality of the *Transactions* had been maintained by him.

Vice Presidents, members of Council and Officers were duly elected. Mr Robert Paterson was elected a Vice President and Mr Brian Smith, Honorary Editor.

Dr Margaret Sharp was installed as President. Mr Verey then gave his address: 'A low and high church architect in Gloucestershire in the 1840s and 1850s—Eclecticism versus Gothic Revival'.

Dr Margaret Sharp and Mr G. T. St J. Sanders both thanked Mr Verey for his address and for the gracious manner in which he had carried out his duties as President.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1972

Membership

The membership of the Society has risen to 823; this is the highest number recorded since I have been Secretary and this year marks my twenty-fifth year as such. The figure is made up of 700 ordinary members and 123 institutional members. During the year 85 members have joined the Society and happily there have been fewer resignations than usual. We record with regret the deaths of the Hon Mrs W. R. S. Bathurst (1946), Dr J. H. Boulton (1962), Mr Luther Curtis (1930), Mr E. V. Giles (1924), Miss G. M. Palin (1960), Miss H. K. Perry (1951), Professor David Talbot Rice (1952) and Mr John Totterdill (1963). Mr Giles was one of our oldest members having been a member for nearly fifty years. By the death of Professor David Talbot Rice, the Society has lost one of its most distinguished members, one whom we had hoped would have been a President when he retired.

Finance

The expenditure of the Society in 1972 exceeded its income by £68. The particular causes were the greater amount disbursed in grants—£501 compared with £212 in the previous year, including £200 to the Cirencester excavations, and a lower level of sales of publications coupled with a general increase in the costs of administering the Society without a corresponding immediate increase in its income; for care has been taken to ensure that the long-term earning power of the Society's investments is not jeopardised by seeking maximum income yields currently available.

The Council is indebted to its Honorary Treasurer, Mr H. G. M. Leighton for the able way in which he manages the Society's finances.

Transactions

Of the Society's activities, the publication of its *Transactions* is without doubt its most important work. Volume 91 has already been sent out to all members and again this volume commands our thanks and appreciation for the high quality of editorship. The Council very much regrets that Captain Gracie who has so ably edited the *Transactions* for the past fourteen years feels that he must resign. In

accepting his resignation the Council wishes to express its gratitude for his services. Mr Brian Smith has been assisting Captain Gracie during the past two years and it is with confidence that the Council has asked him to accept the office of Honorary Editor.

Council

The usual quarterly meetings of the Council have been held and a considerable amount of work accomplished. Mr Geoffrey Sanders became Chairman, Dr Cannon having completed his three years term of office. The Council wishes to place on record its thanks to Dr Cannon for the able way in which he wisely guided the Council in all its deliberations. Mr David Large has been elected Vice-Chairman. Much of the work of the Council is done through the three Standing committees. The Library committee with our Honorary Librarian, Mr Parrott, is responsible for the very fine library which the Society possesses. In an attempt to bring this to the notice of all members a publicity leaflet has been prepared and sent out to all members drawing attention to the facilities which the Society's library has to offer. The library is kept up to date by the constant addition of new books relating to Bristol and the county.

Excavations and Buildings

The Excavations and Buildings committee is concerned with the preservation of archaeological sites, and buildings of historic and architectural interest in the county. This is an enormous task for a voluntary body such as ours, especially at the present time with so much re-development taking place. Archaeological sites are being threatened by the making of new roads, the extension of public services and the laying-out of housing sites. Another hazard is the re-development taking place in a number of Gloucestershire towns, such as Cirencester, Dursley, Tetbury and Wotton-under-Edge. Scheduled buildings in Dollar Street and Gosditch Street, Cirencester; Long Street and Church Street, Tetbury, Long Street, Dursley and Market Street, Wotton-under-Edge to name but a few have all been threatened with demolition. In some cases successful representations have been made to the County Planning Authority who have not granted planning permission. But the problem is being tackled in a piecemeal fashion. As a result of these many enquiries, Mr Peter Fowler has prepared a report for the Council setting out the problems and proposing that surveys of these towns be made. In a number of counties a County Archaeologist has been appointed and it has been his task to prepare such surveys. It was with pleasure that the

Council learnt that the Gloucestershire County Council was considering the appointment of such a person for the purpose of making a survey of the Water Park, although it was hoped that the appointment would have been for the county in general. It is now known that no appointment is being made and the Council of this Society has made further approaches to the County Council urging that the matter be re-considered in the light of the urgency of the problem. So many notices for the demolition of scheduled buildings have been received that it is not possible to list them. Sometimes we have been successful in securing the preservation of the building either in total or by ensuring that the façades are kept. This has been done particularly in Cheltenham. A number of excavations have taken place in Bristol, Gloucester, Cirencester and other places in the county. Reports of these will appear in print in due course. It is gratifying to learn that the Gloucester City Council has agreed to a full excavation and conservation programme for St Oswald's priory, Gloucester to be carried out in 1973-5.

The Council has been asked to consider the possibility of co-ordinating the work of the various local archaeological groups in the county. To this end the Council convened a meeting in Cheltenham to discuss common problems and the desirability of affiliation. A number of representatives attended and were interested in initiating some permanent arrangements to co-ordinate activities in the county. A questionnaire has been sent out to all interested groups and we are awaiting replies. We welcome the appointment of a Town Archaeologist in Tewkesbury. Mr Hannan has already had one season of successful work on the old cinema site in Tewkesbury.

Meetings

The usual excursions have been held. All have been well attended; in fact sometimes the large numbers have provided an embarrassment. Four delightful summer days enhanced the meeting at Chester. A most successful meeting was held at Bibury under the guidance of the President. Members owe their warm thanks to Mr and Mrs Verey for the kind way in which they were received at the Mill at Bibury. Mr Knapp has again arranged an interesting series of evening lectures in Bristol and the Council desire to acknowledge the kindness of the Director of the City Museum at Bristol. The attractive nature of the programme resulted in a good attendance of members. Mrs Robins arranged a most attractive meeting at Gloucester in which members from Bristol shared. Canon D. A. R. Keen spoke on 'Life in the Abbey of St Peter, Gloucester from the date of the Crecy window to

REPORTS AND ACCOUNTS

the dissolution of the monastery'. This was followed by a night tour of Gloucester Cathedral under the guidance of Mr Ashwell. The members who attend these meetings wish to thank those who gave of their time and knowledge to make the meetings so worthwhile, and those who arranged the meetings.

Centenary Celebrations, 1976

The Council wish to report that the arrangements for the centenary celebrations in 1976 are going ahead. The special volume which is to be issued, will be edited by Dr John Cannon and Mr Patrick McGrath. A number of eminent persons have agreed to contribute.

Finally the Council thank all those who have contributed in any way towards the work of the Society during the past year.

Report of the Records Section, 1972-3

Dr J. A. Cannon reported that Mr F. D. Price's edition of the records of the Ecclesiastical Commission for Gloucester 1574-6 had been published in the course of the year. Forthcoming volumes included an Ecclesiastical Miscellany and an edition of William Worcester's Itinerary of Bristol, edited by Mrs F. Neale.

The meeting approved an amendment to the constitution of the Society whereby the Records Section would, in future, report to the quarterly meetings of Council and not to the Annual General Meeting. Questions about the activities of the Section could, of course, be put at the Annual General Meeting.

FIELD MEETINGS, 1972

SPRING MEETING: Saturday, 6th May.

THE HEREFORD|MONMOUTH BORDER

St. Weonard's: Treago

Garway: Church

Dovecote

Abbey Dore

Skenfrith: Castle

Church

The Spring Meeting again went west of the Severn to visit some of the places that it was not possible to fit into the previous Herefordshire meeting of Spring, 1970 (*TBGAS* 90 (1972), 241). The common theme that emerged from an excellently planned day was one of towers: mostly more or less directly concerned with medieval defence and self-protection along this stretch of the turbulent Welsh Marches.

At Treago, the towers were at the four corners of a square fortified manorhouse,

strictly businesslike in original intention but now forming part of a beautiful family home where, despite our daunting numbers, we were most warmly welcomed and hospitably entertained by Sir Roger and Lady Mynors, and by Sir Humphrey and Lady Mynors, and allowed to wander throughout their house and grounds. Sir Roger Mynors, having reminded us of his family connection with Kempford, Glos., and with our Society (*see TBGAS* 57 (1935), 192-233) described the history of the house. It was built *c.* 1500 round a central open courtyard. A considerable number of mason's marks, some of which recur in the parish church, offer a potential subject for further investigation. The survival of its Welsh name, Tre-(i)ago, the place (or *stow*) of James, suggests that there may have been an earlier house on the site whose name for some now unknown reason survived where its nearby equivalents had, in the to-and-fro struggles for dominance on the Welsh borders, been anglicised into Mar(y)stow, Peterstow and Brigidstow. Between about 1670 and 1770, and again in the 19th century, extensive but sympathetic alterations created a house more suited to peaceful times. One tower retains its solid, secret and defensive atmosphere, with a tiny private chapel and a reputed priest's room dating from the recusancy era; another, by contrast, is topped with a delightful Strawberry Hill Gothick gazebo-room. The Mynors family, with only one break in the direct line of descent, have lived at Treago ever since it was built, giving house and family a combined sense of vigorous continuity.

The next tower was that of the little Norman church of St. Michael at Garway, built only a few hundred yards from the Welsh 'frontier', by the military-religious order of the Knights Templar *c.* 1160-1180. The church was described for us by Commander D. Lampen. The original round nave has been replaced by a rectangular one, but parts of its foundations still remain, together with the curved bases of the striking chancel arch, and the Templar chapel (*c.* 1210) on the south side of the chancel. Templar symbols were carved on stones set in the exterior walls. The 13th-century tower is a massive military structure that was originally detached from the church, and obviously designed as a refuge and lookout over the border. The ground floor was later used as a prison, and it was linked to the church by a passage in the 17th century. In the farm below the church, yet another fine tower proved to be purely domestic: a circular, domed stone dovecot, in a perfect state of preservation, built by the Templars and reconstructed in 1326 by "Richard", of the Knights Hospitallers.

In the afternoon the party visited Abbey Dore, founded for the Cistercian Order in 1147 in a characteristically remote situation. The background and history of the church were expertly described to us by our member Bryan Little. After the dissolution the survival of this, the only medieval Cistercian foundation in England of which a large part is still used as a church, was the result of the remarkable 17th century restoration of the then ruinous chancel by John Viscount Scudamore *c.* 1633-35. The work of restoration was very closely involved with the Laudian movement. The tower of Abbey Dore, the only non-medieval tower of the meeting, with its simple lines and lancet windows, showed how sympathetic were the local craftsmen towards the style and spirit of the building they were re-creating.

The meeting finished at Skenfrith, where the Castle commanded an important crossing of River Monnow and, with Grosmont (visited Autumn 1968: *TBGAS* 88 (1970), 231-2) and Whitecastle, formed a trio controlling this length of the Marches. Norman in origin, the present castle was built by Hubert de Burgh, probably *c.* 1228-32. It marks an interesting stage in the development of castle architecture: the change from a massive central Norman keep as the focal point, to the Edwardian

REPORTS AND ACCOUNTS

concept of impregnable outer defences that left comparative space and comfort within. The central stone tower of Skenfrith forms more of a lookout tower than a keep, while the working element of the castle is the massive curtain wall with its semicircular bastions, surrounded on all sides by a moat and the River Monnow. The lower levels of some interior buildings have been excavated; a graceful staircase, and well-finished doorway and fireplace suggest an increased concern with comfort and appearances within the safety of the curtain wall. In Skenfrith church, the famous 15th century cope was on display. The broad, low, well-lit building suggested a village church that left border defence to the adjoining castle; but it none the less has a squat tower as massive as that at Garway, and of much the same date. Where the bottom of Garway tower was used as a prison, however, the top of Skenfrith church served as a pigeon loft: a more peaceable conclusion to a most successful Welsh Marches meeting.

References:

Treago: Visit, *TBGAS* 49 (1927), 29-31; includes a description largely taken from an article by T. Wright in *Archaeologica Cambrensis* 3rd ser. (1855), which gives details of the house before 19th century alterations, including an illustration of the north-east side.

Garway: Visit, *TBGAS* 56 (1934), 26-8.

Abbey Dore: Visits, *TBGAS* 27 (1904), 33-5 with detailed notes and plan; and *TBGAS* 49 (1927), 22-4. In a paper printed in *TBGAS* 27 (1904), 117-26, R. W. Paul described his restoration of the church 1901-3, with details of excavations and remains of monastic buildings. Some of his conclusions are subject to modification by later work. The *Church Guide* includes a good bibliography.

Skenfrith: Visits, *TBGAS* 20 (1895-7), 18 with a short accompanying article by Mrs Bagnall-Oakeley *ibid*, 93-6; and *TBGAS* 49 (1927), 27-9. DoE. *Guide*.

SUMMER MEETING: Wednesday, 12th—Saturday, 15th July.

CHESTER

The outstanding feature of the summer meeting was the wide historical span which it covered. We experienced this first in visiting Morville Hall, Bridgnorth, with its monastic stewpond, and monastic stones re-used in rebuilding firstly in Elizabethan and then in Georgian style. After arrival at Chester College of Education, a most informative lecture by Mr Petch, Curator of the Grosvenor Museum, gave a clear insight into the origins and development of Chester as a Roman legionary fortress. The expedition on Thursday morning with members of the Chester Antiquarian Society took us along the original street plan, and among buildings dating from the Norman Conquest to the present day, which hide all the original Roman city except for certain treasured remains. A tour of the Cathedral conducted by the Dean showed us its many antiquities, but in addition the many restorations in more recent styles by such architects as Gilbert and Giles Scott, George Pace and others.

The afternoon, guided throughout by Edward Hubbard, co-editor of Pevsner's guide to Chester, absorbed us in late Victorian architecture as shown in the houses, villages and churches of the Duke of Westminster's estate, and included a perfect Bodley church at Eccleston. The distinctive Douglas style was impressed upon us. Eaton Hall came as an anti-climax when we discovered it demolished and in the process of rebuilding. Our spirits were revived by the gardens, in part restored by Lutyens,

TRANSACTIONS FOR THE YEAR 1973

and by a mental glimpse of the immensity and heaviness of the whole original group of buildings, as shown by the surviving Victorian Gothic chapel and stable-block, much of it designed by Waterhouse. Burne-Jones tapestries and family portraits by Millais were discreetly displayed in the stables.

The third day continued this variety. We visited Bunbury Church, where traces of the burnt wood of the original Saxon church survive, and a Kempe window is signed with his sheaf of corn. We climbed Beeston Castle, where the most intrepid enjoyed fine views. We briefly glimpsed Knutsford and the lovely Lower Peover Church, and visited the mainly 17th-century Dorfold Hall. The homeward journey took us to Chirk Castle, itself showing all periods from 13th to 19th century; and then to 13th-century Acton Burnell church. It and the ruined Manor nearby were both built for Robert Burnell, one-time Lord Chancellor of England and Bishop of Bath and Wells.

AUTUMN MEETING: Saturday, 16th September.

ARLINGTON (BIBURY) & KELMSCOTT.

Bibury: Arlington Mill
Arlington Row
Kelmscott: Manor House
Church

At the Autumn Meeting, members were made to feel the guests of our President, David Verey, who acted as our guide for a day which centred around the 19th-century Arts and Crafts movement, and particularly around the work of William Morris and Ernest Gimson, while setting them firmly in their context of much earlier Cotswold surroundings. The limitation of the visits to two main centres meant a day of leisured, thorough and most enjoyable exploration, under expert guidance.

Members assembled at Arlington Mill, Bibury: 'discovered' by William Morris as one of the most beautiful of Cotswold villages. Mr Verey described the building, which can be traced back to Domesday Book in 1086. It had been used as a fulling mill as well as a corn mill; and recent discoveries at Arlington Row (see below) suggest that this dual role may be medieval in origin rather than 17th century as usually stated. This duality continued until the cloth industry moved to the better water-supplies of the Stroud Valley in the 18th century. The present buildings date from the 17th century, with later additions and alterations. It continued as an important flour mill through the 19th century, only to be abandoned in 1914. Mr Verey rescued it from dereliction in 1965 and has restored it as a folk museum. After taking sherry with the President and Mrs Verey in the Mill at midday, members had the opportunity to explore the building and grounds, and to examine the array of mill machinery, domestic and agricultural equipment which Mr Verey has assembled there.

In alternating groups, members were also able to visit Arlington Row, the famous and picturesque row of weavers' cottages associated with the Mill. As the cottages are now undergoing extensive restoration by the National Trust, this provided a rare opportunity to see more of the interior and back of the buildings than is normally visible to the public. The Society has always had a special interest in Arlington Row, since the cottages were acquired by *B&G* in 1928, to save them from 'development', and owned by us until the National Trust shouldered this responsibility in 1949. Mr and Mrs Verey explained the new discoveries that have been made in the course of current restoration work. Most important, it has been shown that the main block

of cottages was originally one great weavers' hall, open to the roof. Ten great roof trusses have now been exposed, and their constructional details have put the date of the building, hitherto tentatively dated from external appearances to the 17th century, back to *c.* 1360. The conversion of the hall into the present cottages took place in the 17th century.

Our visit to Arlington concluded with a meeting in the Mill's Exhibition Room, at which Mr Verey read—to the two halves of the party in succession, a tribute to presidential stamina—a paper drawing on his own considerable researches into the work of William Morris (1834–96) and Ernest Gimson (1865–1919) and their associates, closely associated with the area of our day's meeting. He described the background of ideas and personal contacts against which the astonishing originality and sheer achievement of these two designers should be set. Examples of Gimson's furniture and designs, collected at Arlington Mill, were all around Mr Verey as he spoke; while his introduction to William Morris provided the ideal preface to the afternoon's visit.

After dispersing to lunch, at Mr and Mrs Verey's invitation, in the grounds of the Mill, or in their own beautiful garden at Barnsley House, members gathered at Kelmescott, beside the River Thames and just over the county boundary into Oxfordshire. Here the party split into two groups, to visit the Manor House and the church alternately. Even so, the size of the parties put a considerable strain on the resources of both buildings, particularly the small rooms and narrow passages of the Manor House. Here, Professor and Mrs Marshall described the meticulously careful and detailed restoration and upkeep of this house as a memorial to William Morris and the Pre-Raphaelite Movement. The Manor House, late 16th-century with 17th-century additions, was acquired by William Morris in 1871, and he lived there until his death. It remained in the hands of the Morris family until 1938, and became the property of the Society of Antiquaries in 1962. They have reconstructed the decoration and furnishing that William Morris designed for the house, and brought together in it many other examples of the work of Morris and his associates, particularly Rossetti (a joint tenant of the house 1871–4): paintings, tapestries, upholstery, ceramics, fabrics, wallpapers, furniture and printing: all the applied arts which formed the perfect complement to the craftsmanship in wood of the same era which was such a feature of the Arlington Mill collections.

William Morris and other members of his family were buried in the churchyard of the small parish church, which was also visited. A 12th–15th century building, it has some fine medieval wall-paintings in the north transept. The meeting finished with tea in the Morris Memorial Hall which, appropriately, was designed (though not built) by Ernest Gimson: bringing together, at the last, the two personalities who formed the central theme of this most successful meeting.

References:

The Society has made frequent visits to Bibury (e.g. *TBGAS* for 1877, 1899, 1918/19, 1921, 1936), reported in varying detail but usually concentrating on the Church. *Guides*, by D. Verey and A. R. Duffy respectively, available at Arlington Mill and at Kelmescott.

SECTION MEETINGS

The first Bristol Section meeting, on 7th June, was to Castle Farm, Marshfield, home of *B&G* member and active local archaeologist Mr R. W. Knight. Despite bad

weather, the party received such a hospitable welcome from Mr and Mrs Knight and their family that a most enjoyable evening was spent inspecting a working 20th-century farm that still preserved many of the old local Gloucestershire crafts. The farm buildings ranged from modern to medieval, while the archaeology of the surrounding area can take its history back still further. The important discovery of the skeletons of the two young Bronze Age men who were murdered and dumped in a pit at Tormarton (now on display in Bristol City Museum), was made by Mr Knight and his family, and is described in *TBGAS* 91, (1972), 14-17. On 31st August a most successful long distance evening excursion was made to Cirencester, where members saw the current excavation of two large Roman houses at Beeches Road, and visited the Corinium Museum. Mr D. J. Viner, Curator of the Museum and a member of the Society, acted as our guide for the evening, setting these past and present discoveries in their current context of massive road and building development, with all its attendant archaeological problems.

On Monday, 23rd October, the Southern section of the Society joined members from the Northern area for an evening of ecclesiastical and architectural history, in the 15th-century Parliament Room in Gloucester. Our member the Reverend Canon D. A. R. Keen, who has made a special study of the background of church history, gave a vivid account of life in the Abbey of St Peter, Gloucester, from the date of the Crecy window to the dissolution of the monastery. Members then assembled in the Cathedral, where under the guidance of Mr B. J. Ashwell, the architect, they were taken on a night tour of the building. This gave a rare opportunity of seeing the Cathedral in a new aspect, as a result of the lighting scheme installed in the late fifties, which gives a completely different view of its beauty. A buffet supper was afterwards served at the Fleece Hotel, Gloucester.

The Bristol series of winter lectures commenced with three lectures by *B&G* members with varied archaeological interests: Miss B. Noddle on 'History of Livestock from Prehistoric Times' (2nd October), H. Waddington on 'Background to Tutankhamen' (6th November) and L. V. Grinsell on 'The Bristol Mint' (9th December). After Christmas there commenced a series of lectures on the theme of medieval Bristol: a special programme, fuller than usual, as our contribution to the 600th anniversary of Bristol's Charter of 1373. The series comprised 'Some Bristol Merchants' by Mrs J. Vanes (29th January), 'The Little Red Book of Bristol' by Miss M. Williams (5th February), 'William Worcestre and 15th century Bristol' by Mrs F. Neale (5th March) and 'Bristol High Crosses' by H. Payne (2nd April). This was followed by a tour of William Worcestre's Bristol, led by Mrs Neale (9th April). The climax of this medieval series will be a lecture by Dr C. Ross in October 1973, which will be reported in the next issue.

BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1972

LIABILITIES	£	£	ASSETS	£	£
GENERAL ACCOUNT			INVESTMENTS		
Balance at 1st January, 1972		24,372	at cost or value when received—		
Excess of Expenditure over Income in year		(68)	£1,154.75 3½% War Stock	808	
Balance at 31st December, 1972		<u>24,304</u>	£2,500 Birmingham Corporation 7¼% Stock 1980-82	2,466	
GRANTS RECEIVED TOWARDS FUTURE PUBLICATIONS		160	£2,000 Bristol Corporation 7¼% Stock 1979-81	1,990	
SUBSCRIPTIONS PAID IN ADVANCE		32	International Publishing Corp. Ltd.		
CREDITORS			£90 4½% Loan 2004-09 } £410 9% Loan 1999-04 } £1,000 Imperial Tobacco Group Ltd.	525	
General	10		7½% Loan Stock	937	
Grant to Records Section	<u>200</u>	210	Globe Investment Trust Ltd.		
			5½% Convertible Stock	4,381	
			£16,520 Dickinson Robinson Group Ltd. 25p Ordinary Shares } £6,883 7¼% Loan Stock }	11,306	
				<u>22,413</u>	
			(Market Value at 31.12.72 £39,659)		
			BANK BALANCES		
			Current Account	597	
			Deposit Account	<u>1,527</u>	
				2,124	
			CASH BALANCE		
			Librarian		3
			DEBTORS		<u>166</u>
		<u>24,706</u>			24,706
EXCAVATIONS ACCOUNT					
Balance at 1st January, 1972		196			
Income for year—deposit interest		7			
		<u>203</u>			
Less Grant to Frocester Excavation		<u>5</u>	BANK BALANCES—		
		198	Current Account	22	
MEETINGS ACCOUNT			Deposit Account	<u>176</u>	
Balance at 1st January, 1972		187			198
Net Profit on Meetings in year		<u>74</u>	BANK BALANCES		
		261			<u>261</u>
		<u>£25,165</u>			<u>£25,165</u>

NOTE: No value has been placed on the stock of the Society's publications.

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have examined the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending 31st December, 1972 and Balance Sheet of the Society at that date which are in accordance with the books and vouchers produced to us.

Bristol
9th March, 1973

THOMSON McLINTOCK & Co.,
Chartered Accountants

BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st December, 1972

EXPENDITURE	£	£	INCOME	£	£
Transactions Volume 90	2,358		Subscriptions		836
Less Grants	300				
	—	2,058	Sales—		
Subscriptions and Donations—			Transactions and miscellaneous	77	
Cirencester Excavations	200		Gloucestershire Atlas	12	
Queenington & Ewen Excavations	75		Roman Gloucester	45	
S.W. Group for Implement Petrology	30			—	134
Ruardean Church Tower	50				
All Saints, Bristol, Tower	25		Income from Investments (net of income tax)		1,470
*Arlington Row, Bibury	80		Income Tax recovered in year		900
Brunswick Square, Bristol, Appeal against demolition	30		Bank Deposit Interest		89
C.B.A.	5				
Miscellaneous	6				
	—	501			
Grant to Records Section of the Society		100			
Grant to Bristol Section		25			
Library—Rent, Subscriptions, binding and purchase of books		200			
Stationery and notices to members		260			
Administration expenses and rent		240			
Officers' postages		98			
Books purchased for resale		15			
		—			
		3,497			
Excess of Expenditure over Income		(68)			
		—			
		<u>£3,429</u>			
					<u>£3,429</u>

*An additional donation of £20 was given from the Meetings Account following the visit to Arlington Row at the Autumn Meeting.

BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY—RECORDS SECTION
BALANCE SHEETS at 31st DECEMBER, 1972
ROBINSON BEQUEST

	£		£
LEGACY FUND		Investment (at cost)	
Balance at 1st January, 1972	793	£285 Bristol Corporation 5¼% Stock 1974-6	
Income credited	28	(Market Value at 31.12.72—£709)	758
		Bank Balances	63
Balance at 31st December, 1972	<u>821</u>		
	<u>£821</u>		<u>£821</u>
GENERAL FUND			
GENERAL FUND		Investment (at cost)	£
Balance at 1st January, 1972	1,164	£900 Hendon Corporation 5½% Stock 1973-4	
Grant from General Funds of Society	100	(Market Value at 31.12.72—£828)	880
Net Income for year—		Bank Balance	294
Investment	31	Debtors	9
Sale of Publications	91	Grant due from General Funds of Society	200
Editorial Expenses	(3)		
	<u>119</u>		
Balance at 31st December, 1972	<u>1,383</u>		
	<u>£1,383</u>		<u>£1,383</u>

NOTE: No value has been placed on the stock of publications of the Records Section.

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have examined the Balance Sheets of the Robinson Bequest Fund and General Fund of the Records Section of the Society at 31st December, 1972, and the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended on that date, all of which are in accordance with the books and vouchers produced to us.

Bristol
9th March, 1973

THOMSON McLINTOCK & Co.,
Chartered Accountants