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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

Bristol and Gloucestershire

Archæological Society

FOR

1920



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OF THE

Bristol and Gloucestershire

Archæological Society

FOR

1920

EDITED BY

EDWIN SIDNEY HARTLAND, LL.D., F.S.A.

—  
VOL. XLII  
—

KENDAL:

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY TITUS WILSON AND SON.

The COUNCIL OF THE BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY desires that it should be distinctly understood that the Council is not responsible for any statement made, or opinions expressed, in the TRANSACTIONS of the SOCIETY. The Authors are alone responsible for their several Papers and Communications, and the Editor, except in cases of signed reviews, for the Notices of Books.

Members of the Society may obtain cases for binding the *Transactions* from the Society's printers, Titus Wilson & Son, Kendal, who will also complete the casing of Volumes sent to them.

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- VOL. XLI. Page vi, *after* line 6 *insert* Lechlade Hospital,  
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- VOL. XLII. Page 1, line 4, *after* Chairman *insert* of.  
,, 2, line 25, *for* 611 *read* 609.  
,, 9, line 8 from bottom, *for* Mr. F. A.  
Hyett *read* Sir F. A. Hyett.  
,, 25, line 1, *for* 1659 *read* 1569.  
,, 27, line 8, *for* Mrs. *read* Miss.  
,, 29, line 10, *for* Mrs. *read* Miss.  
,, 31, line 23, *for* Collin's *read* Collins's.  
,, 118, line 6 from bottom, *for* this examinant's  
wyfe, *read* this examinant.

Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire  
Archæological Society.

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PROCEEDINGS

AT THE ANNUAL SUMMER MEETING,

AT MALVERN,

*On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 22nd, 23rd  
and 24th, June, 1920.*

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THE Annual Meeting of the Society was held in the Lecture Hall of the Public Library, Great Malvern, on the 22nd June, 1920, Mr. W. D. Perrins (Chairman of the Library Committee) and Dr. A. W. Jacob (Chairman the Urban District Council) welcomed the Society in graceful and cordial terms.

Mr. John E. Pritchard, F.S.A., the President, acknowledged on behalf of the Society the welcome, and then took the chair. The report of the Council of the Society was read by the General Secretary (Mr. Roland Austin), as follows :—

REPORT OF COUNCIL, 1919-20.

---

1. *Membership.* In presenting their Report for the past year the Council are glad to record continued increase in the membership of the Society. At the Annual Meeting in 1919 the Hon. Secretary reported that 93 members had been elected during the

previous year—the actual increase, after allowing for deaths and resignations, being 75. Including the names of candidates to-day there have been 93 added to the membership since July of last year. Such an increase in numbers speaks well for the continued usefulness and activity of the Society, and shows that interest in the history and antiquities of the county is maintained.

While the number of new members has been so much above the average, the Society has to deplore the loss by death of thirteen members, and nine have resigned. Among the former were Mr. HENRY DERHAM and LORD SHERBORNE, both original members of the Society, and LIEUT.-COL. LINLEY BLATHWAYT, Mr. WILLIAM MARGETSON, Rev. T. M. MIDDLEMORE-WHITHARD, and Mr. CECIL H. SPENCER PERCEVAL had been members for over thirty years; whilst Mr. C. F. R. ALLEN, Mr. P. J. DE CARTERET, Dr. R. M. COLE, Mr. J. H. HEWITT, Rev. P. H. KEMPTHORNE, LORD MORETON, and Mr. FRANK RAWLINS had all been interested in our work.

Then finally we have to record the loss of one who honoured the Society by accepting honorary membership, and contributed so much to the success and interest of the meeting at Cirencester last Autumn. The death of PROFESSOR HAVERFIELD occurred soon after that meeting, and it is difficult to see how the place which he occupied in regard to the history of Roman Britain can be filled.

The actual membership of the Society to-day is 611. This compares with 465 in 1918 and 540 in 1919.

2. *Finance.* The Council are able to report most satisfactorily of the Finances of the Society, and it is a gratification to feel that for the present their affairs can be managed without increasing the subscription, though the very great advance in the cost of printing the *Transactions* has become a serious matter.

With a balance of £176 13s. 5d. carried forward on the 1st of January, the ordinary income of the Society included annual subscriptions £252, life subscriptions £36 15s., entrance fees £56 3s. 6d., dividends £32 10s., and other items which brought the total to £576 1s. 6d. The expenditure included £290 6s. 9d. for the completion of the General Index and in addition to this an extra part of the *Transactions* was issued at a cost of £124 11s. 1d. The total cost of the Index, including the fee for compiling, was £418 6s. 9d., part of which was met from income in 1918. Expenditure on the Libraries of the Society came to £28 10s. 9d., and miscellaneous expenses such as printing, binding,

and postages to £31 6s. 6d., the total being £474 15s. 1d., leaving a balance of £101 6s. 5d. The accounts show a surplus of £692 16s. 5d., and for the third year in succession the amount for subscriptions in arrear is entered as *nil*.

3. *Transactions.* The part containing the reports of proceedings at the Bristol and Cirencester meetings was sent out last week and should be in members' hands. This completes volume xli. Members are indebted to Mr. Charles E. Keyser for his generosity in meeting the whole cost of the very numerous plates illustrating his paper on "Some of the Cotswold churches," and to Mr. J. E. Pritchard for contributing the plate of "Red Lodge." The Council wish also to thank Dr. Hartland for the time and care which he devotes to editing the *Transactions*.

4. *Library.* The Council have voted £30 for the purchase of books for the Society's Libraries, and part of this has been spent in completing the valuable publications of the Selden Society and of the British Record Society.

5. *General Meetings.* For the first time since 1914 the Council arranged for Summer and Autumn Meetings of the Society, and both were well attended. The proceedings were of more than ordinary interest, as will have been seen from the record in the *Transactions*.

6. *Winter Meetings.* The Bristol local committee arranged for the resumption of the Evening Meetings, which had been in abeyance for the period of the War. The papers read were:—

November 17th, 1919. "Some 12th and 13th century French Churches," by J. E. Barton, M.A.

December 15th. "The Tortworth Chestnut," by Miss Ida M. Roper, F.L.S.

"St. Peter's Cross and St. Edith's Well, Bristol," by Chas. E. Boucher.

January 26th, 1920. "Bristol Archaeological Notes, 1913-1919," by the President.

February 16th. "Ancient Encaustic Tiles," by Mrs. A. H. Hore.

March 15th. "Some Miscellaneous Bristol Deeds," by Lewis J. U. Way, F.S.A.

For various reasons it was not possible to arrange the usual meetings at Gloucester.

7. *Excavation Fund.* The Council have considered a proposal for establishing an Excavation Fund, submitted by the President, Mr. J. E. Pritchard, who has already by personal influence and

effort obtained a considerable number of contributions, amounting to over £85. A Committee, consisting of Mr. Pritchard, Sir Francis Hyett, Canon Bazeley, Dr. Hartland, Mr. W. St. Clair Baddeley, Mr. L. Barnard, Mr. G. H. Oatley, Mr. A. E. W. Paine, Mr. Charles Wells, and the General Secretary has been formed, and it is proposed to use the Fund for definite work in systematic excavation, which will be carried out under competent advice and oversight.

8. *Council and Officers.* The Council desire to recommend for election and re-election the following Members of Council and Officers: President, The Right Hon. Earl Beauchamp, K.G.; 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., W. St. Clair Baddeley, Canon Bartleet, F.S.A., Canon Bazeley, Christopher Bowly, H. W. Bruton, G. M. Currie, E. S. Hartland, LL.D., F.S.A., The Dean of Gloucester, F.S.A., A. E. Hudd, F.S.A., Sir Francis A. Hyett, Lieut.-Col. Russell J. Kerr, Sir C. W. C. Oman, M.P., F.S.A., John E. Pritchard, F.S.A., Rev. C. S. Taylor, F.S.A.

*Members of Council*:—Cecil Powell, F. W. Waller, E. C. Sewell, Rev. W. B. Atherton, A. E. Hurry, H. Jenner-Fust, W. Croke, D.Sc., C.I.E., F. B. de Sausmarez; Bristol, H. H. Oatley, F.R.I.B.A.

*Hon. Editor*, E. Sidney Hartland, LL.D., F.S.A.; *Treasurer*, F. Hannam-Clark; *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; Newent, E. Conder, F.S.A.; Northern, E. A. B. Barnard, F.S.A.; Stroud, R. H. Penley; Tewkesbury, F. W. Godfrey; Berkeley, Rev. W. F. D. Curtoys; Wotton-under-Edge, Vincent R. Perkins.

9. *Chipping Campden Town Trust.* Under the Scheme of the Charity Commission, sealed 2nd August, 1889, for administering the Chipping Campden Town Trust (set up for the application of the property of the Corporation of "The High Steward, Deputy Steward, Treasurer, Senior Bailiff, Junior Bailiff, and Capital and Inferior Burgesses of Chipping Campden,"—dissolved, (see *Transactions*, xv., 3, by the Municipal Corporations Act, 1883) the term of appointment of Earl Gainsborough as a Representative Trustee appointed by the Society has expired, and the Council recommend that he be re-appointed for a further term of five years.

The Report was adopted.



STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
31st DECEMBER, 1919.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1919. January 1st—BALANCE ... ..				176	13	5			
December 31st.									
To ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS—									
1916 (1) ... ..		0	10	6					
1917 (1) ... ..		0	10	6					
1918 (2) ... ..		1	1	0					
1919 (469) ... ..		246	15	0					
1920 (6) ... ..		3	3	0					
				252	0	0			
LIFE SUBSCRIPTIONS (5) ... ..				36	15	0			
ENTRANCE FEES (107) ... ..				56	3	6			
DONATIONS—									
Merchant Venturer's Company	2	2	0						
F. Were, Esq....	0	10	6						
				2	12	6			
DIVIDENDS ... ..				32	10	0			
SALE OF Publications ... ..				5	3	9			
INTEREST ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNT				3	0	4			
SUPPLUS FROM MEETINGS ... ..				11	3	0			
Forward ... ..				576	1	6			
1919. By Cost of Transactions—									
General Index—									
Arrowsmith ... ..	265	10	0						
Postage ... ..	10	16	9						
Indexing... ..	14	0	0						
				290	6	9			
Volume xli, Part I.									
Arrowsmith ... ..	119	12	0						
Postage ... ..	4	19	1						
				124	11	1			
EXPENSES OF LIBRARIES—							414	17	10
Bristol—									
Rent ... ..	4	0	0						
Insurance ... ..	0	5	0				4	5	0
Gloucester—									
Selden Society's Publications	9	9	0						
"Genealogist" ... ..	1	0	0						
Pipe Roll Society	1	1	0						
Harleian "	1	1	0						
Cantilupe "	0	10	6						
Selden "	1	1	0						
Forward ... ..	14	2	6				4	5	0
				414	17	10			

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS (continued).

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
Forward ...	£ s. d. ... 576 1 6	Forward ...	£ s. d. ... 4 5 0 4 14 17 10
		Gloucester—	
		British Record Soc.	1 1 0
		Insurance	0 14 3
		Rent	8 8 0
			<hr/> 24 5 9
			28 10 9
		MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—	
		Casing Index	2 11 0
		Printing, Osborne.	9 5 6
		” Arrowsmith	7 3 0
		” Norman,	
		Sawyer	1 5 9
		Postages	8 1 6
		Travelling Expenses	1 9 9
		Hall-keeper, &c....	0 15 6
		Stationery	0 4 6
		Cheque Book	0 10 0
			<hr/> 31 6 6
		BALANCE	474 15 1
			101 6 5
			<hr/> £576 1 6
			<hr/> £576 1 6



BALANCE-SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1919.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

7

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
MEMBERS' SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1920 IN ADVANCE ... ..	3 3 0	INVESTMENTS—	
LIABILITY IN RESPECT OF 82 LIFE AND 4 HONORARY MEMBERS   estimated		£650 5 per cent. War loan at 91	... 591 10 0
SURPLUS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1919 ... ..	689 13 5	LIBRARIES at Bristol and Gloucester,   not	
	<u>692 16 5</u>	ter, and stock of publications   estimated	
		SUBSCRIPTIONS DUE—Nil.	
		CASH AT BANK ... ..	... 101 6 5
			<u>692 16 5</u>

I have examined the Balance Sheet and the above Statement, and compared the Vouchers and Books, and find the same correct.

(Signed)  
J. J. SIMPSON.

10th January, 1920

The retiring President, Mr. PRITCHARD, proposed the election of Earl Beauchamp as President. He said it was a great honour and a great pleasure to propose the election of Earl Beauchamp as president for the ensuing year. His lordship held more offices under the Crown than any other man. He was a very busy man, and a great debt was therefore owing to him by the society for his kind acceptance of the office. They appreciated his kindness in becoming president. They would give him the heartiest possible welcome and the fullest support, and they hoped he would enjoy the work and be of great help to the society as well.

The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. Pritchard then transferred to his lordship the silver badge of office, which had been passed from president to president for many years past, and extended him the hand of friendship and fellowship. (Applause.)

Earl BEAUCHAMP took the chair, amid applause, and thanked the society for the compliment they had paid him. He must confess that he was somewhat of a pluralist as Mr. Pritchard had warned them ; but it was a special pleasure to him to take the presidency of the society, which was in Bristol and Gloucestershire doing so much good work to preserve ancient buildings and he hoped, also, a good deal in the way of preserving ancient records. The records and deeds of the Cinque Ports, with which he was more intimately acquainted, were certainly of transcendant interest, and he was very glad to say that they were still being looked after. He hoped and believed that in the various municipalities of Gloucestershire the same course was being taken. They contained a storehouse of interest and information which certainly could not be neglected by any historian. It seemed to him particularly suitable that the society should meet in that library, because he did not think there was any archaeological society which published transactions so interesting

or so well edited and looked after as the Bristol and Gloucestershire Society. He did not think it was easy to conceive of any public library in any town of the size of Malvern that did so much good work as the Malvern Public Library. It had a very energetic and far sighted committee which, under Mr. W. D. Perrins, had collected in the course of the year a number of very interesting exhibits very often connected with the past history of Malvern, but in any case always of real interest, and while on one side it did its best to cater for the literary taste of Malvern, it never neglected the ancient history of the town and was always trying to stir up the interest of the inhabitants in that history. (Applause). This task was particularly well carried out by the librarian, and so it was appropriate that a society that was doing particularly good work should meet in a library that was also distinguished among similar institutions in the work that it did. (Applause.)

In conclusion, he thanked Mr. Pritchard for his work in the past year, and expressed the pleasure of the society that he would, however, continue to guide the activities of the Council by acting as chairman. (Applause.)

The PRESIDENT moved the election *en bloc* for the ensuing year of the Council and Officers, as recommended by the Council. This was seconded by Mr. C. J. TINSON, and carried unanimously.

In a few brief but hearty words, Dr. HARTLAND moved a vote of thanks to Mr. F. A. Hyett, speaking of the great services he had rendered to the Society for a number of years. The vote was cordially and unanimously adopted.

Mr. ROLAND AUSTIN (General Secretary) moved and the DEAN OF GLOUCESTER seconded a vote of thanks to the Public Library Committee which was carried unanimously.

The meeting then adjourned to the Priory Church, where the members were received by the Vicar of Malvern (the Rev. A. Linzee Giles). Mr. G. McNeil Rushforth, F.S.A., also met them and explained the chief points of interest in the history of the building, afterwards conducting the members of the Society round the eastern part of the church. The following is a brief summary of his remarks:—The Benedictine Priory was founded in 1085 by Aldwin under the auspices of Bishop Wulstan of Worcester; and the arcades of his nave, part of the south aisle, and the base of his (central) tower, still remain. The rest of the church was reconstructed in the 15th century, the earliest feature being, apparently, the west window which is almost a copy of the east window of the quire in Exeter Cathedral (1388). Later, when the clerestory was rebuilt, its outer lights were blocked up, probably to strengthen the angles of the west front. About the middle of the century the new church was approaching completion, as the dates 1453 and 1456 on some of the tiles show; and it must have been finished in 1460, when Bishop Carpenter consecrated seven altars. Its chief decorative feature was the painted glass, with which, by 1501, all the windows were filled. In 1541, after the Dissolution, the building was purchased from the Crown by the parishioners for their parish church. As the cost of its maintenance was beyond the means of a small village, such as Malvern then was, it is not surprising that by the end of the eighteenth century it was in a very bad state. In particular, the glass had suffered from neglect; but, fortunately, the contents of the windows had been noted by Thomas Habington early in the 17th century,<sup>1</sup> and more fully by Dr. W. Thomas early in the 18th.<sup>2</sup> In the course of the 19th century a series of restorations put the church in a state of complete

<sup>1</sup> *A Survey of Worcestershire* (Worc. Historical Soc.), ii., 176-189.

<sup>2</sup> *Antiqu. Prioratus Majoris Malverne* (London, 1725), pp. 1-43.

repair ; but it is much to be regretted that, in the earlier operations, much of the ancient glass was moved from its original positions to be used as filling for gaps in the more important windows, without regard to the subjects. The result, especially in the great east windows, is a loss of coherence and intelligibility of design. Some obvious replacements were effected when the whole of the ancient glass in the church was re-leaded between 1910 and 1918. The best preserved windows are those of the north clerestory of the quire, one of which portrays the foundation of the Priory under Aldwin, and also the story of St. Werstan, the earliest settler in Malvern. Next to these comes the glass from the nave clerestory, the remains of the Old Testament series from the south side being now in the south quire aisle (St. Anne's Chapel), while the series of full-length saints and angels from the north side is to be found in the south quire clerestory, the transept, and the west window. The latest window appears to be the large one in the transept, given by Henry VII. in 1501-2, perhaps to emphasize the fact that, by the execution of Edward, titular Earl of Warwick in 1499, he had become undisputed lord of the manor of Malvern. It is notable for the loyal and other portraits at the bottom of the lights, of which only those of Prince Arthur and Sir Reginald Bray are intact ; but, during the recent re-leading, the figures of the king and Sir Thomas Lovell were reconstructed out of the scattered fragments. After the glass the most remarkable objects in the church are the encaustic tiles (mostly 15th century), which were used here, not only for the floor, but also as mural decoration on the screen walls enclosing the sanctuary. They display the arms of the principal benefactors : others have interesting designs and inscriptions.<sup>1</sup> There was a considerable production of

<sup>1</sup> J. Nott, *Malvern Priory Church*, pp. 71 ff, where A. Way's article in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1844, is reprinted.



Malvern tiles, which, as is well known, are to be found in Gloucester and Bristol Cathedrals and many other churches. Malvern is not rich in sepulchral monuments. On the north side of the sanctuary is an effigy in chain-mail with surcoat (first quarter of the 13th century), armed with a "martel" or pick and a target. A comparison with the brass of Bishop Wyville in Salisbury Cathedral suggests that it may represent a champion.<sup>1</sup> Opposite to this, on the south side, is the handsome alabaster tomb with effigies of John Knutsford (d. 1596), who bought the site of the Priory after the Dissolution, and his wife. Close by is the kneeling figure of their eldest daughter Ann (Savage), who erected the monument. Below this, and opening into St. Anne's Chapel, is a small chantry chapel, now the receptacle of various architectural fragments, and also of the inscribed grave-stones of Prior Walcher (d. 1125) and Prior William de Wykewane (13th century), which may have come from the site of the chapter-house outside.

In the evening, in the Public Library, Mr. RUSHFORTH delivered to the members a Lecture on the History of Malvern and the neighbouring estates, discussing the legends of the foundation of the priories of Great and Little Malvern, and relating the story of the manors and the families connected with them (see p. 41).

EARL BEAUCHAMP (President) took the chair, and in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer said that they were proud of the fact that they had so distinguished an archaeologist at Malvern. If there were any rivalry between the Archaeological Societies of Worcestershire and Gloucestershire over archaeologists of repute, Mr. Rushforth would be a great asset. The success of the visit largely depended upon the goodwill and kindness of Mr. Rushforth. He had given them a lecture that

<sup>1</sup> F. J. Baigent in *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, 2nd Ser., viii (1879-81), p. 370.

afternoon on the Priory Church such as he (the speaker) thought nobody else could have given. (Applause.)

SIR FRANCIS A. HYETT seconded, and Mr. Rushforth suitably replied.

*Wednesday, the 23rd June.*

The Society drove to the foot of the Herefordshire Beacon and climbed up to the British Camp, where the geology of the Malvern Range was described by Mr. A. BENNETT.

A further walk led to a cave, outside which Mr. Harris read a paper by Mr. P. H. L'ESTRANGE, which the author was unfortunately prevented by an accident from giving, on the ancient sun-worship and the astronomical marks alleged to be connected therewith.

From the Camp, the party descended to Little Malvern Priory, where Mr. Rushforth explained the principal features. The church is said to have been built in 1171, to which period the eastern respond of the north aisle of the nave, almost the only surviving fragment, will belong. The eastern part of the cruciform church seems to have been rebuilt in the 14th century; and in 1482, Bishop Alcock, in an attempt to rehabilitate the then decayed Benedictine house, rebuilt the tower, quire aisles and east end, filling the east window with painted glass, which included kneeling figures of Edward IV. with his family, and of himself. Remains of the Queen, Prince Edward, and the four Princesses survive, as well as part of the figure of St. Ecgwin (showing the chain and fetter-lock<sup>1</sup>) in one of the upper lights. As there was no separate parish church, the right of the parishioners to use part of the building for their services was respected at the Dissolution; and the Crown, which retained possession of the priory for some time, paid a parochial chaplain. Originally, no doubt, they used the nave,

<sup>1</sup> See William of Malmesbury, *Gesta Pontificum* (Roll Series), iv., 160.

but this part of the church does not seem to have been repaired by Bishop Alcock, and in the time of Habington it was "absolutely ruined."<sup>1</sup> It is not, therefore, surprising that the part ultimately retained was the quire with the tower, still in good condition from the effects of Alcock's restoration. The transepts and quire chapels were abandoned as unnecessary for so small a congregation, and a quasi-chancel was made by bringing the wooden screen and rood beam from the nave and placing them in front of the easternmost bay. When the arch opening into the north chapel was filled up, the east window of the chapel with its 15th century glass was removed and inserted in the new wall. Part of a Coronation of the Virgin still survives in the tracery. These changes were probably made when Henry Russell purchased the Priory from the Crown in 1554, and before the accession of Elizabeth. Almost the only other objects of interest in the church are the monks' stalls (the misericords have disappeared), now within the chancel screen, whither they were, no doubt, brought from beneath the tower.

The party then inspected the exterior of the church from the site of the cloister, and thence proceeded to the front of Little Malvern Court where they were received by Captain and Mrs. Berington. The building consists of the Prior's house with additions ranging from the 16th to the 19th century. In the drawing-room and library some interesting relics belonging to the house were exhibited, notably a travelling chest, marked with the initials K.R. under a crown, and containing a silk quilt of Spanish work, which according to family tradition belonged to Katharine of Aragon. If so, it may have been a gift from her daughter Mary, to Henry Russell. It may be added that this place, and a picture in the dining room, suggested to Mr. Shorthouse (only suggested,

<sup>1</sup> *Survey of Worcestershire*, ii., 190.



as the scene is not laid here) the opening part of "John Inglesant."

In the afternoon the party motored to Madresfield Court, where the members were most graciously received by the Earl and Countess Beauchamp. Amongst those present were :—Lady Lettice Lygon, Lady Sybil Lygon, Hon. Richard Lygon, Mr. John E. Pritchard (retiring president), Mr. H. W. Bruton, Dr. E. Sidney Hartland, (editor), the Dean of Gloucester, Sir Francis Hyett, Mr. R. Austin (general secretary), Mr. G. McNeil Rushforth, Mr. G. S. Blakeway, Mr. L. J. U. Way, Mr. J. W. Barnett, Mr. F. B. de Sausmarez, Mr. F. Hannam-Clark (treasurer).

After the reception the company proceeded to the Great Hall, where LORD BEAUCHAMP delivered his presidential address—a most interesting history of the Court and of his ancestors. It will be found at page 23.

Afterwards the members of the Society were shown various rooms—the library, where some most interesting old books and ancient records and deeds were on view ; the Blue Room, which contained some excellent enamels ; the drawing-room, saloon, and dining room, where some of the valuable silver, etc., was seen. After tea in the Courtyard, the members visited various parts of the grounds, which were in splendid condition. Many of the members were highly interested in the well-known Maze.

Mr. J. E. PRITCHARD, the retiring president, on behalf of the members present, returned thanks to Earl and Countess Beauchamp for the kind invitation given to the Society to visit the beautiful Court and grounds. The Earl and Countess had done far more for them than they had dared to expect. They all appreciated very much the trouble his lordship must have gone to in arranging for their view the rare old silver, deeds, and books. It was on very rare occasions that some of the

silver, which they had been shown, was allowed out, so they owed many thanks to both Earl and Countess Beauchamp. There were very few of the old country residences such as Madresfield Court opened for the benefit of that or other societies. Earl Beauchamp had set an excellent example, and he hoped that others would follow it, as it would be a great advantage to the county. They had learnt much through this visit.

Earl Beauchamp, in reply, thanked the Society for their kind wishes and said that it had been a pleasure to him to do what he could for them. He was only too pleased to show them the articles of interest that he had, and it gave him all the greater pleasure to show to those who understood and appreciated them.

*Thursday, 24th June.*

On Thursday, in weather still fine, the members motored to Ledbury, where at the parish church of St. Michael they were received by Canon Bannister, the Master of the Hospital of St. Katharine, and Mr. Spencer H. Bickham, who conducted them over the church. Two papers were read there, one by CANON BANNISTER on the history and organisation of the church, and the other by Mr. BICKHAM on its architecture. They will be found on pp. 59 and 63.

The party then proceeded to the Hospital, where CANON BANNISTER addressed them. He said that the hospital was intended to combine the functions of a place where pilgrims and wayfarers might receive entertainment, of a place for housing the distressed and needy or, as in the modern sense of hospital, the sick, and of a home for the poor and aged, where each resident had rooms and there was a common hall and chapel; and it was served by "brothers and sisters," who "received and sustained" the sick and needy, themselves leading a quasi-monastic life, several of the brethren as well as

the master being always in holy orders. It was dedicated, not as might be supposed to the local St. Katharine (Audley), commemorated in Wordsworth's sonnet, for it was founded in 1232, nearly a hundred years before the days of St. Katharine of Ledbury, but—to St. Katharine of Alexandria. He rapidly traced the history of the hospital from its foundation to modern times. Fuller particulars are given in a paper by Canon Bannister in the *Transactions* of the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club, 1918, p. 62, to which readers may be referred. The address was listened to with the greatest interest.

After inspecting the Hospital, brief visits were paid to the old Grammar School and the Market House, and the party adjourned to the Feathers Hotel for lunch. After lunch they drove to Much Marcle, where they visited the parish church of St. Bartholomew. They were received by the vicar (the Rev. C. L. Money-Kyrle). Miss IDA M. ROPER described the remarkable effigies in the church. She said:—

The group of four monuments in this church is full of interest, because it can be seen from the many details shown on the costumes that the persons commemorated were important in their life-time, and were considered by their friends to be deserving of a lasting memorial. The effigies fall into two divisions; three of them belong to the reign of Edward III.—the time of Cressy and Poitiers—when the nobility of England held a very commanding position for their fighting powers; and the fourth effigy is of the period of Charles I., when men needed to be wise and active amongst their fellows in order to try to save their rights. Fortunately care has been taken of the monuments during the centuries, so we can get a better idea of the people as they lived than happens with many of the effigies in our country churches.

The earliest effigy is placed in the window-sill in the south aisle, and is of interest because it is of wood, carved

from a solid block of oak, and such effigies have become scarce, there being only one other in Herefordshire, and but two examples in our own county. It is believed to commemorate Sir Hugh Helyon, who had joined a crusade, and was knighted by Edward II. It is interesting, however, to see that he is not shown as a knight in armour, but as a civilian, and crosslegged. Examples are common of knights with their legs crossed, as that position gives an idea of repose in spite of the stiff armour, but for a civilian to be represented crosslegged is very unusual, and only two other examples are known—one in Yorkshire and the other in Leicestershire. Some authorities suggest it has reference to gifts of money for others to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

This wooden effigy would have been carved about 1350, when those of the rank of gentry wore such a costume; and as the garments are shown quite plain without the decoration of fur or jewels it may be assumed that the material represented was plain woollen cloth. It follows that Sir Hugh must have been considered a poor man, because by the sumptuary laws of that period only such material was allowed a country gentleman whose income ranged about 200 marks yearly, or £130 of modern money.

The next monument in order of time stands against the north wall of the chancel, and commemorates Blanche, the wife of Baron de Grandison, and daughter of Roger Mortimer. She died about 1360, and an effigy of her husband two years earlier can be seen in Hereford Cathedral. The figure of the lady is elaborate in its details, and shows well the distinctive headdress of the period with the jewelled fillet to confine the hair, the gorget at the throat, and the long coverchief, a necessary adjunct at this period when ladies did not appear in public without some covering on the head. We also see in this effigy the early form of the cote-hardie, a sort of sleeveless "jumper," which continued in use for over a century in



all kinds of gorgeous materials, and was an imitation of the jupon, the garment worn by the knight to cover up their steel breastplate. The mantle is very long, and falls over the side of the tomb in the same manner as the figure at Ledbury. The canopy is a fine example of Decorated Gothic, and is further adorned with shields charged with the arms of Grandison and Mortimer.

Next we have in the north-east chapel a grand table-tomb of about 1370, with the effigies of Hugh, Lord Audley, and his wife Isolda, who long predeceased him. As far as freestone will permit both figures are shown in elaborate costume, the man as a knight in plate armour including the unusual addition of a plate gorget worn over the chain mail as an extra protection at the throat. The head rests on a tilting helm, a defence for the whole head which was worn over the bascinet at tournaments. The lady's costume clearly shows that she was a grand dame, and here again is an unusual addition of two small figures of young knights in scale armour, as guardian angels at her head, and her two small hounds, to use Chaucer's phrase, lie at her feet wearing their collar and bells.

In the same chapel is a marble monument of the time of Charles I., to the memory of Sir John Kyrle, Bart., died 1628, and his wife Sybil, born of the Scudamore family. The figures are elaborately dressed in such garments as they would have worn on State occasions. The baronet has large puff breeches heavily trimmed with bullion; and a delicate lace-edged scarf over the right shoulder to support the sword has replaced the heavy jewelled belt of fighting times. This scarf is powdered with one of the charges of his coat of arms, the fleur-de-lys of the Kyrle family, and his feet rest on the crest, a hedgehog on a mount.

The lady has equally elaborate details including many rings and a rope of pearls in four rows, and her feet rest

against a bear's paw, the crest of her family of Scudamore. As a whole the two figures give a good idea of the grand costumes worn when commerce had introduced freely the splendid materials from the Continent.

The members then drove on to Kempley, to visit the old parish church of St. Mary, recently reinstated for service. They were received by the vicar (the Rev. A. E. Smith-Carington); and the church was described by Mr. RUSHFORTH. He said it was built, probably, by Hugh de Laci (d. 1121), the owner of the place, and the early twelfth-century structure has remained intact, save for the insertion of a few later windows, and the addition of a tower at the west end towards the end of the 13th century. Soon after the church was built its barrel-vaulted chancel was decorated with paintings, discovered by the late Professor Middleton in 1871, and providing a rare example of English twelfth-century pictorial art. They represent the Court of Heaven with Christ in Majesty attended by angels, the Virgin and St. Peter. On the side walls the Apostles are seated under arcades. At the altar end are contemporary figures—presumably members of the De Laci family and local bishops.<sup>1</sup> Mr. Rushforth pointed out the importance of these paintings as belonging to the last stage of the great tradition descending from classical times and represented, *e.g.*, by the mosaics of the Roman and other churches. The nave was also completely decorated with paintings, but the remains are very fragmentary, and belong to later dates than those in the chancel. Among them is an outline of the design known as "The Wheel of Life," which has been identified from the better preserved example (13th century) in Leominster Church, which again, can be interpreted by the perfect picture in the

<sup>1</sup> For this and other facts about the church see Mr. St. Clair Baddeley's article on "The History of Kempley Manor and Church" in *Transactions*, xxxvi., 130-51.

Arundel Psalter (early 14th cent. in the British Museum).<sup>1</sup>

The members were greatly interested in these paintings, and in the careful and reverent manner in which the restoration and repair of the venerable building, so long practically derelict, had been carried out. When at last they tore themselves away it was with the greatest reluctance, even for the refreshment of tea. They drove to Dymock where tea was served at the Beauchamp Arms, and with votes of thanks more than usually fervent to the General Secretary and all who had taken part in the arrangements, a meeting of much enjoyment as well as instruction came to an end. The party drove back to Gloucester, *en route* for their various destinations.

<sup>1</sup> *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, 2nd Series, vol. xxvi. (1913-14), pp. 47-60.





## PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

BY THE RT. HON. EARL BEAUCHAMP, K.G.

THERE are few houses in this county which have so long a record as Madresfield. The earliest Deed in my possession shows that my ancestor William de Bracy was living here in 1260. From that time to the present there is a series of deeds showing how this house has descended from father to son with only two heiresses breaking the direct line, one at the beginning of the 15th century and the other at the beginning of the 18th. Here are, therefore, materials for a fairly complete family history of some interest. Elsewhere there are records of the Bracys at Madresfield to be found earlier than 1260. In the Red Book of the Exchequer 299, William Bracy in 1166 held half a knight's fee in Worcestershire. Before 1192 he was succeeded by Robert Bracy, against whom there was a claim by Walter de Baldenhall of half a knight's fee in Madresfield, as his share of the inheritance of three knights' fees which six sisters had divided between them. Robert is again mentioned in 1204 and 1205; and it was probably this man who died in 1220, a coroner of Worcestershire. He was succeeded by the William Bracy, whom I first mentioned. There is one earlier deed in my possession, which you will find on show in the library, of some considerable interest. It is a charter of Henry I., giving certain land to the Priory of Great Malvern, and it is printed in Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. iii., pp. 447-448, of the edition of 1817-1821. Amongst the witnesses is Richard, Bishop of Hereford, which fixes its date as being between the years 1121 and 1127.

The name of Madresfield has undergone many changes. It has been both spelt and pronounced in many different ways. In the 17th century it was spoken and written of as Matchfield or even Maxfield, and many fanciful variations have been invented to explain its meaning. As a matter of fact, however, I believe that there is little doubt but that the name has its origin in that of the Saxon owner of the place whose "field" it was. This has the weighty authority of Mr. St. Clair Baddeley, who thinks the name was Maedhere.

To return, however, to the family records, William was succeeded by Sir Robert who married Maud de Warrenne. He was sheriff in the year 1298 and Knight of the Shire in the years 1300, 1301 and 1305. It is in connection with him that we find one possible exception to the completeness of my deeds. In 1316 it appears from the Feet of Fines that he settled the manors of Madresfield and Warndon (which is a small parish four miles the other side of Worcester) on himself for life with remainder to Robert, son of William Bracy and Joan, and the heirs of his body. Concerning this Sir Robert I have several deeds, but of William and Joan I can find no other trace. Robert was probably the infant grandson of the Sir Robert who married Maude de Warrenne. He became Knight of the Shire in 1361, and married a lady named Julianna. You will have heard from Mr. Rushforth—than whom no one knows more about it—that this Sir Robert and his wife were both commemorated in the Bracy window in Great Malvern Priory. He was succeeded by his son William who married Joan, and a grandson of the same name who married an Isabella. I cannot trace the William and Agnes whose names are in the window. The only child of William and Isabella was the heiress Joan who married before the year 1423 Thomas Lygon. There is very little mention of the Lygons to be found before that date. The visitation

of 1659 gives us William Lygon who in 1340 was married to a lady called Margaret. He had a father whose name was George and a son called Richard, whom I find mentioned in one of my deeds dated 1400, and who was the father of the Thomas who married Joan Bracy. Nash is wrong in calling the bridegroom Richard. They had two sons, the elder of whom, William, married Elizabeth, daughter of Rainford Arundel, but died without issue. Her effigy can still be seen on the Nanfan monument in the church of Birtsmorton. There is a copy of the proceedings at the Worcestershire Quarter Sessions in 1477, at which this William sat as a magistrate. Such documents are of great rarity. His brother Thomas, who married Anne Giffard, was the father of Richard Lygon, who married Anne, one of the co-heiresses, daughters of Richard Beauchamp, second Lord Beauchamp of Powyke.

Let us now go back to consider the ancestors of Anne in the light of the deeds which I possess. There is much that is common knowledge about the history of the Beauchamp family which may be found printed in various works of reference. Amongst the deeds here, however, is one of about the year 1260, with the seal in perfect condition, of William de Beauchamp, ninth Earl of Warwick. It is interesting because it shows the fess which is common to all the Beauchamps, but without the cross Crosslets which subsequently distinguished the Beauchamps of Warwick. His brothers, John Beauchamp, of Holt, and Walter Beauchamp, of Alcester and Powyke; both occur in deeds of about some ten years later. Walter married Alice, who, according to Dugdale, was one of the Tonies, and was the father of Walter, Lord of Alcester, and of Giles, who married Katharine. Giles was father of John Beauchamp of Powyke, and of Roger Beauchamp, Lord Beauchamp of Bletsoe. This John, by Elizabeth Patshull, had a son, William, who married Katharine, daughter and co-heiress to Sir Gerard de Ufflete, and was

the father of Sir John, first Lord Beauchamp of Powyke and a Knight of the Garter. He succeeded his father before 1438, in which year he was guardian of the extensive lands of his cousin Henry, Earl of Warwick. He was Lord Treasurer from 1450 to 1452. His wife, who survived him twelve years, was one of those ladies for whom, in the year 1448, robes of the Order of the Garter were provided. His plate is to be seen in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, bearing quarterly the arms of Beauchamp of Powyke and Ufflete. He married Mary, sister of Richard Ferrars, and died in 1475, being buried in the church of the Blackfriars at Worcester, leaving Richard, his son and heir. This Richard, second Lord Beauchamp of Powyke, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Humphrey Stafford, and died without male issue in the year 1496. In 1479 he seems to have had some disputes with his brother Thomas, about which some interesting records remain, including the petitions to the king and the answer. His three daughters married respectively Richard, son of Lord Broke, the ancestor of the present Lord Willoughby de Broke; Margaret, who married William Rede; and Anne who, as I have already said, married Richard Lygon, who, through his grandmother, Joan, was the heir of the Bracys.

Here, then, we reach a stage at the end of the 15th century with one Richard Lygon, their son, representing in his person the three families Lygon, Bracy and Beauchamp of Powyke. You will find the coats-of-arms of these families, with the addition of that of the Pyndars, about whom I shall have something to say later on, represented in several places throughout the house. Lygon bears argent, two lions passant gules; Bracy has a coat gules, a fess or, in chief two mullets argent of the same; Beauchamp of Powyke, gules, a fess or between six martlets of the same. It is with the second Richard that the connection with Gloucestershire becomes intimate, for a



daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Grevill, of Arle, married the son of Richard and Anne. There is a brass, a good deal damaged, to the memory of Sir William Grevill, one of the King's Judges, in the parish church of Cheltenham. But of all this, it is not necessary for me to remind you, for, in the year 1913, you had printed amongst your *Transactions* an interesting article on "Old Arle Court," by Mrs. Welch. It is full of information, to which I can add very little, except perhaps a hint as to the maiden name of Sir William Grevill's wife. Deed 395, in my possession, has an indenture of Robert Hykkys of Croome Hall, in the county of Gloucester, in which he speaks of Margery Grevill, widow; Margaret, her daughter; Richard Lygon, esquire, husband of Margaret; and of John Vampage, son of Eleanor, late wife of Robert Vampage, esquire, another daughter of Margery. Lastly he speaks of Thomas Bowton, cousin of the said Margery. It is indeed uncertain that Bowton is the name, but I have put out this deed for the Society to see, thinking that this name possibly represents, whatever it may be, the maiden name of Lady Grevill. In any case, Richard II. who was knighted at the coronation of Anne Boleyn, lived a good deal at Arle. He was sheriff in the year 1547, and died in the year 1557. He was one of a very large family, of whom we hear something from the visitation of 1623, and from various other sources, as well as from my deeds. There were seven brothers of Sir Richard, but there are only two of these who interest us particularly. One of them was Roger, who married Katharine Dennis, the widow of Sir Edmund Thame, and of Sir Walter Buckle, a private secretary to Queen Elizabeth. It is in remembrance of Roger Lygon and Katharine, his wife, who were buried together in the church at Fairford, that I have restored the chapel where they lie. His brother Michael married Ursula Hornyold, and had in his turn a family of six sons and one daughter.

George, his son, who is described as being of Fairford, died in 1592, without any children. Anne Beauchamp seems to have left her manor of Beauchamp Court, Powyke, to her son Michael. It is in this generation that we first find the family able to write. Anne, indeed, signed one deed in the year 1532, in a round childish hand. Her sons, however, seem mostly to have been taught to write, for I possess the autographs of several. Meanwhile, the eldest son of Sir Richard and Margaret Grevill married in 1529, Eleanor, a daughter of Sir William Dennis, who lived at Dyrham, in the county of Gloucester. Their marriage settlements are an amusing picture of contemporary manners. (Deed 405). The bridegroom seems to have gone to live at Arle in 1531, and to have remained there until his father died, for he is described as being at Madresfield in the year 1558. William was possessed of the stewardship of the lordship, manor, hundred, and liberty of Cheltenham for the term of his life by Letters Patent of King Edward VI., which he assigned to his son Richard. (483) His brother Henry married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Berkeley, and was the father of Sir Arnold Lygon, lord of the manor of Kemerton in Gloucestershire. Indeed, we find many connections with Gloucestershire all through these generations. For instance, in Deed 569 Thomas Hicks, of Cheltenham, appears in a deed relating to Cheltenham, together with Richard Lygon, Roger Lygon and Lady Katharine Buckler, his wife. Many manors were held by one or another member of the family, and many were the marriages with the country gentlemen in the county. Richard Lygon, son and heir to William Lygon and Eleanor Dennis, married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Russell, of Strensham, and a memorial of this wedding is to be found in the windows of the library here, where you will see the arms of Lygon impaling those of Russell in glass of a contemporary date. It is worthy of note-

that the arms of Lygon in this window and in the accompanying achievement which represent the marriage in the next generation of Lygon and Harewell are exactly those upon the monument of Lady Dormer in Cheltenham Parish Church. She was the daughter and heiress of John Lygon, of Arle Court, and married Sir Fleetwood Dormer. It will be convenient here to trace the connection between this lady and the Richard Lygon of my window. I regret that I am not wholly able from the papers in my possession to endorse Mrs. Welch's conjectures in her article on Arle Court, in vol. xxxvi. of your *Transactions*. John Lygon married his relation Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Arnold Lygon. He had two sons, Arnold and William, and three daughters, Katharine, his eldest daughter and heiress, Elizabeth and Diana. Katharine married Sir Fleetwood Dormer. After the death of his first wife John Lygon married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Talbot, of Salwarpe, and she in turn married again, as you will hear directly. Of Sir Arnold Lygon there is little to say. He is described as being of Beauchamp Court, Powyke, but also he was lord of the manor of Kemerton, and was twice married—firstly to Joan, widow of John Baker, and secondly to Margaret Talbot, widow of his cousin, Richard Lygon. The only child I have discovered was Elizabeth, who married, as you know, John Lygon of Arle. Of the brothers and sisters to Richard and Mary there is only one of interest to you, viz., Francis, who is described as being of Arle. He married a lady called variously Grace Bubb or Babb, of Bentham, and was the father of William Lygon, of Great Witcombe, Glos. Thanks to some information given me by Mrs. Hicks Beach, it appears that he lived 85 years, and was buried there in 1683. His wife Katharine pre-deceased him by four years. He had a sister Joan, and two brothers, Hugh and John. This John was baptized in 1599, and had a son, also called



John, baptized in 1632. Here let me refer to an inventory taken at Madresfield on 8th October, 1584, possibly on the death of Richard Lygon, the husband of Mary Russell. It is an interesting and complete document, first giving the livestock and the ricks, and then the contents of the house, room by room. Some of these rooms still remain, though I fear that their contents are very different to-day. There was a lot of armour in the gallery, and there was a great chamber and a little room within it, as well as a parlour to sit in. Most of the other rooms were used as bedrooms, and there were great stores of linen and pewter, some of which, I think, may still be here.

Before turning to the next generation, there is an interesting deed of the date 1595, in which John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, consents to the amalgamation of the rectories of Clevelode and Madresfield. It seems that distances have increased since those days, as the two churches are described as being not above one mile apart. It is difficult to think it was less than two according to modern measurements (679).

William, the eldest son of the next generation, married Elizabeth Harewell, of Besford, in this county, and was Knight of the Shire in 1589. Of his brothers and sisters there are only two sisters whom I shall mention to you: Elizabeth, who married, firstly, Maurice Gilbert, of Witcombe, and, secondly, Myles Smithe, Bishop of Gloucester; and Eleanor who married John Washbourne. She thereby became the mother of one of your Gloucestershire poets. Thomas Washbourne, their son, was rector of Dumbleton in 1640, and shortly afterwards was promoted to be a prebendary of your cathedral. Let me quote one of his "Divine Poems," published 1654, p. 170:—

#### UPON A PASSING BELL.

Hark, how the Passing Bell  
Rings out thy neighbour's knell

And thou, for want of wit  
 Or grace, ne'er think'st on it  
 Because thou yet art well.

Fool! In two days or three  
 The same may ring for thee!  
 For Death's impartial dart  
 Will surely hit thy heart!  
 He will not take a fee.

Since, then, he will not spare,  
 See thou thyself prepare  
 Against that dreadful day  
 When thou shalt turn to clay!  
 This Bell bids thee, Beware!

The next generation of Lygons was, I fear, of a very different character. One of them committed murder, and another seems to have spent a long time in the Upper Bench Prison. Let me take the more innocent members first. Edmund lived at Blacknaunton, and William, the eldest son, who paid a visit to Venice in 1597, married Elizabeth, daughter of Katharine Pleydall. On the death of her husband she married Sam Knightley. This is another of the points on which Nash errs. This same Sir William is accused in Collin's *Peerage*, 1812, that "by his prodigality and extravagant mode of life he very considerably impaired the estates which had devolved to him, and that he sold many manors which he inherited from a long line of ancestors." At any rate he kept outside the meshes of the law—more fortunate in this than his brother Henry, to whom, in 1620, James I. issued a pardon for the murder of Henry Hildiard, late of the Inner Temple, seven years earlier. Although there is nothing said about it we must hope that it was the result of a duel. In 1653 Richard Lygon, writing from the Upper Bench Prison, dedicates to Bishop Brian Duppa, of Salisbury, his true and exact History of the Island of Barbados. This book seems to have passed through several editions. I have copies dated 1657 and

1673. What was the offence for which Richard Lygon was put in prison I do not know, nor do the eulogies or prefatory letters give any explanation. But the book is even now curious to read, and it is interesting to me to know that his name is still known and honoured in the Barbados.<sup>1</sup> I have the will made by the head of the family in 1619, with many references to its members then alive, and with many bequests. He was succeeded by a man who was of some importance in his day, and was known as Colonel William Lygon. During the Parliamentary Wars he sided with the Roundheads, and his name is constantly to be found in the commissions and committees of that date. He was appointed by them as sheriff in 1647. Three times in the history of England has the Crown been lost or won within sixteen miles of this house — at Tewkesbury, at Evesham, and at Worcester. In the last civil war Madresfield had its share. While the Faithful City was held for the king, this house was held as an outpost. Nor need we imagine that the troops in possession thought it necessary to take great care of the property which belonged to an enemy. The Governor, Captain Ashton, declared at a Council of War that he could defend the house for three months against any forces which the enemy might bring. It must, therefore, have had a considerable garrison. When the critical moment came, however, they were quite without influence upon the operations which delivered Worcester over to Oliver-Cromwell, although his troops must have passed but a short distance from the house on their way from Upton.

One interesting relic of these times remained here until lately. Dilapidated trees in a dilapidated avenue past the stables became dangerous in 1916, and I found it necessary to cut down what remained. Upon examination the trees appeared to be of such an age that they

<sup>1</sup>There is a reference to the book in Evelyn's Diary for August 16, 1668.

must have been planted directly Colonel Lygon got back again into his own house and was able to repair the ravages of war. Colonel Lygon died in 1680, having married Mary Eggiocke, co-heiress of her brother whose mother was Eleanor Dinely, of Charlton. It was about this time that Hallow Park came into the family, after the unfruitful marriage of Anne, daughter of Colonel Lygon, to Edward Bull. The Colonel's son Richard married twice, but left no children. His second wife married Sir John Guise, of Elmore, another link between this house and Gloucestershire. It was Richard's brother William who carried on the succession, and he made an important marriage. His wife was Margaret Corbyn, of Hall End, the heiress of an old Warwickshire family. With the details of this Warwickshire alliance I will not trouble a Gloucestershire assembly, but I may say that the Corbyn Deeds are important and interesting. They are a complete history of that family from the year 1358. In the middle of the 17th century some of the junior members went to Virginia, and it is particularly pleasant to know that a descendant of that branch of the family resumed his British nationality during the War and is serving abroad at the present moment in the British army. It is tempting to linger among the American letters, but I must hurry on to the still more important marriage in the next generation when Gloucestershire finally absorbed the Worcestershire family which represented the Lygons, the Corbyns, the Bracys, the Grevills of Arle, and the Beauchamps of Powyke.

Corbyn, who married Jane Tulley, was the only son of William Lygon and Mary Corbyn to have any children. Their three daughters never married, and their only son died at the age of ten. Accordingly their whole property came to the boy's aunt Margaret, who married Reginald Pyndar, of Kempsey, in the county of Gloucestershire. The Pyndar family had its origin in Yorkshire. Its most



distinguished member was Sir Paul Pyndar, who was ambassador to Constantinople in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and the front of whose London house may be seen to-day in the Victoria and Albert Museum. A memorandum from the records of Kempley tells us that Reginald Pyndar and Penelope, his wife, brought with them out of the county of Derby six children—Thomas, Penelope, Grace, Pyeria, Rebecca, and Cassandra. "God bless them with long life, grace, and all other benefits whatsoever is the hearty prayer of John Lewis" (for many years vicar of Kempley). Penelope, their mother, was the daughter of Gervas Lee, of Norwell, Nottinghamshire, and her children were born at successive dates between 1662 and 1675. Their arms are gules a fess argent between three lions' heads of the same ducally crowned or. I confess at once that I have not had time to search my deeds completely for a full history of the Pyndars. At a later date, if it is sufficiently interesting, perhaps you will allow me to contribute a note upon this family to your *Transactions*. But it is appropriate that you should pay a visit to Kempley to-morrow, though the Pyndars were but transient phantoms in the long history of that parish. If you have time there is a plaster ceiling within the unpromising exterior of the Stone House, of an earlier date, which is worth seeing. With the Pyndar deeds are naturally some connected with the land which came through the Howes, from whom Mr. Pyndar bought the property.

Let me return to Reginald Pyndar, who married Margaret Lygon. She succeeded, as I have already told you, her nephew, and married one of the Biddulphs, of Ledbury, after the death of her first husband. She took with her on that occasion some of the Lygon portraits, two of which have lately returned to their old home. She was succeeded by her son, Reginald, who took by Act of Parliament in 1735 the name and arms of Lygon,

which have ever since been borne by the owner of Madresfield, except during the possession of John, third Earl Beauchamp. This Reginald made an interesting marriage. His wife was Susanna Hanmer, a descendant of the Jennens family, with which Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, was connected. William Jennens, the miser, born in 1700 and dying intestate in 1789, provided the legal profession for many years with a large income. The litigation which ensued upon his death was the origin of the proceedings which Dickens satirised as the Jarndyce case in "Bleak House." I am fortunate in possessing two portraits of him. In the Saloon, painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller, he stands at full length, drawing a sword upon which is written "the Duchess of Marlborough's gift." Over the mantelpiece in the Dining Hall is a portrait by the same artist, which shows him with his mother. He was a great character, of whom the story is told that when a friend came to see him one evening he was reading by the light of a single candle. On hearing that his visitor wished to talk to him he remarked that they could talk just as well in the dark, and proceeded to blow out the candle.

It is sufficient to say that I have a good deal of Jennens plate, including a silver warming-pan and a cup by Paul Lamerie, which you will see in the Dining Hall, as well as a number of letters written by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, to her relative, Mr. Jennens. There are also some embroideries, now used as curtains, quilts, or screens, which family tradition asserts to have been the work of Queen Anne and the Duchess of Marlborough. The son of Richard and Susanna married a beautiful girl, Katharine Denne by name, whose paternal ancestors puzzle me a great deal. But she was a lady of great character and personality. Meanwhile the excesses of the French Revolution had driven the Whig family of Lygon into the Tory camp, and in 1806 her husband,

William Lygon, who had been a member of Parliament for 30 years, was made a baron. In 1815, a year before his death, he was further advanced in the peerage, being made Earl Beauchamp, Viscount Elmley, and Baron Beauchamp of Powyke. You will find several portraits and miniatures of this first countess in the house. They differ in many particulars, but they all agree in representing her as a lady of great beauty and attraction. The first earl was succeeded by three of his sons in turn, of whom the first two had no children. General Harry, the fourth earl, married Lady Susan Elliot, daughter of Earl St. Germans, and was succeeded by two sons—Henry, who died unmarried in 1866, and my father, Frederick, who married, in 1863, Mary, only daughter of the fifth Earl Stanhope. Through her connection with the family of the first Lord Chatham, the present Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports finds himself connected with Mr. Pitt, one of the greatest of his predecessors in that office.

Indeed, it is interesting to me, as I delight in the shelter of the trees which were planted at Walmer Castle by my connection, Lady Hester Stanhope, to remember that it was from that house that my great-grandfather went to his wedding at Deal Castle. At that time he was living with his uncle, Mr. Pitt, at Walmer, and they went over together on November 19th, 1803, for his marriage to the daughter of Lord Carrington, who was then Captain of Deal. Their son, distinguished amongst historians as Lord Mahon, was in later life the intimate friend of his great relative's great successor, the Duke of Wellington, and he has embodied, in some notes of his conversations with the duke, much of great interest. Amongst the many things about the Cinque Ports which I am tempted to relate, I will content myself with one—that the offices of Lord Warden and Admiral of the Cinque Ports and Constable of Dover Castle are once more—



after 560 years—held by a Beauchamp who is also a Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter.

But at last I have done with people, and I turn to say a few words about this house which will serve, I hope, as a guide to help you to find something of interest this afternoon.

Many people are misled by the coat-of-arms over the front door, which bears the initials and arms of Sir William Lygon and Elizabeth Harewell, his wife, together with the date 1593. This stone is not in its original position. I found it, unfortunately, much defaced at the back-door, embedded in some very modern brickwork, and removed it to its present position. Though it may mark important alterations or additions to the house, it certainly does not commemorate its foundation. Originally this house, no doubt, followed the usual construction of a manor-house. There was a great hall in the middle of the space enclosed by the moat, with a gate-house to guard the bridge. The foundation of the wall inside the moat and much of the brickwork is evidently of a very much older date than 1593. The kitchen and offices connected the hall and gate-house on the north side, while the living rooms connected them on the east and south-east. Probably this stone commemorated a good deal of reconstruction and decoration within the gate-house, of which two or three rooms have been very little altered from that date to this. You will be interested in seeing the panelling and plaster ceilings in those rooms. The long gallery on the first floor has been altered, and the oak panelling has been re-arranged. The chimney-piece comes from Kempley, and bears the initials of the Finches, who were amongst the predecessors of the Pyndars. This room, however, no doubt, is of much the same shape, except for its bow windows, as it was in Elizabethan days. At that time the house must have been a picturesque building, with crow-

stepped gables, the south front being much as it is now, although another storey has been added over the gate-house, and stone mullions have been inserted in the windows. The entrance doors, with the hinged key to the outer pair, are worth notice. In the middle of the last century a good deal of re-construction and repairing was found necessary. This was carried out by the fifth Earl Beauchamp, on the advice of Philip Hardwick. With the succession of the sixth earl began a larger alteration. The drawing-rooms were pulled down and the whole of that block in which we are now, consisting of the saloon, the drawing-room, this hall, and certain bedrooms, was erected. At the same time the chapel was built, taking the place of an old library on the ground floor, with a bedroom above it, which was named after Charles II. There is, however, no proof that he ever slept in it. The chapel was decorated from 1902 onwards as a wedding gift from Lady Beauchamp to me. The work is generally due to Mr. Payne, who is now resident in the Cotswolds. You will find special guides on the seats in the chapel. About 1872 the bell-turret was added and a number of offices erected on the further side of the moat. It was also found necessary to face the outside of the gallery with modern brick, with the result of making one of the older parts of the house look modern. The whole effect is to make the house appear more Victorian than it really is ; for you will find much of the original portions of the house indistinguishably blended with the new. The room, which must have been used as a guard-chamber during the occupation of the Royalists in the time of the Parliamentary War is on the ground-floor to the left as you enter. It is used now as a bedroom, and deserves a visit. The library, which lies on the ground floor to the right of the entrance, has been arranged for your visit this afternoon by placing a number of deeds, early printed books, manuscripts, and bindings, on tables for your inspection. The saloon and

drawing-room contain many pieces of Boulle furniture, which was bought by Katharine, Countess Beauchamp, who paid a visit to Paris in the year 1815, when three of her sons were in the army of occupation. In the saloon you will find some treasures, including the Limoges enamel, which is set out in a cabinet which comes from the *Œil de Bœuf* at Versailles. In the drawing-room are more Boulle cabinets, containing Sevres china, crystals and snuff boxes. In the show-tables are the smaller objets d'art. The portraits in that room are all English, and here and elsewhere are labelled with the name of the subject and the painter. In the smaller room, off the drawing-room, you will find the enamel miniatures on the walls. It will not be worth your while to waste your time over the Bones and the Bates, but you will find a good deal of interest in the other cases, especially that which contains the enamels by Petitot. The rest of the miniatures are displayed in drawers along the table in this hall. Here I must call your attention to the French portraits round the wall below. Amongst these are a number of interesting persons, mostly painted by Mignard, though Madame de Pompadour is by Boucher.

Up this staircase and through the curtains you will find a narrow passage hung with the earlier and smaller portraits, leading to the long gallery which contains more cabinets, holding ivories, agates, china, etc. From the eastern windows of the room you get a great view across the Severn Valley, with a glimpse of the Cotswolds, beyond Bredon. In the foreground beyond the gardens, runs the new avenue which, from its constant use as I go to your county, is called the Gloucester Avenue. From the bow window at the end of the room you will see the Malvern Hills.

Nothing remains to be added, except to say that the dining-room, which follows the lines of the mediaeval hall, will be open for refreshments, to which I bid you welcome, at 4 o'clock.



## A SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF MALVERN AND ITS OWNERS.

By G. McN. RUSHFORTH, F.S.A.

IT is in no spirit of flattery to a Gloucestershire society that I begin by saying: The history of Malvern starts in Gloucestershire. Rightly or wrongly, the monks of Malvern in the fifteenth century believed that the first settler on the spot and (if I may use the term) their spiritual ancestor was a Saxon martyr-hermit called Werstan. Nearly all our information about him comes from a window in the Priory Church, which is like the illustrations for a book of which the text is lost. But John Leland, who went through England collecting topographical and historical information about the time of the Dissolution (1535-43), either read or was told that Werstan went to Malvern from Deerhurst:—"Werstanus fledde thens, as it is sayde, to Malverne."<sup>1</sup> An essential part of the story was that Edward the Confessor granted some sort of endowment in his favour. That endowment was an historical fact, for when Henry I. in 1127 confirmed the gifts of land which were held by the new Benedictine Priory, he specially mentions the virgate of land in Baldenhale given by king Edward. Baldenhale was a district at the foot of the hill, in the lower part of modern Malvern, and its name survived at least till the end of the Middle Ages. I have always thought that "Balders Green," the old name of a house and property in that region, was connected with it. To return to Werstan, about whose existence some critics are sceptical. It is true that we do not hear of him before the fifteenth

<sup>1</sup> *The Itinerary of John Leland*, edited by L. Toulmin Smith, vol. iv. (London, 1909), p. 134.



century, but I do not therefore believe that he was an invention of that century. I have attempted before now to show that his story, so far as we know it, fits well into the history and circumstances of the reign of the Confessor. On one point I may insist. If Werstan fled to Malvern in the days of the Confessor, it was not (as might be inferred from Leland) to escape from the Danes who destroyed Deerhurst. That destruction took place probably in the first half of the tenth century, in which case the shell of the Saxon church which we see to-day represents the rebuilding in the latter half of the century.<sup>1</sup> There were no Danish ravages in the days of the Confessor,<sup>2</sup> and if Werstan fled from Deerhurst it must have been from some other reason. Now what we know about Deerhurst after its restoration gives the impression of a house that had seen its best days. Alphege, its most eminent member, left it, we are told, and went to Bath Abbey, because he did not find life at Deerhurst very stimulating. And Edward the Confessor actually disendowed Deerhurst of part of its property in order to give it to his new abbey of Westminster, and then handed it over with the rest to the great abbey of Saint Denis near Paris, so that for the future it was an alien priory, and a very small thing indeed. William of Malmesbury writing in the twelfth century describes it as the ghost of its former self.<sup>3</sup> Such action on the part of Edward can only be explained by some notorious degeneracy at Deerhurst. It must have been a decadent house, which was no longer performing any useful work even from the monastic point of view. And here, I suggest, we find the real motive of Werstan's retreat to Malvern. He fled, not from the Danes, but from a no

<sup>1</sup> G. T. Rivoira, *Lombardic Architecture* (London, 1910), ii., p. 171.

<sup>2</sup> See 'The Danes in Gloucestershire' by the Rev. C. S. Taylor in *Transactions*, xvii. (1892-3), p. 68.

<sup>3</sup> *Gesta Pontificum* (Rolls Series), ii., 76.

less dangerous enemy to the monastic ideal—the laxity and demoralization of a decaying community. And like other ardent spirits, dissatisfied with the social life and comparative luxury of a monastery, he went, not to another abbey, but into the wilderness, in search of life reduced to its simplest elements. To realise what this meant we must recall the local conditions of the lower Severn valley in the early Middle Ages. Now-a-days, fertile, well-inhabited country borders the river on both banks. But in the eleventh century and much later, things were very different. The Severn was the boundary—we may almost say the frontier, of civilized England. Behind it, that is to say on the eastern or Gloucestershire side, was one of the richest and most favoured districts in the country. William of Malmesbury, in the twelfth century, is lost in admiration of the fertility of the vale of Gloucester, where the roads are lined with fruit trees, and where the vine is more successful than in any other part of England, producing wine little inferior to that of France.<sup>1</sup> But when you crossed to the western side of the Severn you found yourself in a very different country, a forest region, where cultivation and habitation were rare or non-existent. It has been suggested that this state of things may have been kept up partly as a defensive measure, Malvern Chace with Kyre Forest to the north and the Forest of Dean to the south forming a zone of wild and uncultivated land, which might serve to keep off the Welsh marauders, who from time to time plundered the towns and ravaged the lands which lay within their reach. You will remember how the monks of Llanthony found their Welsh neighbours so intolerable that they were obliged to retreat to Gloucester and build a new house there.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Gesta Pontificum*, iv., 153.

<sup>2</sup> See 'The Story of the two Lantonys,' by Mr. St. Clair Baddeley in *Transactions*, xxv., pp. 212-29. It may be noted that Robert de Braci, the third prior (1131-37), under whom the removal took place, was probably a member of the family seated at Madresfield, now represented by Earl Beauchamp.



We will imagine, then, that on some fine morning Werstan crossed the Severn, entered the forest which extended along the western bank of the river, and made his way towards the highest point of the range of hills on which he must often have looked from Deerhurst. Even a hermit had the sense not to fix his residence among the swamps and thickets of the lower ground, and he looked for a favourable spot, where the hill began to rise steeply, where the air was purer, and the prospect clearer. For some reason he passed by the great spring which issues from the hill above Malvern Wells, and chose the opening of a gully containing a more modest fountain, now known as St. Ann's Well, at the foot of the Worcestershire Beacon. Here, as the fifteenth century window in the church tells us, he built a chapel, and perhaps gathered some disciples around him. His fame may well have reached the ears of the king at Gloucester, where we know that he regularly resided during part of the year.<sup>1</sup> And so it would come about that the same hand that despoiled Deerhurst rewarded the faithful monk who had abandoned it for a hermitage not far away, where he had received special marks of divine favour.

We will not dwell on the end of Werstan's story. It is likely enough that he perished in one of the Welsh raids which occurred in Edward's time. The worst was in 1055, when Hereford was sacked, the cathedral burned, and several of its clergy killed. In any case the hermitage was ruined and deserted. There was an interval, and then we come to the foundation of the Benedictine Priory in 1085.<sup>2</sup>

The earliest account of that foundation, and, I believe, the true one, is to be found in William of Malmesbury,

<sup>1</sup> E. A. Freeman, *The Norman Conquest*, ii., p. 61.

<sup>2</sup> The date is given in the Worcester Annals: *Annales Monastici* (Rolls Series), iv., 373.

who was almost a contemporary.<sup>1</sup> He tells us that Aldwin, who had been made a monk by Bishop Wulstan of Worcester, retired to the solitudes of Malvern Chace as a hermit, was encouraged by the bishop to persevere, and collected a small community around him. The result was the Benedictine Priory of Great Malvern, erected under the auspices of the bishop, as the architecture of the oldest part of the church shows. Benefactions flowed in, and both William the Conqueror and Wulstan made or confirmed grants of land to the new house. If Werstan came from Deerhurst, he belonged to the order of St. Benedict, so that there would be no difficulty about transferring the land in Baldenhale to his Benedictine successors. No doubt this would be effected by a confirmation from the king.

Later, there seems to have been some uncertainty, both in the priory and outside it, as to its origin and history; and various inconsistent stories were put forward. They agree in one point, that Malvern Priory was subject to Westminster Abbey; and it seems to be a fact that this connection existed from the twelfth century onwards. One of these stories says that Urso d' Abitot founded a hermitage, and later, with his consent, an abbot of Westminster set up and endowed a prior and monks.<sup>2</sup> This, together with considerations based on local conditions, has suggested to Mr. Willis Bund, who is sceptical about what he calls the "legends" of Werstan and Aldwin, the theory that the real founder of Malvern Priory was Westminster Abbey. As a great non-resident landowner in Worcestershire, Westminster wanted a resident agent to look after her interests on the spot, and Malvern Priory was established as a cell for

<sup>1</sup> *Gesta Pontificum* (Rolls Series), iv., 145. The work was finished in 1125. (v., 278).

<sup>2</sup> Thomas, *Antiquitates Maj. Malverne*, p. 190, from Dugdale, *Monast.*, ii., 876. See also A. C. Deane, *Great Malvern Priory Church* (Bell's Cathedral series, 1914), p. 6.

this purpose.<sup>1</sup> The obvious criticism of this theory is that, if such a simple arrangement was a fact, why should it have been concealed, and other stories put forward in its place? Westminster was next-door neighbour to Malvern at Powick, and among the earliest benefactors of Malvern we find the name of Gilbert Crispin, abbot of Westminster. The head of a mother monastery would hardly appear as an outside benefactor ; but it would be quite natural for the abbot to take interest in and help a new house of the same order, which was a Worcestershire neighbour. This neighbourhood is sufficient to explain why Malvern Priory placed itself under the protection of the powerful abbey founded by St. Edward, from whom its own earliest possessions came. By this means it probably secured more real independence than if it had been dominated by the bishop and cathedral priory of Worcester.

Most of the possessions of the priory, never a rich house, were at a distance, and its Malvern estate was of a limited nature. Apart from what is described as ' the site of the monastery,' it consisted mainly of that ancient property in Baldenhale, and of Newland. The rest of Malvern belonged to the Crown as part of the royal forest. Later it appears as a separate manor, which followed all the changes in ownership of Malvern Chace and Hanley Castle throughout the Middle Ages. When Joan, daughter of Edward I., married Gilbert de Clare, eighth Earl of Gloucester, in 1290, she brought Malvern Chace with her as her dowry, and thenceforward it formed part of the " Honour of Gloucester," and passed by the marriage of heiresses, first to the Despensers, and then to the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick. You may see the arms of all these families recorded on the tiles or in the glass of the Priory Church as the lords of the place,

<sup>1</sup> J. W. Willis Bund, ' Worcestershire and Westminster,' in *Associated Architectural Societies Reports, &c.* (Worc. Arch. Soc.), xxxiv (1918), p. 329.

and chief patrons or benefactors of the monastery. Anne, the heiress of the Beauchamps, married Richard Neville, who became Earl of Warwick in right of his wife, and is commonly known as the king-maker. When he fell on the field of Barnet in 1471, he left behind him his widow and two daughters, and their vast inheritance was regarded as the spoil of the victors. The two co-heiresses were married to the two brothers of Edward IV., and, in the great partition of 1474, the bulk of the Beauchamp-Despenser estates, including Malvern, went to the elder, Isabella, and her husband, George, Duke of Clarence. They were both dead by 1478, leaving behind them an unfortunate little boy, Edward, who should have been Earl of Warwick; but owing to his father's attainder his position was doubtful, and his lands were kept "in the king's hands." There is no evidence that Richard, Duke of Gloucester, who had married the other co-heiress, Anne, succeeded to his brother's possessions; but it is remarkable that, somewhere about this time, he and his wife gave the west window to the Priory Church, and thus posed as the representatives of the great families which had for so long been lords of Malvern. It is difficult not to think that they were in *de facto* possession of the estates, and the most likely moment, I think, is that interval between the death of Edward IV. in April 1483, and his own accession on June 26th, when Richard was in supreme power, and could do what he liked. The window was not given later than the second date, because in it Anne Neville's paternal arms were not impaled with the royal arms of England, as they were after she became queen. However this may be, Anne and her child died not long before Richard III. fell at Bosworth, and now there were only two persons left who could claim the great Beauchamp inheritance as against the Crown—Edward, titular Earl of Warwick, and his grandmother, the Countess Anne, widow of the



king-maker. It seems that, at the beginning of the new reign, Edward was recognized as Earl of Warwick and owner of the vast estates accumulated under that title, that is to say, they are spoken of as "in the hands of the Crown owing to the minority of Edward, Earl of Warwick."<sup>1</sup> It must be remembered that at this time Henry VII. had no son, and Edward, the queen's nephew, was the next heir to the throne. But in 1486 Arthur was born, to be followed by Henry in 1491: the succession was secured, and Edward's position was altered for the worse. He spent the rest of his life in the Tower, while in 1487, with all the forms of legality, the whole of the Beauchamp estates were restored to the Countess Anne, only that she might at once convey them to the king, with the exception of one manor (Erdington in Warwickshire) which was reserved for her maintenance.<sup>2</sup> But so long as Edward lived there was always a possibility that he might be reinstated in his lawful inheritance, and it was only after his execution in 1499 that Henry can be said to have been undisputed lord of Malvern. It was to emphasize this fact, I believe, that at the end of 1501 he gave the great transept window to the Priory Church.

Thus, at the end of the Middle Ages, the distribution of properties in Malvern was substantially that which we find to-day. On the one hand there was the manor with its lands, and on the other there was the priory with its lands. But the priory lands have been split up among various owners, whereas the manor has been kept more or less intact. It remained in the Crown till Elizabeth sold it to a successful lawyer, Sir Thomas Bromley, who became Lord Chancellor in 1579, and presided over the Court which tried Mary Queen of Scots in 1586. He never lived at Malvern, and built himself a house near the old

<sup>1</sup> *Materials for a history of the reign of Henry VII.* (Rolls Series, 1873), i., pp. 78, 210.

<sup>2</sup> *Op. cit.*, ii., p. 211.

castle of Holt on the Severn, above Worcester. I suppose the reason why there was never a house for the lord of Malvern till modern times was that, when the old owners of the Chace came into residence, they lived in Hanley Castle.<sup>1</sup> About the middle of the eighteenth century Henry Bromley sold the property to the Foleys, a family which first comes into notice early in the seventeenth century, and made a great fortune out of iron. By the time they bought Malvern they had acquired a peerage, and there is still a Lord Foley; but he does not own Malvern, because it was left with the Stoke Edith estate by the then Lord Foley to his second son, Edward. This Edward's eldest son, Edward, who died in 1846, and his wife, Lady Emily (Graham) who lived till 1900, between them owned Malvern for nearly a century. But they had no children, and on Lady Emily Foley's death it passed to her nephew, Sir Henry Foley Lambert (afterwards Grey), whose widow Lady Grey is the present Lady of the Manor.

The Malvern estate of the Priory has been split up among various owners. In 1538, by the Act for the Dissolution of the Monasteries, it came into the hands of the Crown, but its most important part, "the site of the Priory," i.e. the cloister with the conventual buildings round it and adjacent land, was for a long time kept intact. In 1545, four years after the Priory Church had been bought by the parishioners, John Knotsford, "servant to king Henry VIII.," as he is described on his monument, acquired it from the original purchaser from the Crown. He took up his abode in the prior's house on the west side of the cloister, as being the only part of the monastery that was adapted for domestic life. He had no son, but the eldest of his five daughters, Ann,

<sup>1</sup> Thus the last male Beauchamp, Henry, brother of the heiress Anne, created Duke of Warwick in 1444, was born at Hanley Castle in 1425, and died there in 1445.



married William Savage, whose father, Christopher, had Elmley Castle under Bredon Hill, one of the old Beauchamp possessions, granted to him by Henry VIII. On John Knotsford's death in 1596, Mrs. Savage and her husband came into possession; and not long after they pulled down the old prior's house, and rebuilt it on a larger scale, and in the style of the day. Mrs. Savage also put up in the church a family monument, with recumbent effigies of her father and mother, figures representing her sisters, and a life-sized kneeling effigy of herself, a notable example of Elizabethan sculpture.

The descendants of Anne Savage continued to live between Malvern and Elmley till the latter part of the eighteenth century, when the last representative, Thomas Byrche Savage, sold his Malvern property. In this way the site of the priory, which had remained intact so long, was broken up, and now belongs to several owners. Apparently no family lived in the house after the Savages. Malvern at this time was becoming a health-resort, and the old mansion was converted into a boarding-house. Chambers says that, before the first hotel, 'The Crown,' was opened in 1796, "the company visiting Malvern were accommodated at the Abbey-house with board and lodging."<sup>1</sup> Later the Abbey House became the Abbey Hotel, and was rebuilt on a larger scale, but in imitation of the original. There are still fragments of the old house embedded in the modern building. In the course of these changes, the adjacent guest-hall of the monastery, a fine timber structure of the early fifteenth century, disappeared (1841). Drawings of it exist, and portions of the carved work are preserved in the room over the porch of the church.

A word must be said about the history of the Forest or Chace of Malvern. It was, no doubt, largely the creation

<sup>1</sup> *A general history of Malvern*, by John Chambers (Worcester, 1820), p. 92.

of the Conqueror,<sup>1</sup> and it was under the jurisdiction of a King's Forester, whose residence, we may suppose, was on the site of Hanley Hall, an old Elizabethan house in the parish. In the time of Edward I. we hear of Gilbert de Hanley holding a virgate and a half of land in the royal manor, by the service of keeping the forest of Malvern.<sup>2</sup> The office of forester continued under the De Clares and their successors. His jurisdiction is illustrated by a document of 1480 at Madresfield, in which Richard, the last Lord Beauchamp of Powick, conveys "his office and service of keeping the Forest or Chace of Malvern" to three trustees, whom he put in full possession by delivery of a horn; "and also by the name and reason of the execution of justice in the same office, by delivery of an axe; which horn and axe he delivered to them this day."

When the Bromleys acquired the manor, the forest still remained with the Crown, which took little or no interest in it. In Habington's time (he died in 1647) Hanley Castle was in ruins. Charles I., in want of money, disafforested the Chace in 1631-2; and it was divided into three shares, one for the king, the others for the commoners. Charles sold his share to Sir Cornelius Vermuyden, who, in his turn, sold it to Sir Robert Heath, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Not long ago Malvern Public Library acquired some original papers relating to Sir Robert's arrangements for dealing with and disposing of the lands, which amounted to about 3,000 acres. He was anxious to sell part to the local squires and others, and appointed Commissioners to negotiate. Their report was not very favourable. Buyers held off because it is evident that the commoners and peasantry were restive under the new conditions, and

<sup>1</sup> *Victoria County History of Worcestershire*, i., p. 271.

<sup>2</sup> Habington, *Survey of Worcestershire* (Worcestersh. Historical Society), ii., p. 112.

they felt doubts about the peaceable enjoyment of their purchases. The report puts it bluntly: "they fere risinge of the poore & disordered people to throe downe there fences." The enclosures were very "backward," and the Commissioners recommended the employment of Giles King, a person of great local influence, who had "the comand of all laborers in these parts . . . they all love and fere him." He had been already engaged in some capacity at a yearly salary, and now "longes for something to be done touching his £40 per ann. and desireth £10 for his quarteridge nowe ended . . . he sayth he hath spent this £10 in going from place to place to quyet the people." There is a letter from him to Sir Robert about a possible purchaser, which seems to be that of a business-like and fairly educated man. It is significant that, whereas in the Quarter Sessions Roll of 1615 he appears as "Giles King of Hanley Castle, yeoman," by 1633 he has become "Giles King gentleman of Hanley Castle."<sup>1</sup> We do not know what was the end of these transactions, and after the Civil War, when a confirmatory Act was passed (1665), the names of a different set of owners appear.<sup>2</sup> It is evident that, when the disafforestation took place, there was still a great deal of woodland. The intention was to convert this into tillage and pasture, and the process, as you may see, is complete to-day. But the final enclosings are of comparatively recent date, and there are still persons alive who can remember when it was possible to pass on unenclosed open land the whole way from Hanley Castle to the foot of the hills. One cannot help feeling that the report sent to Sir Robert Heath on the prospects of cultivation on Malvern Hills is rather optimistic. "The sydes of the hills thoughe very stepe will be perfect & rich meade for the most part by watering, and most part of the toppe of the hill as

<sup>1</sup> *Worcester County Records. The Quarter Sessions Rolls*, edited by J. W. Willis Bund, pp. 202, 504.

<sup>2</sup> *Victoria County History of Worc.*, ii., p. 320.

I am told will be very good tilth for oats or corne, therefore cannot be lesse worth than viij or x*l* per acre." Nevertheless it is remarkable that, even to-day, productive gardens are found in the steepest places (*e.g.* at the Wyche) right up to the crest of the hill, as well as traces of old enclosures in parts which are now open.

The most interesting estate near Malvern is Madresfield—a house which, in one form or another, has been inhabited probably since the twelfth century by a family whose present representative, your president, still makes his home there. As he is going to tell you its story himself and on the spot, I will not trespass on this field. I may, perhaps, be permitted to say this much by way of introduction to the subject. As early as about the middle of the twelfth century we find the family of De Braci settled on their two Worcestershire properties of Warndon and Madresfield. How it came there we do not know, but, apparently it was of Norman origin, and in the thirteenth century its heads were people of some consideration as one may infer from the fact that their shields occur in some of those Rolls of Arms (time of Henry III.) which are among our earliest heraldic records; and also from the marriages they made with the daughters of such great houses as Warenne and Vernon. About 1420, Joan, the heiress of the Bracies, was married to Thomas Lygon, who belonged to what may be called an immigrant family in Worcestershire; and with the death of her father, William (before 1450), the name of De Braci came to an end. The Lygons imposed their name on the family, and though they themselves came to an end with an heiress in the eighteenth century, its name is Lygon still. The Bracies died out before the days of the Visitations, and the Lygons, apparently, took no trouble to record the pedigree of the family to which they owed their position. One of the last of the Bracies—perhaps the heiress, Joan, or her mother

Isabella—about 1450 put up a window in Malvern Priory Church, which was a sort of family monument with kneeling figures representing several generations, especially the two Sir Roberts who had made the great marriages mentioned above, and all the family heraldry. But very little was known about the Bracies until, recently, Lord Beauchamp had his muniments examined and catalogued. The general result was the discovery of a remarkable collection of documents, some as old as the twelfth century; and, in particular, it became possible for the first time to construct a De Braci pedigree.

The grandson of Thomas Lygon and Joan Braci made a marriage (about 1483) which was important to the family both materially and socially. His bride was Anne, one of the co-heiresses of Richard, last Lord Beauchamp of Powick, who represented a younger branch of the great family of the Earls of Warwick. This connection supplied a title for the peerage conferred on William Lygon in 1805. It is interesting to note how the heads of a family which, as we have said, was of some public importance in its earlier period, and then retired into the position of Worcestershire squires, have in modern times once more emerged into public life and taken an increasingly important part in the affairs of the nation.

It only remains to say something about Little Malvern and the history of its lands. Little Malvern in old days was separated from Great Malvern by the parish of Hanley Castle, whose western boundary ran up to the crest of the hills (now Malvern Wells). Though within the limits of the Forest of Malvern, it did not belong to the king. According to the Worcester Annals, the Priory of St. Giles was founded in 1171 by two brothers, Jocelin and Edred, who received their Benedictine habit and rules from the Cathedral Priory of Worcester; but



a charter of Bishop Simon (1127)<sup>1</sup> shows that it was in existence, perhaps in a more elementary form, nearly half a century earlier. Its endowment, as we learn from this charter, came from the bishop's land; and, in one sense, we may say that it remains unaltered to the present day. The manor which Captain Berington holds now is identical with the one created for the endowment of the priory in the twelfth century. The great event in its history is the dissolution of the monastery in 1535, when its buildings and property passed to the Crown. As in the case of Madresfield, recent investigation has thrown a great deal of light on the history of the place; but with Little Malvern this was due to a lawsuit. There was no separate parish church at Little Malvern in medieval times, and the parishioners, who were all tenants of the convent, were allowed to make use of part of the priory church. Their rights, of course, survived the Dissolution, and part of the building (the quire) was maintained for the parochial services, while the rest was allowed by the new owners to fall into ruin. In 1914 the late vicar brought an action claiming that the ruins formed part of the parish church.<sup>1</sup> He lost his case, but the care with which it was got up, especially on Mr. Berington's side, who had to defend his title, resulted in our learning for the first time, to a great extent, the true history of Little Malvern.

It appears that, on the Dissolution in 1535, the priory was kept in the hands of the Crown. At first the prior, John Bristowe, was left as a sort of care-taker; but next year there appears on the scene John Russell, who was secretary to the Council of the Marches of Wales, and had married the sister of Lord Chancellor Audley's wife, so that he was in touch with Government circles.

<sup>1</sup> *Hemingt Chartularium Ecclesiae Wigornienis* (ed. Thos. Hearne, Oxford 1723), ii., 532. Cf. *Victoria County History of Worc.*, ii., p. 143.

<sup>2</sup> *Fowke v. Berington: Law Reports, Chancery Division*, 1914, vol. ii. pp. 308-353.



He evidently set his heart on possessing the priory, and the first step was that Bristowe was pensioned off, and Russell became a yearly tenant. In 1539 he obtained a lease of the priory for twenty-one years, but died soon after. Perhaps he was too prudent to buy the property at once, or the price he offered may have been thought inadequate. Letters of his to the Court of Augmentations in 1536 and 1537, asking for the farm-stock and implements, and also for the church bells, suggest that he tried to squeeze as much as possible out of the officials. In 1543 the Crown granted the property to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, but John Russell had left behind him a son, Henry, who was still the lessee of the water-mill, and, what is more, was clearly the inheritor of his father's intentions. His appointment in 1542 to be forester and keeper of the woods of the late priory<sup>1</sup> helped him to keep his footing in the place; and, moreover, his father had been one of the council of the household of Princess Mary, the eldest daughter of Henry VIII., and it seems that, owing to this connection, he had been able to make himself useful to her in her days of difficulty. Hence it is not surprising to find that, shortly after she had come to the throne, she granted (*i.e.* sold) the priory and manor to Henry Russell "in consideration of his good, true, and faithful service, in former times, in manifold ways afforded and paid to us."<sup>2</sup> Andrews and Temple's rights had been previously acquired by Henry Russell, who thus became owner of Little Malvern. It remained with his direct descendants till the eighteenth century when an heiress, Elizabeth, married Thomas Berington, of a Herefordshire family. Their only daughter married Thomas Williams, and the Williams' only daughter married William Wakeman, and had no children at all. At her death in 1828, as the descendants of the

<sup>1</sup> *History of the Priory of Little Malvern*, by D. Parsons, p. 9.

<sup>2</sup> Parsons, *Little Malvern*, p. 10.

Russells were extinct, she left the estate to her next-of-kin, William Berington, who was descended from the brother of the Thomas Berington who married Elizabeth Russell. The present squire of Little Malvern is his grandson.



## THE "COLLEGIATE" CHURCH OF LEDBURY.

By the Rev. Canon BANNISTER.

THE first mention of the church of Ledbury as *prebendal* is on November 24th, 1276, when the Pope *audita necessitate mensae tuae* authorizes Bishop Cantilupe, its patron, to appropriate it *in proprios usus*, when next it should fall vacant—providing, however, for the maintenance of a suitable vicar.

Next year the bishop takes steps to secure its vacancy by charging James de Aquablanca, "Rector of one prebend of Ledbury," with non-residence and contumacy. The charge is repeated in 1278; and in 1280 James de Aquablanca is actually deprived of the prebend of Netherhall, which the bishop takes over, and administers by his bailiff.<sup>1</sup> Next year (March 25th, 1281), the bishop buys out Adam de Fileby, who holds *prebendam quae vocatur Superior Aula*, for 40 marks sterling.

Cantilupe's successor, Bishop Swinfield, would seem to have had disputes or difficulties as to the prebends of Ledbury. For there is entered in his register, with no explanation or date, an elaborate "counsel's opinion" as to whether the prebends carry with them the cure of souls or not. The lawyer, after much learned disquisition, decides that the cure of souls rests with the vicar, not with the two prebendaries. He states, incidentally, that the Ledbury prebends "have not one head (*unum caput*) nor are one body (*unum corpus*); nor have one seal, nor other things by which the church could be considered

<sup>1</sup> In this same year Walter de Verney is instituted "vicar of the chapel of Park," *assensu portionariorum ecclesiae de Ledbury, prout moris est*. From this it would seem that the portionists had interests in the patronage of the chapel of Park. I do not know where it was. The patronage of Aylton was also shared by the portionists; and "pensions or portions" were paid to them by the Church of Eastnor.

collegiate" (*per quae posset argui collegiata*). A layman may hold a prebend, he adds, in which case the prebend could not carry the cure of souls.

The appropriation of the prebends by Bishop Cantilupe for the service of his table, would seem to have been personal only—for his life—unless, indeed, the taking of counsel's opinion by Bishop Swinfield implies a dispute as to the legality of alienating the prebends. In any case Bishop Orleton, in 1320, appoints his nephew, Thomas de Orleton, to the "sinecure prebend of Ledbury." Next year *the parishioners* appoint John de Prato de Ledbury to "the service of the Blessed Virgin at Ledbury." On two later occasions the vicar appoints to this, "with the consent of the parishioners."

In 1368 Nicholas de Hethe exchanges his prebend of Netherhall with John Lutleye, Canon of Exeter Cathedral—which gives some idea of the relative value of the prebends. (The prebendaries now begin to be commonly called *portionarii*, which word had only rarely been used earlier.)

In 1384 Bishop Gilbert commissions John Barel, B.C.L., to inquire whether the church of Ledbury is parochial or collegiate, the test being, whether it has a common seal, a common chest, a common bell, and chapter-house for common business (*domus capitularis pro communibus tractatibus in eadem habendis*) and whether it has a dean, *prepositus*, master, or custos, or any such *caput principale*. The lawyer's decision is that it is not collegiate but portionary, having two "free portions" vulgarly called Overhall and Netherhall, and a vicarage with a cure of souls: but it has no common seal, no common chest, no common bell, no chapter-house, and no dean or other head.

Yet in 1399 Bishop Trefnant obtains from the crown licence to found a chantry "in the collegiate church of Ledbury for the souls of the king and the bishop."

And in 1401 this is enlarged into permission to establish a college, consisting of a warden and eight chaplains, the revenues of the two prebends being devoted to the endowment of the college. Whether this college ever really got itself into being is doubtful. For in 1407 the bishop appoints to the prebends as usual.

Through all this century (1407-1515) the two portioners are regularly appointed when there is a vacancy. On a loose paper in the archives, dated 1516, giving all the patronage in the hands of the bishop, there is the entry:—*Prebendae sive porciones de Overhalle et Nethirhalle in ecclesia collegiata de Ledbury.* The name, at any rate, of "collegiate" had therefore survived from 1401, if nothing else.

Bishop Skipp (1539-1552) appointed his nephew (or other relative), Richard Skipp, to the prebend of Netherhall; and somehow the prebend became Richard's private property! For he "demised it by will." The same must have happened to the prebend of Overhall, for it also, somehow, passed into the private possession of Thomas Denton.

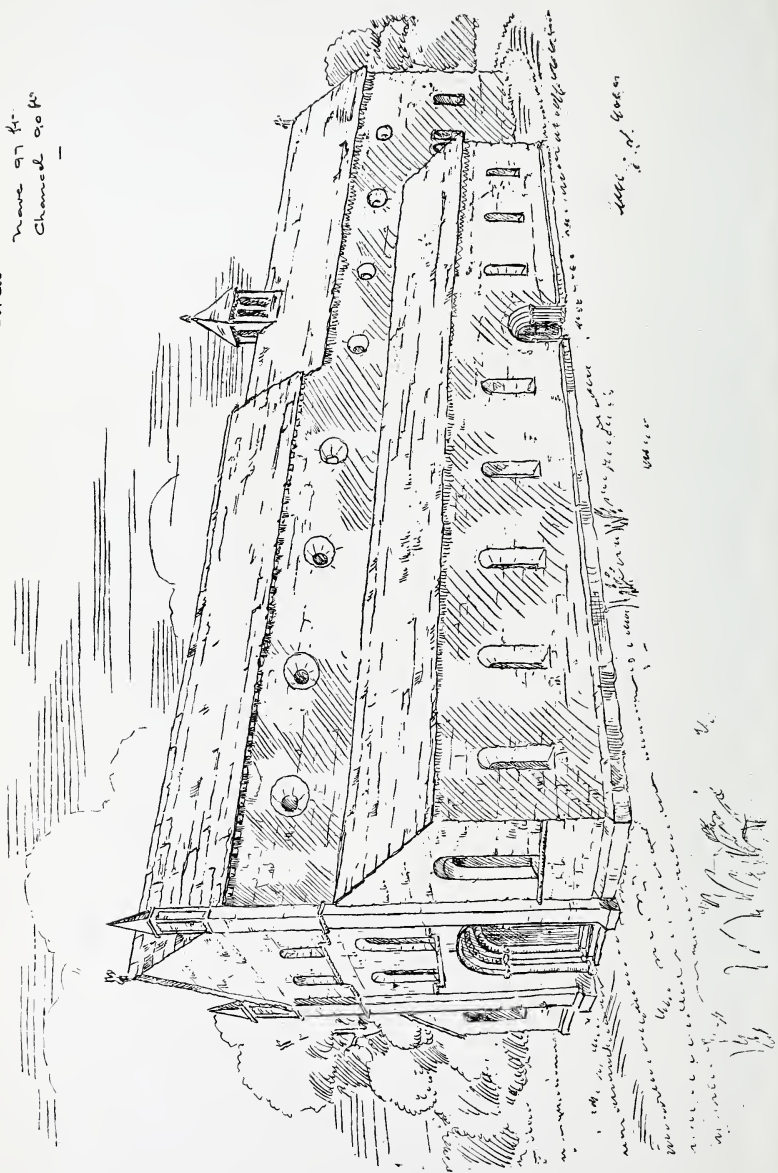
Bishop Scory (1559-1585) made a very bad bargain with Queen Elizabeth, exchanging several of the episcopal manors for some almost worthless property. In this exchange the bishop's manor of Ledbury passed to the crown. The law-suit abstracted in the transcript Hereford, no. 124 (*Attorney-General v. Pearshall*) shows that in 1598-9 the queen claimed that the two prebends ought to have passed to her with the manor.







Sedbury Church  
circa 1140 -  
 nave 97 ft -  
 chancel 50 ft



LEDBURY CHURCH, as it is presumed to have been circa 1140.

THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE CHURCH OF  
ST. MICHAEL, LEDBURY.

By SPENCER H. BICKHAM.

AT least three churches have existed on the site of the present one. There stood on a portion of the site of the present church, how far back I cannot tell but anterior to the advent of Norman architecture in this country, a church of which the only remains are a brick wall 5 feet in thickness now buried under the north pier arcade of the nave, the length being as great or nearly as great as the present nave. I have seen the wall and possess a plan of it.

At the time of the Conquest this had been replaced by a church of Norman architecture, the remains of which are to be found in the bases of round pillars in the north pier arcade—in a low respond near the pulpit showing both the termination of the pier arcade and of the probably groined roof of the aisle—in the jamb of an ancient door on the south side of the chancel; and it has been suggested that the square bases which support the circular pillars in the chancel belong to the same period.

In Domesday Book we read under Liedeberge (Ledbury) "of this manor the priest has  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hides. In the time of King Edward (Confessor) it was worth ten pounds, afterwards and now eight pounds. The priest's property is worth fifty pence." We are however, more immediately concerned with the present church.

Like so many other churches of early Norman architecture, this building of ante-conquest date was rebuilt apparently about 1140. The part now existent consists of the whole of the chancel and the west front of the nave. The north and south walls of the chancel

had originally each *three* round-headed deeply splayed windows. Of these one only (the most easternly) in each wall still remains, the two others having been replaced by a geometrical window on the south (1315-25) and a perpendicular one on the north (1450-80); but the walls fortunately retain the outline of the original Norman windows. In like manner the east wall which originally was pierced with three Norman windows (the bases of which are still to be seen behind the altar-piece) has been altered and a large transitional perpendicular window been substituted. A good deal of the stained glass in the upper part of this window is old.

The west front with its beautiful doorway embellished with rich roll mouldings and elaborate carving of the capitals of the shafts has only been altered by, again, the substitution of a late window for the two original round headed Norman ones, the outlines of which still exist, as do also the graceful and uncommon Norman pinnacles.

It follows that the church built *circa* 1140 was of the same length as the present one, namely: nave 97 feet, chancel 90 feet; but its appearance was very different both from without and from within. The round low arches of the chancel were continued down the nave, while on either side was a narrow aisle 10 feet only wide with a lean-to roof, the dripstone of which is to be seen on both walls of the chancel underneath the curious circular clerestory windows which doubtless were also continued down the nave.<sup>1</sup> The low outer walls of the aisles would be pierced with round-headed windows; but as these and the very small clerestory windows were the only means of admitting light the church must have been dark. Nor externally, with the exception of the west front, can it have been attractive, with the long

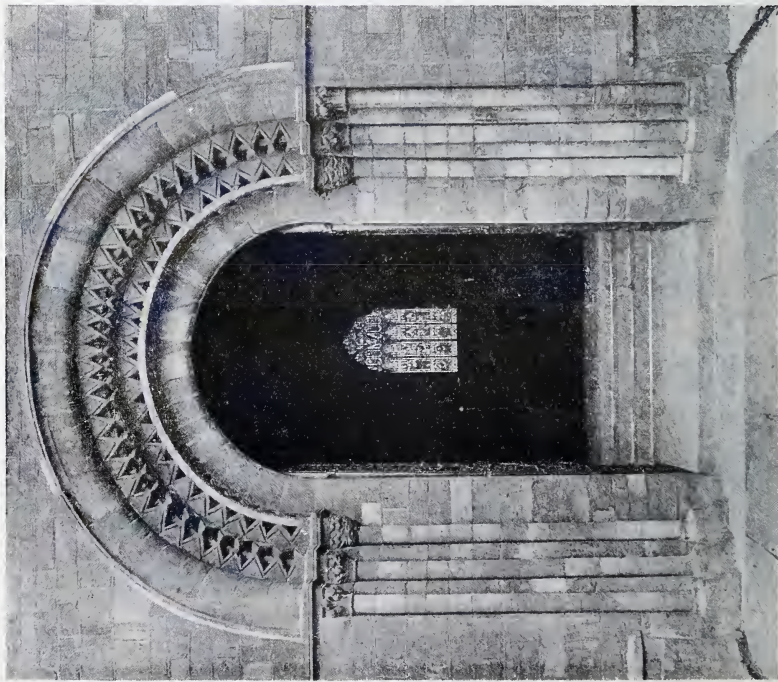
<sup>1</sup> These circular clerestory windows are not common, but good examples of them are to be seen in Southwell Minster and Avebury Church, near Marlborough.







WINDOWS IN SOUTH AISLE



WEST DOOR (enlarged).

straight roofs of the chancel and nave apparently unrelieved by a tower (Plate I).

But a most important alteration was made when (1280-1300) the old Norman aisles were removed and wide ones substituted, the roofs of the chancel and nave being at the same time raised to their present height. The new aisles were covered with pitched roofs of the same height as the nave and the present large windows inserted (Early English in design on the north and cusped on the south), which make the church as singular for its abundance of light as it must have been formerly for the deficiency of it. The conception of this transmogri-fication shows much architectural ability. Unfortunately in the execution of the work there is less to admire, for the north pier-arcade (the south one has been rebuilt) is of poor construction and the windows in the north and south walls are of indifferent workmanship, though those on the south are interesting as showing the earliest idea of geometrical tracery (Plate II). Any defect in these windows is, however, retrieved by the beautiful proportions of the east and west windows of the north aisles with their elegant shafts and bands and tracery of cusped circles (quatrefoils). These windows, which are exceptional in their elongation, are supposed to have been made in imitation of similar ones in Hereford Cathedral, placed there by Bishop Aquablanca in 1250.

The last change made in the church was the addition of what has been known as St. Catharine's Chapel. In 1399, licence was granted the then Bishop of Hereford (John Trefnant) to found a chantry "in the Church of Ledbury for the souls of the King and Bishop," and in 1401 Letters Patent were granted to enlarge this into a college consisting of a warden and eight chaplains, the income of the prebends of Overhall and Netherhall, Ledbury, being devoted to the endowment of the college. The nine stalls are still to be seen in the choir. Ledbury

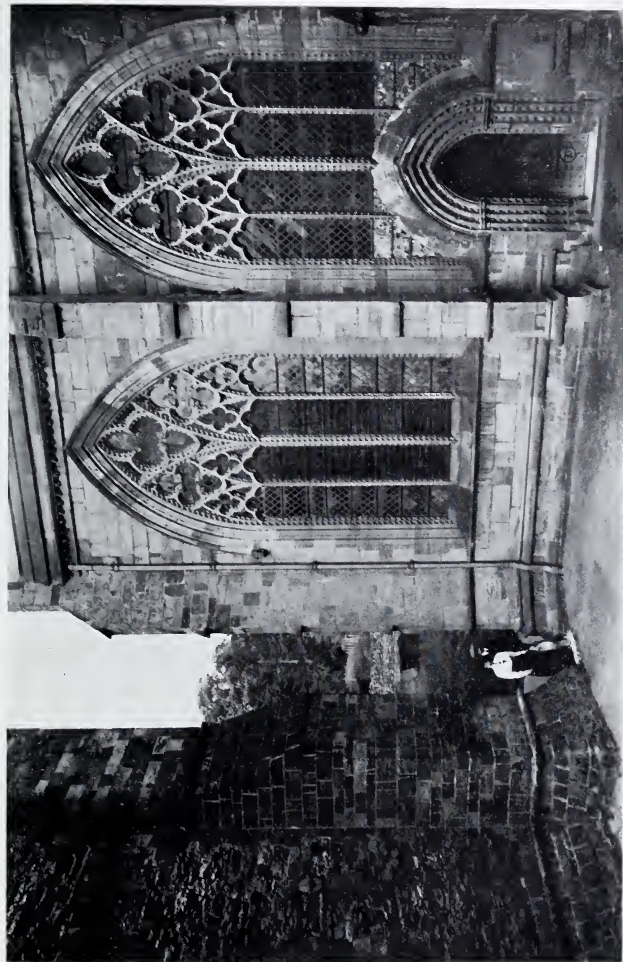
Church then became collegiate. No documentary evidence is forthcoming as to the reason for the erection of this addition; but as the probable date of the building coincides with the elevation of the church to collegiate dignity and there is nothing in it to infer that it was used as a chapel or chapels, I am strongly of opinion that it was the chapter house of the collegiate church. Whatever may have been the original purpose of the building, the door and windows are excellent examples of rich geometrical tracery with mouldings and mullions covered, both externally and internally, with delicately executed ball-flower ornament, almost to excess (Plate III). Professor Bond considered them inferior to none he had seen.

As already stated, the addition is known as St. Catharine's chapel, and has been supposed to have been built either by Ledbury's patron saint or through her instrumentality. It is interesting to note that the terminals (finials) to the mouldings over the entrance from the aisle are the heads of two religious women (Catharine and her maid Mabel?). This Catharine Audley, the recluse of Ledbury, was a cousin of Edward II., and was granted an annuity of £30 for her piety and worth.

The legend of St. Catharine is that it was revealed to her that she should not set up her rest till she should come to a place where the church-bells rang of themselves. She and her maid Mabel, coming near Ledbury, heard the bells ring, though the church-doors were shut and no ringers were to be found. Certain it seems that here she spent her life and built a hermitage. Her name and that of her maid are perpetuated in such names as "Catharine's acre" and "Mabel's furlong" and probably in the building we are considering, and are commemorated in a sonnet by Wordsworth.

In this same building against the south wall, now standing upright in a recess, is the effigy of a priest in



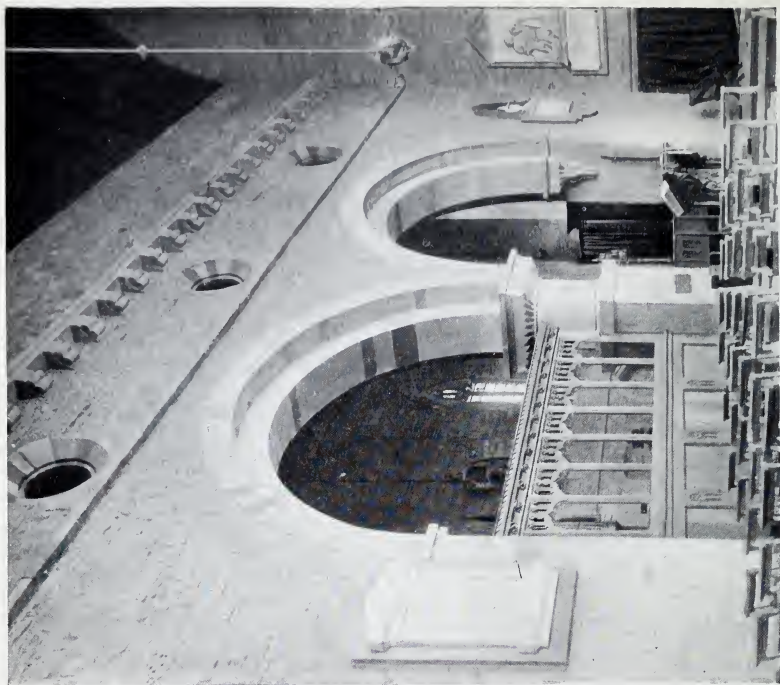


WINDOWS IN CHAPTER HOUSE.









SOUTH AISLE, showing Corbel-table of Norman roof and dripstone under Clerestory Windows.



EFFIGY OF PRIEST IN EUCHARISTIC VESTMENTS.

eucharistic vestments. It was disinterred from the centre of the building when the present font was put there (Plate IV).

Mr. Bloxam in his book on *Ecclesiastical Vestments*, says:—"Till the 14th century sculptured sepulchral effigies of ecclesiastics who had attained no higher grade than that of priesthood are rare. A fine and interesting example of the 13th century is, however, preserved in Ledbury Church. Few effigies of the kind are indeed more interesting than this, or in a better state of preservation." He then gives elaborate details of the vestments, a copy of which I have had printed; and it hangs by the side of the effigy.

In the lady chapel is a tomb and effigy of a lady whom Ledburians would fondly associate with the Catharine to whom I have already referred, without, I fear, any evidence to support their aspirations.

An interesting feature in the church is the hagioscope in the wall between the lady chapel and the chancel. In pre-reformation days the high altar probably stood between the aumbries. When in this position the celebrant at mass would be in direct line with the angle of the hagioscope and at the elevation of the Host the sanctus-bell could be rung in the bellcot of which it is supposed the block of masonry above the then roof is a part.

There are two mural monuments of interest in the chancel. One to Dr. Hoskyns, vicar of Ledbury (1612-1631) and another to Dr. Thornton, master of St. Katharine's hospital, Ledbury, vice-chancellor of Oxford and tutor to Sir Philip Sidney. He was born in 1541 and died in 1629.

In the sanctuary is a canopied monument of Edward and Elizabeth Skynner, 1631. It will have struck the visitor when approaching the church that the tower is detached. There are 15 churches in England which

have towers so placed, and 7 of these are in Herefordshire. Why they were built away from the church itself has caused much discussion, without, I believe, any satisfactory solution being arrived at. The lower part of the tower was built c. 1300 and is of very plain design. It was surmounted by a shingle spire. In 1733 this was removed, the tower raised one storey and the present graceful spire erected (Plate V).

The height of the tower is now 76 feet ; spire 127 feet ; total 203 feet, making the spire to be three-fifths of the total elevation. The usual rule in England is for the tower to be only rather less in height than the spire.

I lay no claim to any personal originality for any remarks I have made. If there be suggestions which are in any sense new, I am indebted for them to Mr. Francis Bond, who during courses of Oxford extension lectures on architecture here spent many days with me in this church ; and I have done my best to incorporate his views in my paper.



WEST END OF CHURCH, showing Norman Door and Pinnacles.

*Facing Page 68.*





## GLOUCESTERSHIRE FONTS.

(c) Fifteenth Century.

BY ALFRED C. FRYER, Ph.D., F.S.A.

IN our two previous papers we examined twenty Perpendicular fonts<sup>1</sup> and now we must consider eighteen more that were sculptured during the fifteenth century in Gloucestershire. Again we shall find that the octagonal form had become the rule, experiments were rarely made, and those responsible for the erection of fonts in parish churches were content to accept the pattern that at this period had become universal.

One of the most beautiful of these fifteenth century fonts is the one at Upper Slaughter (Pl. VII). It is so large that it may have been a Norman tub-shaped bowl which has been cut down into an octagonal form, for it measures across the top some three feet and the depth of the basin is over one and a half feet. Four faces are adorned with quatrefoils having roses as centres and two trefoil-headed niches below, and four with large trefoil-headed niches and two smaller ones above. A band of cresting encircles the bottom of the bowl. This exceptionally handsome Perpendicular font was unfortunately ejected from the church in 1877 and remained in the churchyard for over twenty years, while a replica took its place. The font is now again placed near its imitative successor.

The massive octagonal font at Upper Swell has a piece of rude sculpture on the chamfer which represents an uncharged shield supported by two angels with an object above which may possibly be intended for a face.

<sup>1</sup> *Bristol and Glouc. Arch. Soc. Trans.*, XL., 39-56; XLI., 27-35.

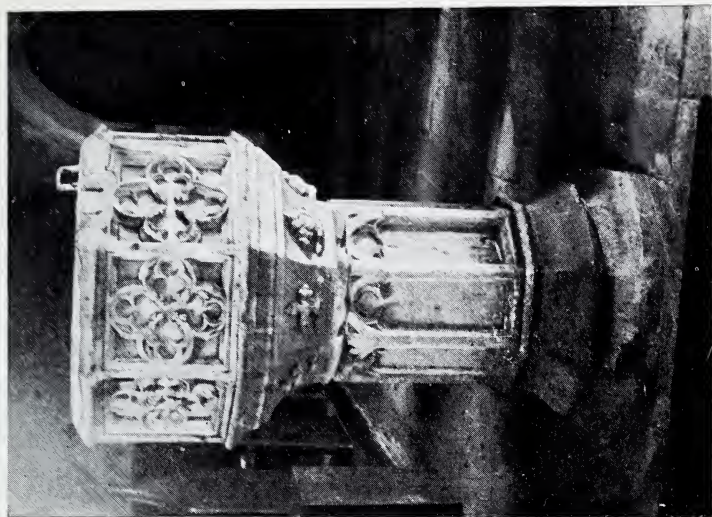
The design of the fonts at Windrush, Great Barrington (Plate VI) and Oddington are so similar that they may be considered to be variants. In each case the panel of the octagonal bowl is ornamented with a quatrefoil having a centre of a four-leaf flower or a rose, the chamfer with two shallow trefoil-headed niches with a band of cresting below, and the pedestal with one shallow niche on each face.

Two quatrefoils set in rectilinear panels adorn each face of the bowl at Hartpury<sup>1</sup> (Plate IX) while the lower portion of the moulded chamfer is ornamented with a band of conventional foliage, buttresses flank the corners of each face of the stem which is decorated with window-tracery having a band of cresting below. This design gives the font a very rich and handsome appearance. Another beautiful font is met with at Stanton (Plate VI) where the pedestal is adorned with trefoil-headed niches, the chamfer with a band of fifteenth century ornamentation, and the bowl with quatrefoils possessing feathered cusps terminating in leaves and small animals probably intended for hares. It is possible that these little creatures form the rebus of the name of the fifteenth century donor of this font.<sup>2</sup>

The incongruous moulded support now doing duty as the stem for the Fairford font (Plate VIII) is of late date ; but within the last few months the Rev. Canon Jones has found the original fifteenth century pedestal and base in his vicarage garden and he hopes it may be restored to the church at an early date, so that the ancient bowl and pillar may be once again united. It now behoves the inhabitants of Lechlade to see if their beautiful pedestal may not also be discovered in some garden or hidden away in an overgrown rockery, for the present

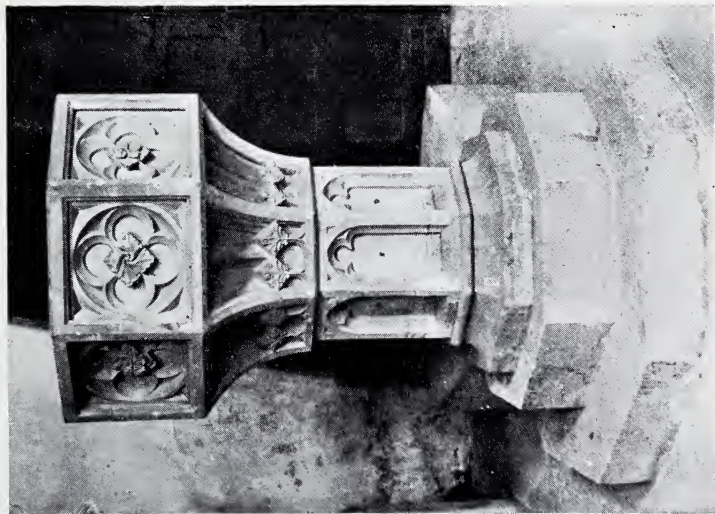
<sup>1</sup> The plain oak cover is dated 1668.

<sup>2</sup> The feet of the effigy of Bishop Harewell (1386) in Wells Cathedral rest upon two hares.



STANTON.

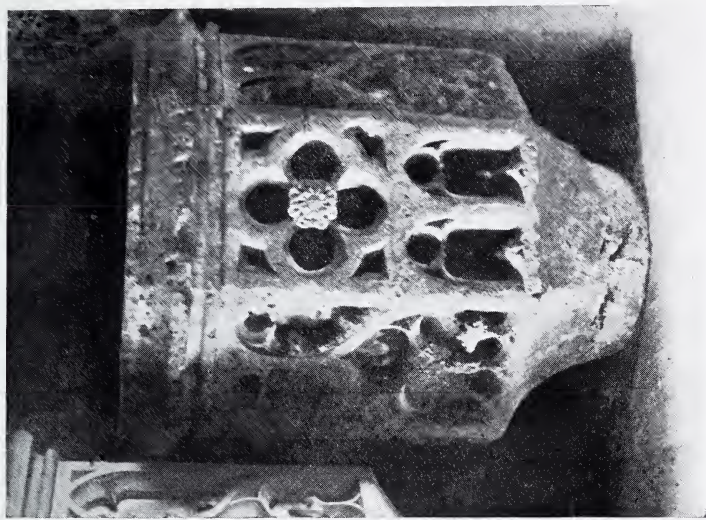
*Facing Page 70.*



GREAT BARRINGTON.

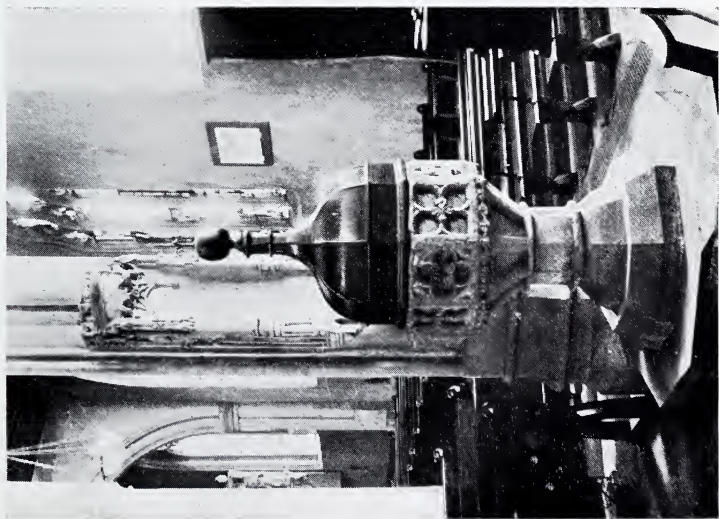






UPPER SLAUGHTER.

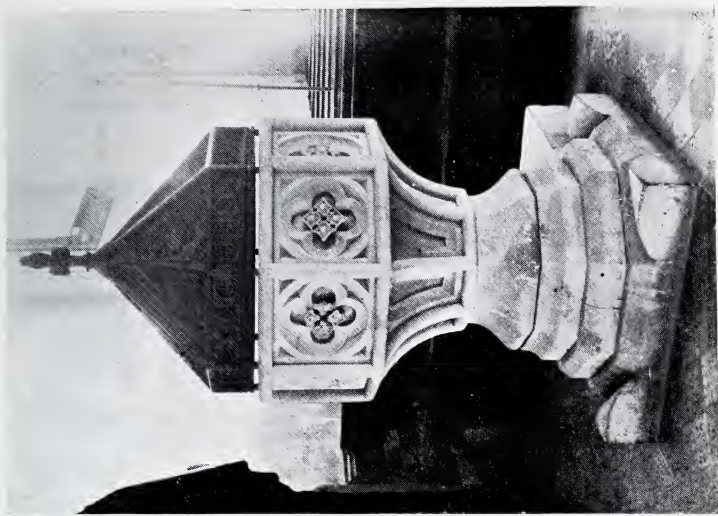
*Facing Page 70*



LECHLADE.

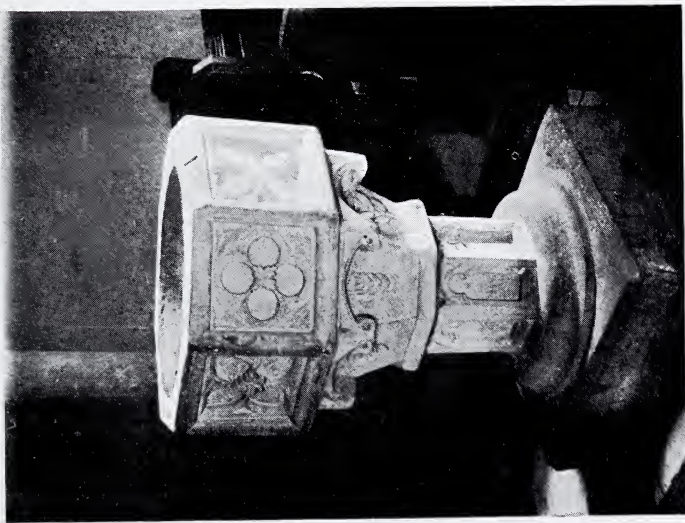






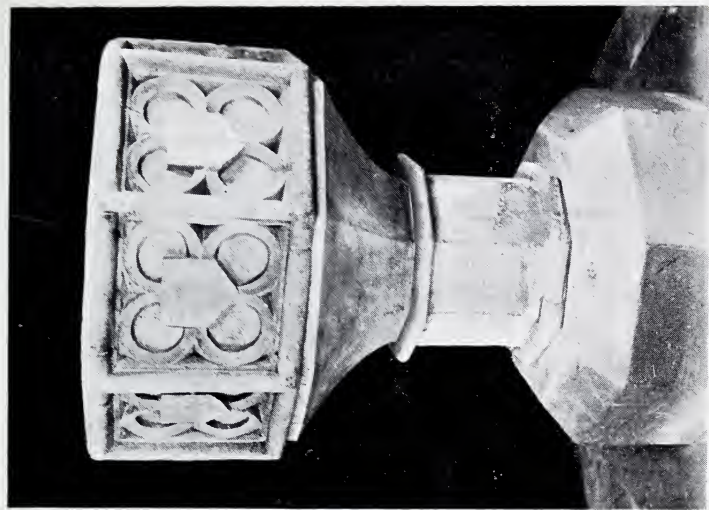
FAIRFORD

*Facing Page 70*



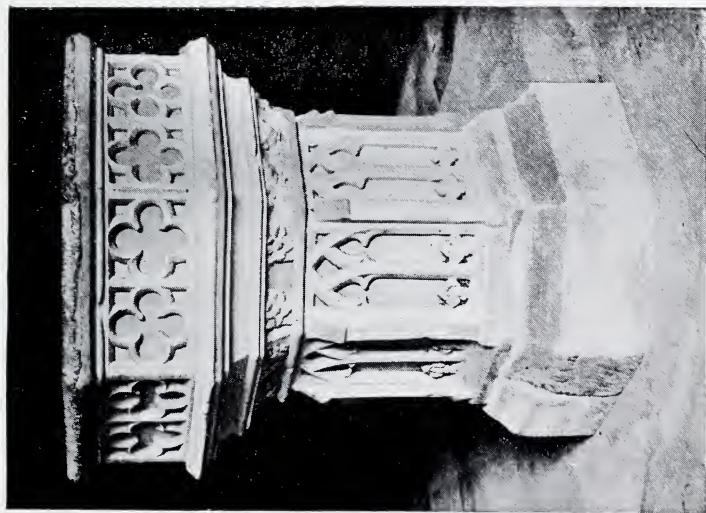
ADLESTROP.





MARSHFIELD.

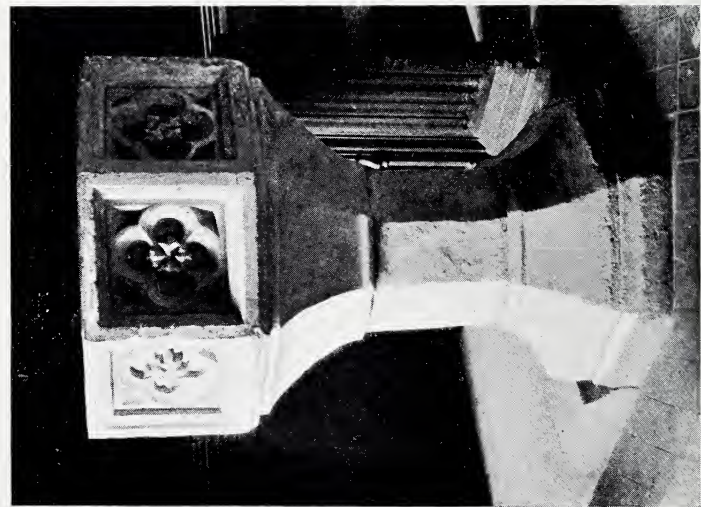
*Facing Page 70.*



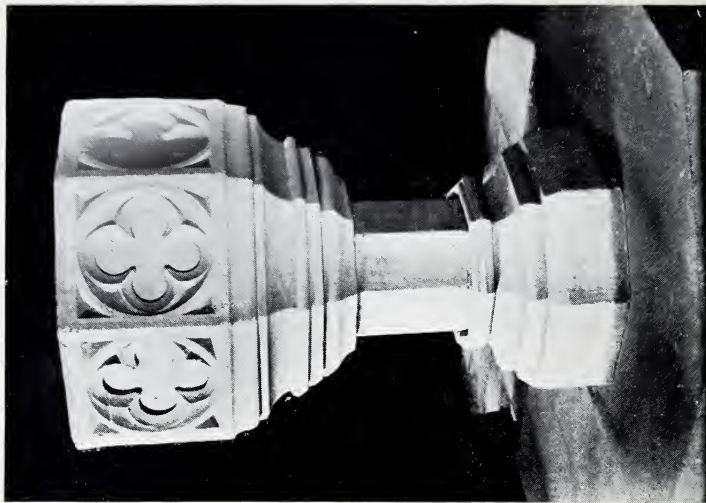
HARTPURY.







LITTLE RISINGTON.



OLD SODBURY.



pedestal and base are not the original (Plate VII). Sir Stephen R. Glynne wrote in his *Gloucestershire Church Notes*<sup>1</sup> that "the Lechlade font is attached to one of the south piers of the nave, and is a very handsome rectilinear one of octagonal form, each face panelled with quatrefoils, and the base diminishing in size. The pedestal very richly wrought with tracery and tabernacle work." This visit to Lechlade is not dated, but it is probable it might be somewhere near the middle of the nineteenth century,<sup>2</sup> and thus the fine pedestal had not disappeared some thirty or forty years before the church was restored in 1880, but I am informed that it had been removed some time before the latter date.

The font at Old Sodbury forms one of the illustrations in Paley's *Baptismal Fonts* (1844), where the interesting rectangular base with corner cushions is shown. This was cut down into an octagonal form at the restoration in 1860, when the whole font was severely scraped (Plate X). The font at Nether Swell has also been re-faced in order to remove the injuries sustained during a temporary exclusion from its proper place, having done duty as a garden ornament.<sup>3</sup>

It requires the exercise of all our powers of imagination to picture the beauty of these fifteenth century fonts when they were rich in their adornment of colour. The medieval system of colour-designs more or less followed the rules of heraldry, thus fillets of gold or white would separate red mouldings from green ones, coloured grounds were powdered over with gold or white devices and conventional foliage; and the feathered centres of quatrefoils would be gilded having back-grounds of blue. The refacing and scraping away of all vestiges of colour on

<sup>1</sup> Page 30.

<sup>2</sup> Sir Stephen R. Glynne's earliest note is dated 1830, and the latest 1874. He visited 169 churches, Lechlade being the 22nd visit, and 27 more were paid before 1849. After that they are all dated.

<sup>3</sup> *Trans. Bristol and Glouc. Arch. Soc.*, vii., 49.

these fonts is a great loss, not only as regards their artistic adornment, but as a means for discovering their history, when armorial bearings have been displayed upon them as a portion of the scheme of their colour-decoration. When there is only one shield, as in the case of Adlestrop (Plate VIII) and Upper Swell, the coat of arms of the donor of the font would probably be emblazoned upon it. In those cases where several shields form part of the design—like the eight we find on the bowl at Marshfield<sup>1</sup> (Plate IX) the instruments of the Passion have been probably painted on them.<sup>2</sup> The shields on the fourteenth century font at Leighterton are sculptured in this way.<sup>3</sup> On a few of these medieval fonts achievements of arms have been carved; but the tinctures have now been scraped away, and it is impossible to read the armorial bearings correctly. Three shields of arms are found on the chamfer of the bowl of the font at Little Barrington:—

(a) *A cross.* This may be the emblem of our salvation or it may have been originally blazoned *Arg. a cross gu.*, the armorial ensign of St. George, the special patron of England.

(b) *A cross botonée* between 2 crosses botonée fitchée. It was found difficult to discover any family bearing these arms who had special connection with the manor or church of Little Barrington in the fifteenth century. The prior of Llanthony (Gloucestershire) then held the advowson, and the manor was in the hands of the De Clinton family, while certain lands in that neighbourhood were held at that date by Bruerne Abbey, Oxfordshire. The coats of arms of the religious house at Llanthony<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This font may be dated c. 1470.

<sup>2</sup> The instruments of the Passion were frequently represented on fifteenth century fonts. They occur at Falkenham (Norfolk), Bygrave (Herts.), and St. Clements, Hastings. See Bond's *Fonts and Font-Covers*, 253.

<sup>3</sup> *Bristol and Glouc. Arch. Soc. Trans.*, xxxix., pl. viii.

<sup>4</sup> *Party per pale az. and gu. on a chevron arg. between 3 oak branches of the 3rd fructed and stemmed 3 marigolds proper.*

and of the noble family<sup>1</sup> who were in possession of the manor were certainly not carved on this font; but it is quite possible that the mason endeavoured to portray the shield of arms of the Oxfordshire Abbey when he decorated the font at Little Barrington. When we considered the armorial bearings on the font at Abbenhall<sup>2</sup> we came to the conclusion that they were carved by some clever craftsman who knew next to nothing of heraldry, and who produced travesties of shields of arms; and to a lesser extent this may have been the case with the achievement of arms on this font. It is possible, however, that the donor of the font may have been some patron of Llanthony Priory: in that case we must give the sculptor the credit of probably carving the coat of arms correctly, although we cannot at present trace the name of the benefactor.

(c) *An eagle displayed.* The eagle is accounted the king of birds and signifies magnanimity, fortitude of mind, only seeking combat with his equals. It appears in early examples of English armorial bearings and usually denotes some alliance with German princes.<sup>3</sup> The Earl of Montreath placed his shield on the breast of an eagle, as did Alexander, Earl of Ross, in 1338.<sup>4</sup> Another instance is the shield of Ralph de Monthermer (*or, an eagle displayed vert*), who became Earl of Gloucester in right of his wife Joan, daughter of Edward I., and widow of Gilbert de Clare. This green eagle of Monthermer long held high place in the medieval heraldry of our

<sup>1</sup> *Arg. a chevron between 3 wharrow-spindles, sa.*

<sup>2</sup> *Bristol and Glouc. Trans.*, XL., 43-45 (illustrated plate 1.).

<sup>3</sup> The German Emperors naturally adopted the Eagle for their heraldic ensign in support of their claim as successors of the Roman Caesars. Richard the second son of King John, in the year 1256 was elected King of Germany (he is usually styled "King of the Romans"), when he bore the eagle of the empire. His son Edmund, who succeeded to his father's earldom of Cornwall, blazoned on his shield an eagle *bearing in its beak his shield of Cornwall*. See Boutell's *English Heraldry*, 94.

<sup>4</sup> Fox-Davies' *Art of Heraldry*, 303.

country.<sup>1</sup> The eagle on the Little Barrington font shows the position of the wings as less erect than may be seen in modern examples, and in this respect is more like the one on the shield of the Emperor Frederick II. which is boldly carved in the north quire-aisle at Westminster Abbey. It is difficult to comprehend why the Eagle has been carved as an armorial bearing on a shield on the font at Little Barrington, and it is certainly not intended for the well-known emblem of St. John the Evangelist, which is usually drawn more naturally and not displayed.

The bowl of the font at Hampnett is decorated with quatrefoils—four possessing centres formed of fifteenth century conventional foliage, and four with small heater-shaped shields. Each of these shields has a line down the centre and scratchings which resemble a large lozenge with the converging lines at the bottom extended to the edge of the shield.<sup>2</sup> Mr. Francis Were points out that such a device has no place in heraldry, and is probably a mason's mark.

The chamfer of the bowl of the font at Little Barrington is not only adorned with three shields of arms as already described, but possesses sculpture representing a branch of oak-leaves and an acorn, a bell-shaped flower having wide-spreading circular leaves and a large rayed trefoil containing the initial letter of the Latin names of the Three Persons of the Holy Trinity, reminding us of the inscription on the west side of the font at Tilney All Saints, Norfolk, *Baptizantes eos in nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus sancti* (St. Mat. xxviii., 19). The chamfer of the bowl at Adlestrop is also sculptured with plants, flowers, a head of corn and geometrical patterns, as well as a mask and an uncharged shield.

The old family in Gloucestershire who gave the name to

<sup>1</sup> See Boutell's *English Heraldry*, 95.

<sup>2</sup> When this font was made the Manor was held by the de la Rivere or Rivers family, and their shield of arms was *lozenge or and gu.*



or took it from "Slaughter" bore for their coat of arms, *argent a saltire azure*. It is therefore interesting to note that the chamfer of the bowl at Nether Swell has the panels adorned alternately with conventional foliage and heater-shaped shields.<sup>1</sup> Each shield is charged with a *saltire*; and the donor of this font was, therefore, a member of the Slaughter family. Nether Swell was in the Slaughter Hundred.

Sir Stephen R. Glynne visited the church of St. Mary the Virgin, Kempsford, on the 29th of January, 1858, and recorded the fact that the font had "a plain octagonal bowl."<sup>2</sup> This was, probably, a fifteenth century font and appears to have been retained when the church was restored shortly after 1855, under the direction of the celebrated architect, Mr. G. E. Street. It must have been discarded, however, when the present font was presented to the church in 1868, as no trace of it can now be discovered.

The term "chrismatory" seems to be applied alike to the cruet and to the locker<sup>3</sup> which held the cruet of oil with which the catechumen was anointed previous to baptism. These lock-up cupboards occur at various places.<sup>4</sup> They held the requisites for baptism, viz.: the cruet of oil, the cruet of salt,<sup>5</sup> a candle, and a ewer, basin and napkin; the last three being used by the sponsors to wash and dry their hands after taking the child from the font. A solemn procession was always made to the font at Eastertide when the chrismatory

<sup>1</sup> 5 ins. by 3½ ins.

<sup>2</sup> Glynne's *Glouc. Church Notes*, 110.

<sup>3</sup> In 1541 eightpence was paid at Leverton for one lock, two bands and two hooks for the chrismatory door.

<sup>4</sup> Burford (Oxfordshire), Tadcaster (Yorkshire), demolished in 1875, Tilbrook (Bedfordshire), and Walpole St. Andrew (Norfolk).

<sup>5</sup> It is probable that the cruets for oil and salt were more frequently kept in the sacristy, for we hear of an "olde clothe of Silke for berin the Chrismatorye to the Ffounte."



was carried wrapped up in a "sudary"<sup>1</sup> It seems natural to expect that some stand for the cruet would be arranged until the ceremonies connected with the baptism were concluded, although we know it was frequently held by an acolyte.<sup>2</sup> The late Mr. Francis Bond considered that an open niche or a ledge for holding the chrismatory is occasionally found in the wall near which the font was placed; and he mentioned a wall-niche at Rudford.<sup>3</sup> There is now no such ledge or niche to be seen, but in the north side of the west wall there is certainly a cavity beneath the plaster which is, probably, the niche Mr. Bond refers to.<sup>4</sup> The font, however, is now placed on the south side of the west door. The bottom of the beautiful niche in the pier near the font at Lechlade has been destroyed. Mr. Bond considered that the niche probably enclosed a statuette. This is quite probable; but below the statue may have been a ledge for the cruets (Plate VII). Near the font at Tamworth there is a ledge in a pier which may have been used for this purpose.

<sup>1</sup> The "sudary" was a scarf of silk or linen which was cast about the shoulders, and in the ends of which the hands of those who carried certain objects were ceremonially muffled. When not of linen, it seems to have been made of some old stuff of little value. In one church we read there was a "green tarterne fringed with silke on both ends," in another of "red sarcynett" See Micklethwaite's *Ornaments of the Rubric*, 48 (Alcuin Club Tracts, 1).

<sup>2</sup> In the sculpture on fonts depicting the Seven Sacraments, two acolytes are frequently represented, in long surplices, holding the open manual and the chrismatory. See *Arch. Jour.*, LIX., 23.

<sup>3</sup> *Fonts and Font Covers*, 71.

<sup>4</sup> Several fonts exist with brackets attached to the rim and one of them may well have been used for the cruets of the holy oil to rest upon during the rite of baptism; the circular Norman font at Rainham, Essex, has a small bracket and the remains of another similar one opposite. Faxton font (Northamptonshire) has on one side a recess of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches square; Sutton Bonnington font (Nottinghamshire) has three angular brackets projecting from the rim; and Feniton font (Devon) possesses a shelf corbelled out of one side of the bowl. There are wall-niches at St. Mildred, Canterbury, Thoydon Garnon (Essex), and Portbury (Somerset).

# GLOUCESTERSHIRE FONTS.

(c) FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

C = Circumference. H = Height. D = Depth. R = Rim. Diam. = Diameter. Ext. = Exterior. Int. = Interior.

	BOWL.	PEDESTAL.	REFERENCES.	REMARKS.
<p><b>ADLESTROP</b> (St. Mary Magdalene).</p>	<p>Octagonal bowl with corner pendants and segments of circles between. Each face adorned with quatrefoils and four-centred patterns containing conventional foliage. Diam. Int. = 1 ft. 9 in., D. Int. = 1 ft.; D. Ext., 1 ft. 1 in. Each face = 1 ft. × 1 ft. 1 in., R. = 4 in. to 5½ in. Chamfer (11 in. × 10 in. × 10 in.) on octagonal moulding is ornamented with geometrical patterns, foliage, a head of corn, a mask (5½ in. × 4½ in.) having damaged nose, and one heater-shaped shield now plain.</p>	<p>Octagonal pedestal. Each face (10½ in. × 6 in.) adorned with trefoil-headed niches in rectangular panels (9 in. × 4½ in.) Circular base, C. (top) = 5 ft. 1 in., bottom = 5 ft. 11½ in. Rectangular bevelled plinth = 2 ft. 3 in. × 7 in. each face.</p>	<p>Cox's <i>Gloucestershire</i>, 44.</p>	<p>The plain heater-shaped shield on chamfer was probably emblazoned with the armorial bearings of the donor.</p>

	BOWL.	PEDESTAL.	REFERENCES.	REMARKS.
<b>BECKFORD</b> (St. John the Baptist).	Octagonal bowl adorned with quatrefoils on each face having centres of roses, four-leaf flowers, etc. Plain chamfer. Diam. Int. = 1 ft. 10½ in., D. Int. = 1 ft. 11½ in., D. Ext. = 1 ft. 1 in. Each face = 1 ft. 1 in., × 1 ft. 1 in. Rim. = 5 in. to 6 in.	Octagonal pedestal. Each face (1 ft. 4 in. × 8 in.) adorned with shallow trefoil-headed niches and chamfered base (10 in. × 8 in. × 9½ in.).	— — —	Vestiges of the original colour still remain on the pedestal.
<b>FAIRFORD</b> (St. Mary the Virgin).	Octagonal bowl ornamented on each face with quatrefoils in circles, having centres of four-leaf flowers, etc. One with a rose en soleil. Chamfer (1 ft. 6 in. × 1 ft. 2 in. × 7 in.) adorned with trefoil-headed niche on each face. Diam. Int. = 2 ft., D. Int. = 1 ft. 2 in., D. Ext. = 1 ft. 3 in. × 1 ft. 1¼ in., Rim = 5½ in. to 6½ in.	The original pedestal and base are at present in the vicarage garden. Octagonal stem has each face (11 in. × 6 in.) adorned with a shallow trefoil-headed niche (9½ in. × 4 in.). Each face of moulded and chamfered base = 11 in. × 7 in. × 9 in.	Glynne's <i>Glouc. Church Notes</i> , 32; Cox and Harvey's <i>English Church Furniture</i> , 200.	The Rev. Canon Jones discovered the pillar and base in the vicarage garden where it at present awaits restoration to the church.

<p>GREAT BARRINGTON (St. Mary the Virgin).</p>	<p>Octagonal bowl ornamented with 8 quatrefoils having centres of four-leaf flowers, roses, etc. Chamfer (1 ft. × 1 ft. 1 in. × 8 in.) decorated with two shallow trefoil-headed niches with crests. Diam. Int. = 1 ft. 11 in., D. Int. = 1 ft. 1 in., D. Ext. = 1 ft. 2 in. Each face = 1 ft. 2 in. × 1 ft. 1½ in., Rim. = 5 in. to 6½ in.</p>	<p>The octagonal pedestal is adorned with trefoil-headed niches. Each face = 8½ in. × 5½ in. and those of the moulded and chamfered base = 8 in. × 5½ in. × 8½ in.</p>	<p>Cox's Gloucestershire, 55.</p>	<p>This font is a variant of those at Windrush and Oddington.</p>
<p>HARTPURY (St. Mary the Virgin).</p>	<p>Octagonal bowl with two quatrefoils on each face and moulded chamfer adorned with band of four-leaf flowers, foliage, etc. Diam. Int. (top) = 2 ft. (bottom) = 1 ft. 9 in., D. Int. = 1 ft., D. Ext. chamfer = 1 ft. 6 in., Rim. = 5 in. to 6 in.</p>	<p>Octagonal stem having corner buttresses. Each face (1 ft. 4 in. × 8½ in.) adorned with window tracery and cresting below. Each face of octagonal chamfered base = 9 in. × 1 ft. 0½ in.</p>	<p>-----</p>	<p>The oak cover is dated 1668, with the initials R.H. and G.C.</p>

	BOWL.	PEDESTAL.	REFERENCES.	REMARKS.
<b>HAMPNETT</b> (St. George).	Octagonal bowl. Each face decorated with quatrefoils in circles—4 with heater-shaped shields, 3 with four-leaf flowers and one with a rose. Diam. Int. = 1 ft. 8 in., D. Int. = 1 ft. 1 in., Rim = 4 in. to 5 in., D. Ext. bowl and chamfer = 1 ft. 6 in.	Octagonal pillar. Each face = 1 ft. 2 in. × 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. moulded base = 8 in. × 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Each face of moulded base = 8 in. × 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and chamfered plinth = 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. × 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	Glynne's <i>Glouc. Church Notes</i> , 101; Cox's <i>Gloucestershire</i> , 131.	---
<b>LECHLADE</b> (St. Laurence).	Octagonal bowl adorned with four quatrefoils possessing feathered cusps, two with feathered ends turned outwards, one with a cross and one with a circular wheel having curved spokes. Below the panels is a band of cresting and the moulding at the corners of the bowl is continued through the chamfer (7 in. × 9 in. × 6 in.) to the roll. Diam. Int. = 1 ft. 8 in., D. Int. = 11 in., D. Ext. = 1 ft. 1 in., Rim. = 4 in. to 5 in.	Short octagonal stem. Each face = 5 in. × 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. The faces on octagonal chamfered base = 8 in. × 11 in. × 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and chamfered plinth = 8 in. × 11 in. × 11 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. The original base has been lost. Sir Stephen R. Glynne saw it when he visited Lechlade about the middle of the 19th century, but it had disappeared before the church was restored in 1880.	Glynne's <i>Glouc. Church Notes</i> , 30; Bond's <i>Fonits and Font Covers</i> , 71, illustrated, 70.	Vestiges of colour still remain, viz., blue, red and black.



LITTLE  
BARRINGTON  
(St. Peter).

Octagonal bowl having each face decorated with a quatrefoil with centres of four-leaf flowers, roses, etc. The faces of the chamfer (10 in.  $\times$  1 ft.  $\times$  6½ in.) are adorned with three shields:—(a) *A cross*; (b) *eagle displayed*; (c) *a cross bottonés between two crosses bottonés fichés*, a rayed trefoil containing the initial letters of the Latin names of the Three Persons of the Holy Trinity, oak-leaves and acorn, bell-shaped flower and circular leaves, mutilated ornament (foliage?), and one face without sculpture (probably this side had been placed against a pillar originally). Diam. Int. = 1 ft. 1 in., D. Int. = 1 ft. 1 in., D. Ext. 1 ft. 2 in. Rim = 5 in. to 6½ in.

Each face of short stem = 1 ft. 2 in.  $\times$  7½ in. and chamfered base = 6¼ in.  $\times$  8 in.  $\times$  10 in.

	BOWL.	PEDESTAL.	REFERENCES.	REMARKS.
LITTLE RISSINGTON (St. Peter).	Octagonal bowl decorated with quatrefoils having centres of four-leaf flowers, etc. Each face of bowl = 1 ft. 1 in. $\times$ 1 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. and chamfer = 10 in. $\times$ 1 ft. $\times$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Diam. Int. 2 ft. 4 in., D. Int. = 11 in., Rim. = 3 in. to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	Each face of plain octagonal pillar = 1 ft. $\times$ 6 in. and of moulded and chamfered base = 1 ft. 1 in. $\times$ 9 in. $\times$ 1 ft.	Glynnne's <i>Glouc. Church Notes</i> , 155.	The diameter of the basin is unusually large.
MARSHFIELD (St. Mary the Virgin).	Octagonal bowl decorated with quatrefoils having heater-shaped shields (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. $\times$ 5 in.) in centres. Each face of the plain chamfer = 9 in. $\times$ 11 in. $\times$ 1 ft. 3 in. D. Int. = 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. D. Ext. (bowl and chamfer) = 1 ft. 10 in. Each panel = 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. $\times$ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. R. = 4 in. to 5 in.	Octagonal pillar. Each face = 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. $\times$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Base = 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. $\times$ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. $\times$ 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	Glynnne's <i>Glouc. Church Notes</i> , 42.	This font was probably made in 1470.

NETHER SWELL  
(St. Mary the  
Virgin).

Octagonal bowl adorned with quatrefoils possessing centres of four-leaf flowers, etc. Four faces of the chamfer (5 in. × 10 in. × 6 in.) are decorated with conventional foliage and the same number with heater-shaped shields (5 in. × 3¾ in.) charged with a saltire. The Slaughtor family must have given this font, as they bore for their coat of arms *argent a saltire azure*. D. Ext. = 1 ft. 10½ in., D. Int. = 1 ft. 2 in. Each face of bowl = 10¾ in. by 10¾ in. and of chamfer = 5 in. × 10 in. × 6 in.

Octagonal bowl decorated with quatrefoils with four-leaf flowers, etc. Each face of chamfer (9½ in. × 11 in. × 6 in.) is adorned with two shallow trefoil-headed niches (11 in. × 2½ in.) with band of cresting.

Each face of pedestal (10 in. × 6 in.) is ornamented with trefoil headed niches (8½ in. × 4¾ in.). Each face of the deep moulded base = 10 in. × 6½ in. × 8 in. and the plinth = 9 in. × 9 in. × 12½ in.

Each face of octagonal pillar (1 ft. 3 in. × 5 in.) ornamented with shallow niche (11 in. × 2½ in.) Chamfered plinth = 9 in. × 5 in. × 10 in.

*Bristol and Glouc. Arch. Soc. Trans.*, vii., 49; Lyson's *Gloucestershire Antiquities*, plate LXII. Cox's *Gloucestershire*, 198.

Cox's *Gloucestershire*, 163.

This font suffered from a re-facing in order to remove the injuries it sustained during temporary exclusion from the church. See *Bristol and Glouc. Arch. Soc. Trans.* vii., 49.

This font is a variant of those at Windrush and Great Barrington.

ODDINGTON  
(St. Nicholas).

	BOWL.	PEDESTAL.	REFERENCES.	REMARKS.
<p>OLD SODBURY (St. John the Baptist).</p>	<p>Octagonal bowl adorned with plain quatrefoils. Diam. Int. (top) = 1 ft. 8 in., (bottom) = 1 ft. 7 in., D. Int. = 9 in., D. Ext. bowl and chamfer = 1 ft. 10 <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> in. Diam. Int. = 1 ft. 6 <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> in., R. = 3 <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> in. to 4 <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> in. The chamfer is decorated with a series of mouldings.</p>	<p>Each face of plain octagonal stem = 9 <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> in. <math>\times</math> 4 <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> in., H. of moulded and chamfered base = 6 in.</p>	<p>Glynné's <i>Glouc. Church Notes</i>, 135; Paley's <i>Baptismal Fonts</i> (illustrated), 1844, <i>Brist. and Glouc. Trans.</i> xiii., 37; Cox's <i>Gloucestershire</i>, 187</p>	<p>This font not only has been seriously scraped at the restoration in 1860, but the illustration in Paley's <i>Baptismal Fonts</i> (1844) shows that the interesting rectangular plinth with cushion-corners was cut down to an octagonal form at that date.</p>
<p>STANTON (St. Michael).</p>	<p>Octagonal bowl has each face adorned with quatrefoils possessing feathered cusps of leaves and small animals like hares. The chamfer is ornamented with conventional foliage. Bowl and chamfer = 1 ft. 9 in., Diam. Int. = 1 ft. 7 in., D. Int. = 1 ft. 2 in., each panel 11 in. <math>\times</math> 9 <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> in., R. = 4 in. to 5 in.</p>	<p>Each face of octagonal pedestal is decorated with a trefoil-headed niche in a rectangular panel (1 ft. 2 in. <math>\times</math> 6 in.) chamfered base (H. = 6 in. and chamfered plinth (H. = 4 in.).</p>	<p><i>Brist. and Glouc. Trans.</i> xxiii., 21 (illustrated); Glynné's <i>Glouc. Church Notes</i>, 157</p>	<p>Sir Stephen Glynné remarks in his <i>Gloucestershire Church Notes</i> that he visited Stanton on 18th Jan., 1871. "The font," he says, "is Perpendicular, having an octagonal bowl panelled and with embattled cornice." Surely he has made some mistake, as this font has no "embattled cornice."</p>

UPPER  
SLAUGHTER  
(St. Peter).

Octagonal bowl with moulded rim, and four faces adorned with quatrefoils having roses as centres and two trefoil-headed niches below with cresting, and four large trefoil-headed niches with cresting below and two smaller trefoil-headed niches above. The octagonal chamfer ends in a circular form having a circumference of 3 ft. 9 in. Diam. Int. (top) = 2 ft., (bottom) = 1 ft. 5 in., D. Int. = 1 ft. 6  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., D. Ext. = 2 ft. 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., faces = 1 ft. 8 in.  $\times$  11  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. R. = 4  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.

Cox's Gloucestershire, 186.

This font was turned out of the church in 1877 and remained in the churchyard for over twenty years. It is now again in the church and stands near a pool replica which did duty during its absence.



	BOWL.	PEDESTAL.	REFERENCES.	REMARKS.
<p>UPPER SWELL (St. Mary the Virgin).</p>	<p>Octagonal bowl adorned with quatrefoils and chamfer with four-leaf flowers, roses, etc. and a rude piece of carving (<math>6\frac{1}{2}</math> in. <math>\times</math> <math>7\frac{1}{2}</math> in.) representing a heater-shaped shield held by two angels and a face above. Diam. Int. = 2ft. D. Int. = 1 ft. 1 in., D. Ext. = 1 ft. <math>1\frac{1}{2}</math> in., octagonal chamfer = 10 in. <math>\times</math> 1 ft. <math>\times</math> 6 in., octagonal moulded base = <math>6\frac{1}{2}</math> in. by 2 in.</p>	<p>Each face of octagonal stem adorned with trefoil-headed niches (1 ft. <math>4\frac{1}{2}</math> in. <math>\times</math> 5 in.), in rectangular panels.</p>	<p>Lyson's <i>Gloucestershire Antiquities</i>, plate lxii., fig. 12. Cox's <i>Gloucestershire</i>, 199.</p>	<p>The font is massive in appearance.</p>
<p>WINDRUSH (St. Peter).</p>	<p>Octagonal bowl ornamented with quatrefoils in moulded panels having centres of roses, etc. Each face of the chamfer (8 in. <math>\times</math> 1 ft. <math>\times</math> 8 in.) has moulded sides and contains two trefoil-headed niches with cresting below. Diam. Int. = 1 ft. 10 in., D. Int. = 1 ft., R. = <math>3\frac{1}{2}</math> in. to <math>4\frac{1}{2}</math> in.</p>	<p>Each face of the octagonal pillar (1 ft. <math>5\frac{1}{2}</math> in. <math>\times</math> 8 in.) is decorated with a trefoil-headed niche and the chamfered octagonal base stands on a modern step.</p>	<p>Cox's <i>Gloucestershire</i>, 219.</p>	<p>This font is a variant of those at Great Barrington and Oddington</p>

WINSTONE  
(St. Bartholomew).

Octagonal bowl decorated with quatrefoils with four-leaf flowers as centres and the moulded chamfer is adorned with four-leaf flowers. Diam. Int. = 1 ft. 5½ in., D. Int. = 11½ in., D. Ext. (bowl and chamfer) = 1 ft. 7 in. R. = 5½ in. to 6½ in.

Each face of short octagonal pedestal = 5¼ in. × 5¼ in. Moulded octagonal base = 11 in. × 6 in. × 8 in.

Cox's *Gloucestershire*, 219.



## A GLASS HOUSE AT NAILSWORTH.

(16th and 17th century).

By W. ST. CLAIR BADDELEY.

UNTIL the second decade of the 17th century there existed in various country-districts of England many small, sometimes unlicensed, Glass-Houses, which occasionally drove a thriving business, at least, in drinking-glasses and bottles of many sizes. It will be recalled that in those days drinking was for the most part done not out of glass but from very coarse pottery mugs or from leather ones, only the richer folk used silver or imported glass, and of these two the silver was reckoned the more economic to buy because of not breaking. This was the case throughout from Shakespeare's lifetime. Perhaps, owing to its fragility, and the wretched conditions of country-roads at that period, the manufacture of window-glass remained for the most part with the town Glass-Houses, which also made the stained glass for churches. As the result of a protective enactment of James I. in 1615, directed against the alleged wholesale destruction of woodlands by the glass-manufacturers on account of the Navy, it is certain that these Glass-Houses working away from the towns were obliged suddenly to close down altogether, or to be removed to the towns. Further, the makers henceforth were forced to use pit-coal instead of timber. They were often Flemings, or protestant Frenchmen, and in some cases they can be readily traced. Certain of their names are well-known; though in the example which is the subject of this notice, research has not quite finally

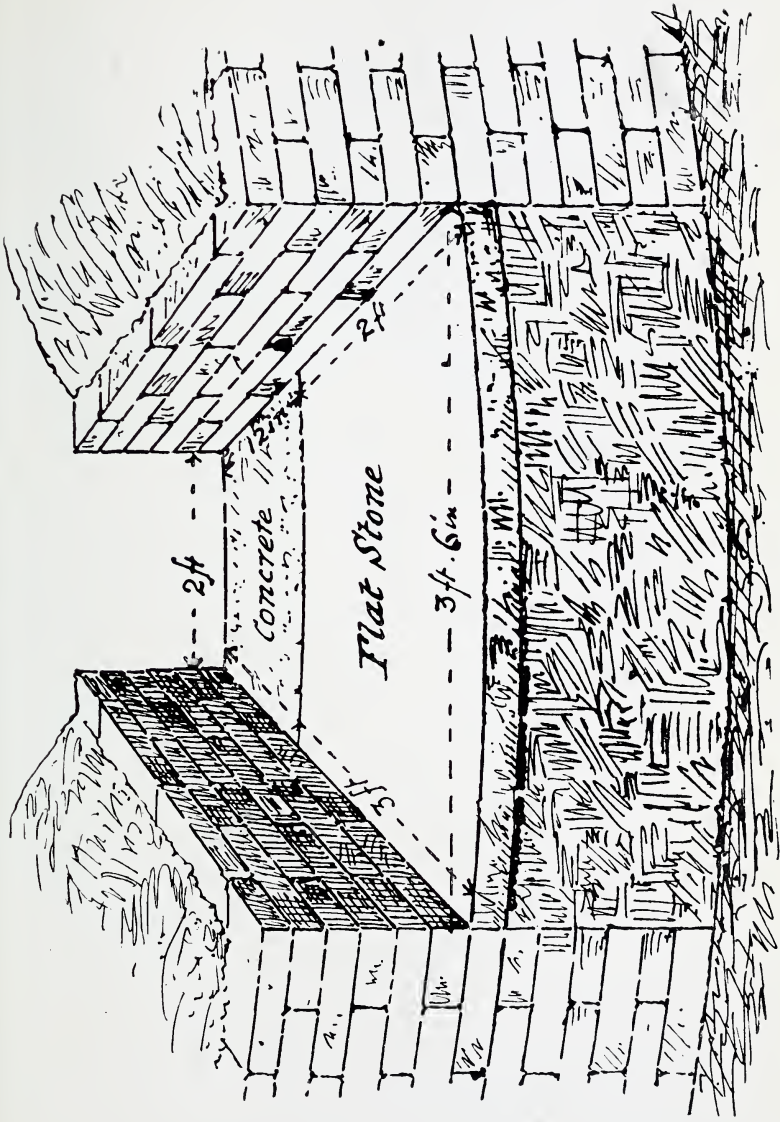
thrown the desired light upon this point,<sup>1</sup> so as to strengthen the evidence as to nationality. But we shall come to this presently.

In 1904, while staying at Avening, together with my lamented friend, Mr. Albert Hartshorne (in connection with the then projected restoration of Avening Church, our opinion having been asked regarding the state of that church), we were made acquainted with the site of a supposed Glass-House, in Colliers' Wood, Inchbrook, Nailsworth. This information came to us through our kind host, Mr. Arthur Playne (of Longfords); and we were enabled within two days to visit and very thoroughly examine the site. As whatever remains were extant lay naturally at the leafy surface of the ground, we soon recognised certain customary and simple features. With personal permission from the late Mr. Lee, the genial owner of Woodchester Park, we were enabled to return thither a little later and take all required measurements of the platform. Before referring more particularly to another and local student of old glass, living near there at Windsor Edge, with whom we soon made acquaintance, and to whose previous knowledge of the site we now became additionally indebted—I will give the practical results of our own examination.

Having made out a platform measuring 15 by 30 yards (S.W. by N.E.), over which some small beech trees were growing, though covered with masses of burned stones, we opened a shallow trench two feet wide along the south-west side of it. We similarly followed out a curved structural base found to be contained within it, and belonging no doubt to the kiln. This continued for about twenty feet, and to a depth of two feet, right on to the oolite. We met, while digging, with quantities of

<sup>1</sup> Cf., *De Re Metallica*, G. Agricola Basle; and Antonio Neri, *Ars Vitraria*, vol. VII., with Commentary by Chris. Merrett, 1686. *Old English Glasses*: A. Hartshorne (pp. 29).



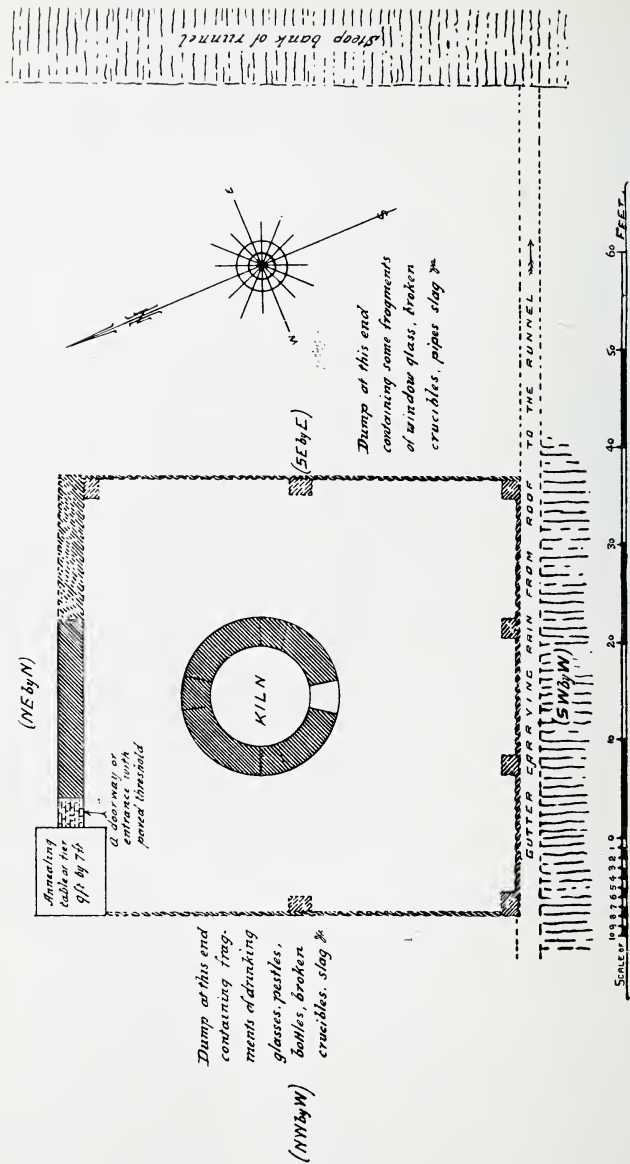


GLASS HOUSE REMAINS AT COLLIER'S WOOD, WOODCHESTER.





PLAN OF GLASS FACTORY  
INCHBROOK GLOS



GLASS HOUSE GROUND PLAN, COLLIER'S WOOD, WOODCHESTER.

charcoal, fragments obviously belonging to stone crucibles, bits of dingy green and brown glass, full of blebs (bubbles), clay-pipes and bowls, and pestles (for powders) and also with part of a ladle and a good deal of slag. Along the outer edge of the north-west side of the platform we found an ancient pitched path, which, however, gave out after nine feet of it had been exposed, and we did not pick this up again. The foundations proved to have been partly torn up. This had the effect of revealing that the little ridge upon which we then stood was formed by remains of a buttress wall two feet in height, marking the limit of the former platform. Things thus were becoming quite clear.

The eastern side of the platform ended in a dry natural runnel or fosse, having a high further bank topped by a hedge. Following this up for about 40 feet, we reached an upper bank or limit, still attaining some 3 feet in height.

Having thus traced out the lines of this oblong platform, we were free to get at the remains of the obviously circular kiln declaring itself towards the centre thereof. It proved to have a diameter of 16 feet, or 48 feet circumference. Near it lay a large pool of clay. What remained of the broken down kiln-wall disclosed two of its original splayed entrances, each having an external width of about 3 feet 6 inches, and internal 2 feet. (See Plate XI).

The diameter of the platform upon which it stood, from the gutter along its south side to the low stone wall along the north one, next to the pitched path, was 44 feet ; but although the kiln stood but 10 feet from the north wall, it was 18 feet from the south one. So that it did not occupy the actual centre of the site (Plate XII).

At the north-east end of the north wall we now recognized quite clearly the annealing-table, measuring 9 feet by 7 feet, and next it occurred a three-foot doorway in the wall.

The occurrence of a small buttress-base near the centre of two sides of the main oblong inclosure, and four of these bases along the south-west side, pointed probably to a wooden roof which once may have covered the whole work, with exception of its having an aperture for the chimney. The external gutters bore this out. As the north side alone seems to have had a stone wall, three sides of the structure were also probably of timber, and the total elevation perhaps was under 20 feet. These data, it will be understood, were sufficient to give us the fairly accurate proportions of a small working glass-factory, which evidently had occupied this rather peculiar position—no doubt upon Common land.

Meanwhile Mr. Hartshorne and the writer paid a visit to Mr. Basil Marmont at Windsor Edge, whom we understood to be the only local resident familiar with the site; and we found him not only very willing to afford us any information he possessed, but he told us that he had been familiar with it since he was a boy of fifteen years; although, it being situated within the Woodchester Park Estate, he had looked upon it as very reserved territory. However, in his riper years he tells me that the late Mr. Lee granted him leave to delve and make what notes he might there. The main results are to some extent incorporated with the record of my own operations in this paper. The evidences as to what Mr. Marmont had found were happily apparent. Among these he then showed us two pewter spoons; one with acorn-knop handle, having the mark of I.G. within the bowl, belonging to c. 1532. The other was of the slipped-stalk pattern, bearing no maker's mark. The Guildhall Museum possesses a duplicate of the former, which was found at Wapping in 1869. These early Tudor spoons, however, we agreed, can scarcely have had any real connection with the Glass-House; so we need not speculate about them.



More interesting, and to our purposes, was a small ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches diam.) hexagonal bottle showing no distant relationship to Venetian types of that period. There were also two small freak-glasses representing boots. These usually belong to the following century. They have occurred at other sites; and again the excellent Museum in London, above mentioned, contains an almost exact replica of the hexagonal bottle. The writer possesses one and has met with several more in German collections and in Florence.

The rest of Mr. Marmont's collection of fragments consisted of the domed greenish bases of wine and other drinking-glasses, invariably showing the folded foot; and they were of four or five various diameters. There was no window-glass; neither did Mr. Hartshorne or myself, in the 2 foot trenches we opened, discover any other than these feet and bottle-bottoms and necks, and fragments of melting-pots of stone having white vitreous coatings, although we made thorough searches.

These deep-domed bases measured  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches diam.

$2\frac{1}{2}$      ,,

$1\frac{1}{2}$      ,,

$1\frac{1}{6}$      ,,

$1\frac{1}{3}$      ,,

Practically representing five different sizes of drinking-glass.

Another point of interest was the presence of numbers of little glass rosettes or "prunts," that were made for decorating the stems and bowls of the larger glasses. Some of these had ten points and measure an inch and more in diameter. They were largely used by the Dutch and often occur in their fruit and wine pictures.

Since these days Mr. Marmont has wisely consulted our mutual acquaintances the Powells, late of Whitefriars, with the result that they have reconstructed (under the eye of Mr. Harry Powell) from the fragments

three or four types of glasses which may serve very well for demonstrating the precise style and character of these Jacobean glasses, examples of which he has kindly given to the writer.

In conclusion, with regard to the site, it is of importance to mention that the Park at Woodchester, formerly known as "The Springs," was not made by Sir George Huntley, its original owner, until c. 1617-20; consequently not until after the Glass-Houses here had been suppressed but a year or two. In making the park, Sir George is believed to have appropriated some acres of common land up at the Nymphsfield, or opposite end of the park. Possibly the same enclosuring took place at this Inchbrook-Nailsworth end likewise. Documentary evidences, however, so far have not been forthcoming to throw any further light upon this or other small points. The evidences to hand do not suggest that the Glass-House had been long established there; nor its having developed into a very flourishing business. It was doubtless built upon open land; and must have been quite well-known in its day.

As to the builders and glassmakers, we only know that though many of them, in those days, were men of foreign—French and Dutch—origin, such as the Vaillants, Potiers, Hentzners, Hennezels, and Tyzackes, Voydys and others, we have not been able to trace any of these names in local deeds or registers. On the other hand, there is a queerish foreign marriage in Nov., 1610, at Horsley, between Dominique Metrevis and Mary Parslowe. In 1598 Hentzner refers to many little glass-houses being at work all over the country; and it is not needful to take for granted that these were all of them worked and owned by foreigners. In the present instance, however, the products betray Dutch origin. But if we have to suspect from the nature of the glass that it was a Dutch and not a French concern, we shall do well to remem-

ber that this was the more likely, because there would have been no chance then for Catholic foreigners in England, but only for Lutherans. Here, then apparently we have such a man ; one who could speak English and was able to marry in an English country church, where he was doubtless familiar. Whoever they were, the owners probably moved away to Gloucester, or to the Newnham Glassworks when the Inchbrook House had to shut down ; or perhaps they went to that at Newent, and were no more known hereabouts.



## SOME MISCELLANEOUS BRISTOL DEEDS.

By LEWIS JOHN UPTON WAY, F.S.A., F.R.G.S.

ALTHOUGH, owing to the utilitarian spirit of the age and the apathy of her rulers, the fair city of Bristol has lost most of the houses of her princely merchants which, in bygone days projected their emblazoned gables over her cobbled streets, while practically all the mansions of the great religious foundations which once encircled her walls, have fallen beneath the hand of the spoiler, so that not one stone remains upon another, yet the antiquary delving amongst the records preserved in the archives of her ancient families, can, to a certain extent, recover and unfold before the eyes of present-day Bristolians a little of the history of her buildings and a little more of that of their owners. In this paper I propose to take various dwellings and places of note in and around Bristol, which have been more or less described by past historians, and to enlarge their accounts with hitherto unrecorded charters, deeds and letters drawn from the muniment room at Ashton Court. Some of these concern my family, while others are extraneous and have found a place I know not when or how amongst the Ashton archives.

We shall deal first with the Hospital of St. John without Redcliff Gate. This small though useful institution was much resorted to by pilgrims on their way from Glastonbury to the Chapel of St. Anne in the Wood at Brislington, and is also said to have been the lodging of King Henry VI. when he visited Bristol in 1446, the year after his marriage to Margaret of Anjou. The right of appointment to the mastership of the hospital lay

with the Corporation of the city. Queen Anne Boleyn in 1534, requested that body to confer the next presentation upon two nominees of her own, together with one David Hutton of Bristol, grocer: these to be trustees to appoint a fitting person at the next vacancy. The Corporation, courtiers ever, did not fail to grant her request. A few years afterwards (1544), the hospital was dissolved. No trace of it now remains. John or Jones Street, opposite to the church of St. Mary Redcliff, perpetuates its name and marks the approach to its site, which was actually within the Quakers' burial-ground beneath the Red Cliff.

The Corporation left no stone unturned to obtain a grant of the hospital and its lands from the Crown, but to no purpose, as the king bestowed the whole estate upon his physician, George Owen, who was also successful in obtaining grants of other church property both for himself and his friend John Smyth, alderman and merchant of Bristol, first of his name to own the Long Ashton estate. The last master of the hospital was Richard Bromefield, by whom it was surrendered with all its privileges and estates on the 4th of March, 1544, into the hands of Thomas Powell, clerk, and John Smyth, who no doubt acted as Owen's local agents.<sup>1</sup> Latimer tells us that Owen dealt most generously with part of his plunder, granting the Corporation a 99 years' lease in numerous houses in Bristol and in 130 acres of land at Chew Magna, in trust to maintain ten additional inmates in Foster's Almshouses. Later on his representative sold the fee simple of this estate to the Corporation; and in recent years the rents have brought in £1,500 per annum to the Charity Trustees, one sixth of the proceeds being credited to Foster's Almshouses and the remainder to the Grammar School..

There was another estate belonging to the hospital at Farmborough, midway between Bath and Wells. This



was called Fryenborough Manor now changed to Barrow Hill Farm. These lands Owen did not devote to charitable purposes, but sold them in the 38th year of Henry VIII. to John Bush, Esq., of Wiltshire. The Royal licence from the king permitting the sale is preserved and follows :—

Henry the viiith. by Grace of God, etc. To all to whom, etc.

Know ye that we of our special grace and for twenty shillings paid to us in our hanaper, have granted inasmuch as in us lies, to our beloved George Owen Esq. that he may be able to give and grant his Manor of Fryenborough in Farnborough with all its appurtenances in the County of Somerset, lately the possession of the Hospital of St. John without the Gate called Redcliff Gate in our City or Town of Bristol and the County of the same, dissolved, which are held "in capite" from us, to John Bushe Esq. and likewise we have granted special license to the same John to receive the aforesaid manor etc. from the said George Owen, and to hold them without molestation from us our heirs or servants.

In witness whereof we have caused these letters patent to be made. Witness I myself at Westminster on the 25th day of May in the 38th year of our reign. Southwell.

The Great Seal of Henry VIII. is appended.

The estate of Fryenborough remained with the Bush family until the 5th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when John Bush grandson of John Bush sold it to Matthew Smyth, Esq., of Long Ashton, whose great grandson Sir Hugh Smyth, Bart., conveyed it with his estate of Compton Dando, in the year 1664, to Alexander Popham, in whose family it was vested when Collinson wrote his history of Somerset in 1791.<sup>1</sup>

Our knowledge of George Owen is but scanty. Would that we knew more of a man who must have been possessed of no ordinary measure of tact and courage to grapple successfully with the humours both mental and bodily of so formidable a monarch as Henry the VIII. One letter only from him remains, which, though it

<sup>1</sup> Collinson's *Somerset*, vol. ii., p. 424.

does not touch upon the hospital lands nevertheless affords us a curious glimpse at a scene of Court life of a subsequent reign. This is the only record we have of what must have been a pretty quarrel between Hugh and Matthew, the high-spirited sons of John Smyth, and Master Carew, a gentleman of the court who may have been Carew of Camerton in Somerset, but since his christian name is not given us, it is impossible to identify him. It would seem that Owen's tact was tried to the uttermost and would have availed nought, had it not been backed by the long purse of the Bristol alderman.

To the Ryght worshippfull Mstr. John Smyth, marchante in Bristow.

Syr, my hartie commendations delyvered, you shall understand that Mstr. Carew and I be att a poynt thys present, and that Fryday in the morning which ys ix of Marche my servante ys gone to hym with 40lbs. and with a relese of and for all actes and quarells from hym to both yor. sonys and farder he doth sele to an obligacyon of a c. lbs. nott to brek the pece or unquyett or troble, or pyke any quarrell, or in any wise moleste yor sayd 2 sonys and in lyke bond yor. sonys be bound to hym for kepyng of the pece agaynst hym as he ys to them, and so it ys to be trusted that they both shall hereafter be frynds and lovers, which ys to be wished. I am as glad that the matter ys brought to a good pass for yor. quyett and for yor. 2 sonys safety as you yourself and for God's sake give them advyse to be ware of such lyke myschance, for there ys no man so strong nor so hardy but he may meet with hys match. My servant Martyn now cometh to Bristow to purchase that I will give the Quen att her going to Oxford, wherein I pray you to lett me have yor. helpe. And nowe with ixlbs. receyvd of John Twytt and xl lbs. payd to Mstr. Carew I remayne yor. debtor 2 c lbs. besyde yor. fyn for Keyshal, the which I hasten to dispatch, praying you to forbear me a lyttel wylle.

Newes here be onely that the Lord Privy Sele with others doth take ther voyage thys next weke in the west partyes to fetch the Prynce of Spayne, God send hym well to arryve ther and send us pece. We are lyke to fall oute with the French, God send us well all to do. And thus for thys present I take my leve, from the Cowrt ixth day of Marche.

Your assuryd

GEORGE OWEN.

Thys letter was wrytten thys Fryday att vii of the cloke in the morning att what tyme I dyd send my servant to Mstr. Carew and att xi of the cloke Mstr. Carew came to my chamber to dyner, who hath receved the xl lbs. and selyed to a relese for all quarells and to an obligacyon the which I have sent you here by my servant and I am bound to hym that yor. two sons shall sele the lyke bond and obligacyon to the sayd Carew for the pece, nowe it ys done I would say to you I had never so moche to do for any on matter in my lyfe.

Leaving the outskirts for the centre of the city, we proceed to Broad Street, and pause before the Grand Hotel, which occupies the site of two ancient mansions formerly known as the White Lion and the White Hart. I am able to produce a lease of the White Lion which is not only the earliest document concerning that afterwards famous house that has as yet been brought to light, but contains also the names of two members of an illustrious family whose connection with Bristol has hitherto been but lightly touched upon. A summary of the deed follows :—

24th. Henry viiiith.

Thys Indenture made the viiith daye of Maye in the xxiiiith yere of the reign of our soveraigne lorde kyng Henry the viiiith. Bytwene the Ryght Honorable Arthur Plantaganett Knyght Vicomitie Lysle and Syr John Dudley Knyght on the oon partie, and John Ware of the town of Bristowe the elder and Emotte hys wyff on the other partie. Wytnesseth that the sayd Arthur Plantaganett Vicomitie Lyssle and the sayd Syr John Dudley have dimised sett and to ferme lett unto the sayd John Ware and Emott hys wyffe all that theyr house or tenement called the Whyt Lyon lyinge and being in Broadstrete wythyn the town of Brystowe whych house extendethe in length from the strete called Brodstrete lying forwardys towardys the west and extendyth from thens bakewarde unto a lane called Tower lane towarde the est and so abbuttyth upon the house of Wauter fframpton the which house the sayd John Ware nowe dwellyth yn lying unto the southe syde and extendyth in brede unto oon other house of the sayde Vycomitie Lyssle wherin dwellyth oon Wyllyam Glaskaryon pewterer on the north syde. TO HAVE AND TO HOLDE the sayde house and tenement to the sayde

John Ware and Emotte hys wyffe for terme of theyr lyves and the longest lyver of eyther of them, yeldyng and paying therfor yerely unto the seyd Vycomitie Lyle during hys lyffe iii lbs. of lawful money of England. Also the seyd John and Emotte covenant that they wyll fynde suffycent ledde and tulle for the reparacyon of the same house at theyr own proper cost and charges. Also the seyd Arthur Lord Lyle and Syr John Dudley covenant to fynde all manour of other necessities for the reparacyon of the seyd house and suffyciently to repayr the same when it shall be requyred of them.

In wytnes wherof the parties aboveseyd to thss presentys Indentures interchangeably have set to theyr seales, yeven the daye and yere above wryten.

ARTHUR LYSLE.

Arthur Plantagenet, born about 1480, was the natural son of King Edward IV., by Elizabeth Lucie. In 1511 he married Elizabeth, widow of Edmund Dudley, and daughter of Edward Grey, Viscount Lisle, and obtained in the same year a grant of lands in Dorset, Sussex and Lancashire which had come to the Crown on the attainder of Sir Richard Empson and Dudley in 1510. On February 8th, 1513, he obtained a protection (from his creditors) on going to sea with the expedition into Brittany. His ship struck a rock, when in extreme danger of being drowned he called upon Our Lady of Walsingham for help, vowing that if she would hear him he would taste neither fish nor flesh until he had seen her. She heard him. He obtained leave of absence to fulfil his vow. In the summer he crossed the sea with Henry VIII. and probably won his spurs in the ensuing campaign, being henceforth spoken of as Sir Arthur Plantagenet. In 1519 he and his wife had livery of the lands of Edward Grey, Viscount Lisle; John Grey, his wife's brother, and his daughter the Countess of Devon having both died without issue. He accompanied Henry to the Field of the Cloth of Gold and to the meeting with Charles V. On April 25th he obtained a grant of the title of Viscount Lisle with remainder to



his heirs male by Elizabeth his wife, on surrender of a patent conferring that title on Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. On April 23rd, 1524, he was elected Knight of the Garter, and in November, Keeper of Clarendon Park. In the next year Henry made his natural son, the Duke of Richmond, at the age of five, lord Admiral of England, and the boy seems to have nominated Lisle his Vice-Admiral. His wife had died after 1523, and in 1528 he married Honor Grenville, widow of Sir John Basset. In 1540 he was sent to the tower on suspicion of being implicated in a plot to betray Calais to the Pope and Cardinal Pole. He remained in prison until 1542, when the collar of the Garter was restored to him and the king sent him a diamond ring in token of forgiveness and liberated him. His excitement and joy at the news were so great that he died in the Tower the same night, and was buried there. His wife on his arrest fell distraught of mind, and so continued many years. Fox (p. 505), describes her as an utter enemy to God's honour and in idolatry, hypocrisy and pride, incomparably evil. Lord Lisle left three daughters by his first wife. The title, owing to the failure of heirs male, fell into abeyance and was conferred by the Crown upon the eldest son of his first wife by her first marriage.<sup>1</sup>

The John Dudley associated with Arthur Plantagenet (Lord Lisle in our deed), was no other than the famous Duke of Northumberland father of Sir Guildford Dudley, husband of the ill-fated Lady Jane Grey. He was son of Edmund Dudley, Privy Councillor to Henry VII., who was beheaded in the first year of Henry VIII., by Elizabeth Grey, daughter of Sir Edward Grey, Lord Lisle. In 1540 he was appointed master of the horse to Anne of Cleves, and at the meeting of that Princess with the king at Blackheath, he led her spare horse

<sup>1</sup> See *Dictionary of National Biography*.

trapped to the ground in rich tissue. In 1540 he was appointed master of the horse, warden of the Scottish Marches and raised to the peerage as Viscount Lisle and made great admiral for life. On the death of Henry VIII. he was found to be one of the executors of his will. In 1547 he was created Earl of Warwick and high Chamberlain of England. In 1551 he attained the highest dignity destined for him, namely the Dukedom of Northumberland. On the death of Edward VI. Dudley caused the Lady Jane, wife of his son Sir Guildford Dudley, to be proclaimed queen, and himself took the field on her behalf against the Princess Mary. The attempt failed, he was captured and executed on Tower Hill on August 22nd, of the same year. His wife, was Jane, daughter and heiress of Sir Edward Guildford, by whom he had five sons and two daughters. One daughter, Mary, married Sir Henry Sidney and became mother of Sir Philip Sidney. The title of Viscount Lisle passed to the elder son, Sir Robert Sidney.

The relationship between Arthur Plantagenet, Viscount Lisle and Sir John Dudley is here shown. Plantagenet married Dudley's widowed mother and so became his stepfather. This connection is not alluded to in the deed. The pedigree is copied partly from the programme of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society drawn up for the Warwick meeting, and partly from notes kindly supplied by Canon Bazeley.

This deed should be of interest to Bristol, not only because it connects the name of the head of the great Dudley family with their city, but also because members of their Archaeological Society were in 1914 the honoured guests of the city of Warwick, whence Dudley derived one of his titles, and in which was situated his stately home.



## DESCENT OF THE LISLE PEERAGE.

JOHN TALBOT, = MARGARET BEAUCHAMP,  
 Earl of Shrewsbury, slain at | daughter and heiress of Richard  
 Chastillon, 1453. | Beauchamp and Eliz. Berkeley.

JOHN TALBOT, = JOAN CHEDDAR,  
 Viscount Lisle, slain at Chas- | daughter of Thomas Cheddar,  
 tillon, 1453. | widow of Richard Stafford.

ELIZABETH TALBOT, = SIR EDWARD GREY,  
 Viscount Lisle.

1st EDMUND DUDLEY, = ELIZABETH GREY, = 2ndly ARTHUR PLAN-  
 beheaded in 1510. | TAGENET,  
 Viscount Lisle, b. 1480  
 d. 1542.

SIR JOHN DUDLEY, = JOAN OR JANE | Three Daughters.  
 Duke of Northumber- | GUILDFORD.  
 land, created Viscount  
 Lisle after the death  
 of his stepfather. Be-  
 headed in 1553.

MARY DUDLEY, = SIR HENRY SIDNEY,  
 Lord President of Wales, d. 1586.

SIR ROBERT SIDNEY,  
 Viscount Lisle, d. 1626.

SIR PHILIP SIDNEY,  
 d. 1586.

On looking at the pedigree you will see that the first Lord Lisle's wife was Joan, widow of Richard Stafford, and daughter and heir of Thomas Cheddar, a wealthy Bristol merchant. We may fairly assume that the White Lion formed part of the Cheddar inheritance which had passed from Joan to her granddaughter, Elizabeth Grey. Arthur Plantagenet as Elizabeth's husband acted in conjunction with John Dudley her son and heir, by her first marriage, in selling the White Lion to John Ware and Emotte his wife. The remainder of the Cheddar-Dudley estate passed into the hands of the Corporation in 1542, and was known as Lord Lisle's Lands.

Latimer in a few words gives us the ultimate fate of the White Lion.

“ On January the 18th, 1690, a fire broke out in the White Lion Inn, by which that long famed hostelry with an adjoining house was burnt to the ground. The Chamberlain of the City disbursed £7 8s. 6d. amongst those who strove to quench the flames. A new White Lion afterwards arose and was much used as a meeting place by political bodies in the 18th century. This in turn gave place to the existing masterpiece known as the Grand Hotel.”

Leaving Broad Street we proceed to Small Street its near neighbour and erstwhile rival in popularity with the plutocracy of the city.

Here John Smyth, alderman and mayor of Bristol, owned a mansion, the site of which we are unable to identify. It was no doubt a typical home of a wealthy merchant of the period and architecturally in keeping with its surroundings. Many of us can remember some of these stately relics of old Bristol, which are becoming fewer, alas! as the years roll on. Such houses in ancient deeds were often termed mansions and were well worthy of the name. As to their interiors, they were replete with every comfort known to Tudor England. The living rooms often displayed richly moulded ceilings and elaborately carved chimneypieces, while the stone mullions of the projecting windows not infrequently supported heraldic devices, exemplifying either the coat of arms of the merchant himself or that of the guild to which he belonged. The rooms were not over furnished, that which they contained was massive and handsome. Cupboards and sideboards of oak were laden with plate, both plain silver and parcel gilt. The bedrooms, if they shewed nothing in the shape of modern toilette accessories, could always boast a fourpost bed, hung with silk or tapestry, in accordance with the wealth of the master and the taste of the mistress of the house. On the ground floor was the shop and countinghouse of the merchant,

where he would be accessible to all and sundry, either to transact business or to indulge in friendly gossip. Beneath the shop was ample cellar-accommodation for the storing of heavy goods; in many cases these cellars still remain. Of the sanitary arrangements of these houses the less said the better, the open gutter which ran down the centre of the street was all that our primitive ancestors required in the way of drainage.

We shall now turn to the first of two deeds dealing with such a house as this, in which John Smyth and Joan his wife secure certain properties to their second son, Matthew Smyth of the Middle Temple, London.

To all Christ's faithfull ones to whom this present indented writing shall come, John Smyth of the county and city of Bristol, Alderman, health in the Lord everlasting. Know that I have given, granted and confirmed to Matthew Smyth of the Middle Temple, London, my son, all that my principal messuage with the appurtenances in which I the aforesaid John Smyth now dwell, situate and being in the parish of Saint Warborowe in the county and city of Bristol aforesaid, in a street there called Small Street, and all my Manor of Sturdon with the appurtenances in the parish of Winterbourne in the county of Gloucester, and also all that manor or farm of Stanshawes in the said county, and also all my other lands, tenements and rents lying and being in Winterborne or elsewhere in the county of Gloucester, to the use of me the aforesaid John Smyth and of Joan my now wife for jointure for the full term of our life, and after the death of us to the use of Matthew Smyth and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten. And for default of such issue to the use of Hugh Smyth another of my sons and the issue of his body lawfully begotten. And for default of such issue to the right heirs of me the aforesaid John Smyth for ever.

This deed is undated. It settled the ownership of the house in Small Street after the death of John Smyth and Joan his wife: we do not, therefore, find it bequeathed in his will. Matthew Smyth, upon whom it was settled, was a barrister and for many years lived in London, in fact up to the time, when, by the death of his elder brother Hugh without sons, he became owner of the Long Ashton

estate. He therefore had no use for a great Bristol residence, and accordingly sold it after his father's death as the following deed tells us :—

This Indenture made the seventh daye of July, in the thirde yere of the Reigne of our soveraigne Lady Elizabeth, etc. Betwene Mathew Smyth of the Myddell Temple of London gentillman on th' one partie and George Hyggyns of the Citie of Bristol Marchaunte on th' other partie witnesseth that the said Mathew in consideration of the some of two hundreth and fowrskore pounds of lawfull money of Englande to him payde hathe bargained and sold unto the sayde George Hyggyns and his heires absolutely forever all that his greate Capitall Messuage or Tenement with th' appurtenances sett lying and being in Small Streete within the Citie of Bristowe late in the tenure or occupation of John Smyth deceased late father unto the sayde Mathewe and nowe in the teanure or occupation of the sayde Mathew Smyth or his assigns and also all and singular howses buyldinges shopps cellars warehouses yardes easements commodities lande soile grounde and all other hereditaments whatsoever they be to the sayde Capitall Messuage belonging and also all deds evidences charters writings and mvnyments or as many of them as the sayde Mathew may have or may lawfully come by without sute in the lawe and farder that the sayde greate Messuage or Tenement above bargayned and solde shall be clerely acquitted and discharged of and from all former bargaynes sales or graunts made by the sayde Mathewe or by the sayde John Smythe his late father and farder that the sayde Mathewe the daye and date hereof ys very true and onely owner of the sayde great Mesuage or Tenement and that the same George Higgyens by reason of this present bargayne shall lawfully have holde and possess the sayde greate Messuage to the onely use of himself and his heires forever. In witness whereof the sayde parties to theis presents Indentures interchangeably have sett their seales Yeven the daye and yere first above written.

GEORGE HYGGINNS.

The further history of the house, or of Higgins its purchaser, is unknown, and will so continue until somebody discovers the deed by which Higgins or his heirs passed the house on.

Next in order we shall take a notable house whose site is now occupied by the Colston Hall. Here once

stood the Carmelite Friars, with extensive grounds stretching up the present Park Row. After the dissolution, the Corporation of Bristol bought the house and part of the grounds, selling it with some of the grounds shortly afterwards to Thomas Chester, alderman of the city.

Early in the reign of Elizabeth one John Young settled in Bristol and having taken up his residence in the Friary, determined to build an imposing mansion on the site. Therefore in 1568 he bought from Chester the old building, and erected the house to be known for so many years afterwards as the "Great House, St. Augustines Back." It was here that in 1574 he entertained Queen Elizabeth, for which hospitality he was accorded the honour of knighthood. Under date November 17th, 1575, John Saunders, merchant, assigned to him a garden belonging to the premises, which had been demised to him by John Pyne, prior of the monastery.

Dying in 1589, he was succeeded by his only son Robert, who turned out a spendthrift and squandered his inheritance. In order to protect himself from his creditors, he made over the Great House in trust to Nicholas Strangeways, and went overseas to the Irish wars, whence he returned a knight. On June 10th, 1612, in conjunction with Strangeways he sold the estate to William Claxton, who, during the next year entertained Queen Anne of Denmark in the Great House, the portentous dunghill in front of it having been first removed.<sup>1</sup> Claxton on September 11th, of the same year (1613), resold to Sir Hugh Smyth, knight, of Long Ashton and to Dame Elizabeth his wife. After Sir Hugh's death in 1627, his widow married her cousin, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, grantee of the State of Maine in America, as his fourth wife, and resided with him partly at the

<sup>1</sup> Latimer's *Annals 17th century*, p. 48.



Lower Court, Long Ashton, and partly at the Great House.

In 1642, King Charles having resolved upon war, the Marquis of Hertford, Lord Lieutenant of Somerset and Bristol, was sent into the west to secure the country for the royal cause. The Great House was offered to him as a lodging by Sir F. Gorges and Mr. Thomas Smyth his stepson, who were thanked by the Council for their love. In 1644, Queen Henrietta Maria lodged here, beds being borrowed from the landlord of the Red Lion for the accommodation of her suite. In the following year the Prince of Wales found shelter within its walls.

In the course of time Gorges, an aged and disappointed man, was gathered to his fathers (1647). Dame Elizabeth, once more a widow, determined to make some money out of the grounds and outbuildings of her town house, as we learn from the following Indenture dated January 18th, 1655 :--

1655, January 18th.

This Indenture between Dame Elizabeth Gorges of Longaishton in the County of Somerset widdowe, Hugh Smyth of Longaishton aforsaid Esq. and Ann his wife of the one parte And William Clarke of the Cittie of Bristoll carpenter of the other parte WITNESSETH that the same Dame Elizabeth, Hugh and Ann his wife for and in consideration That the said William Clarke hath undertaken and agreed to and with them to make erect, and build in and upon the land of inheritance of the said Hugh Smyth hereafter mentioned seaven or more faire and habitable messuages or dwelling houses each of them consisting of three stories and a cock loft high or more and to add to each of them one cellar or vault underground at least for the convenience of each dwelling house AS alsoe for and in consideration of the annual rent hereafter expressed HAVE demised graunted and to farme letten unto the said William Clarke his heirs, etc. ALL those the outhouses courts yeards and passages heretofore belonging to the Capital Messuage comonly called the Greate House scittuate standing and being on St. Augustines back in the suburbs of the Cittie of Bristoll (as namely) the stable stable court the passage behinde the stable the waishe house the chamber



over the same the bake house the room beyond together with the chambers over them the coch house as alsoe the severall passages and yeards two and beyond them and likewise such part of the lower orchard lyeing westward as is not demised to one John Knight, saveing and reserving out of the said demised premises all such passages thinges and priviliges as in and by one indenture of lease bearing date the 13th of January 1653 made to John Knight the younger sonne of Edward Knight of the Cittie of Bristoll merchant is excepted and foreprised. TO HAVE AND HOLD the said demised premises unto the said William Clarke for the tearme of one and fortie years from the date hereof. YEILDING AND PAYING therefore yeerely during the said tearme unto the said Hugh Smyth the annual rent of £20 cleere of all charges and deductions AND the said William Clarke for himself and his heirs doth covenant and promise that he will duly pay the aforesaid rent AND IF ITT shall happen that the same shall be behind hand it shall be lawfull for the same E. Gorges H. Smyth and Ann his wife to re-enter and take possession of the said premises AND the said W. Clarke doth covenant that at the end of the said tearm of 41 yeeres he will yeild up and surrender the said messuages to be built in good and sound repair to the said Hugh Smyth and his heires AND alsoe that it shall be lawfull for the said E. Gorges H. Smyth and Ann his wife twice every yeere to enter into the said premises to viewe serch and see what defaults for want of reparations shall be found defective and necessary to be repaired. IN WITNESS whereof the parties above named to these present Indentures have interchangeably sett their hands and seales the day and yeere first above written, 1655.

*Signed,* WILLIAM CLARKE.

L. S.

Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of us whose names are under written, Henry Flower, Francis Erith, Thomas Hagger and Henry Gwin.

Five years now elapse. Elizabeth, Lady Gorges had gone the way of all flesh, and the Great House had passed into the possession of her grandson Hugh Smyth, afterwards Knight of the Bath and Baronet.

We must presume that William Clarke, the carpenter, had not been inactive during this period, but had carried

out his part of the contract by building seven or more desirable villa residences with cocklofts and cellars all complete, and that John Knight the younger had also run up other equally desirable dwellings on the other part of the grounds secured to him in 1653. In consequence the amenities of the mansion must have been curtailed and the remaining pleasure grounds much overlooked.

Now Hugh Smyth had married Ann, daughter of John Ashburnham, Groom of the Bedchamber and faithful servant to King Charles the first, who only left his master when his royal head fell upon the scaffold at Whitehall. The Bristol house, closely built about with small tenements, would have appealed but little to her taste. We can easily imagine that she persuaded her husband to turn it into cash. Whether this was the case or not, we learn from the next deed that he did so.

THIS INDENTURE made the nineteenth day of October in the twelveth yeere of the reigne of our Sovereigne Lord Charles the second etc. and in the yeere of our Lord God 1660 BETWEENE Hugh Smyth of Longashton in the county of Somersett Esq. and Ann his wife of the one parte and Thomas Jenyns of the Citty of Bristoll gent. of the other parte WITNESSETH that the said Hugh Smyth and Ann his wife in consideration of the sume of £1200 well and truly paid to the said Hugh Smyth by the said Thomas Jenyns HAVE graunted bargained and sould unto the said Thomas Jenyns ALL that capital messuage and tenement with the appurtenances comonly called the Greate House scittuate standing and being on St. Augustine's back within the suburbs of the said Cittie of Bristoll As alsoe all those messuages and tenements as well antiently as newly erected in and upon the Courts and void grounds belonging to the said graunted and bargained premisses by William Clarke of the said cittie of Bristoll carpenter, Togeather with all stables outhouses orchards gardens void grounds cellers sollers chambers roomes galleries wayes entries yeards pavements backsides easements buildings walls stones gutters leads pipes of lead under and above ground to convey water waters watercourses profitts commodities advantages emoluments and

hereditaments whatsoever, As also the little water howse and water cesterne therein to the said Capital Messuage belonging. All which said Capital Messuage with its appurtenances are in the several tenures of John Knight the younger of the Cittie of Bristoll merchant and the forenamed William Clarke their lessees or assignes, Alsoe all manner of reuertions, Alsoe all right title and claim, together with all manner of deeds charters evidences etc. to be delivered up whole safe uncanceled and undefaced as they are now TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same to the only proper use and behoof of the said Thomas Jenyns his heirs and assignes forever TO BE holden of the cheife lord of the fee by the services of right accustomed. AND the said Hugh Smyth the aforesaid premisses unto the said Thomas Jenyns against all people shall and will warrant acquit and defend forever by these presents AND that all the said premisses shall lawfully remain to the said Thomas Jenyns clerely discharged of all manner of joyntures debts etc. Saving and excepting one Indenture of Lease bearing date the 13th day of January 1653, made between Dame Elizabeth Gorges of Longashton widdowe, and the forenamed Hugh Smyth of the one parte, and the aforesaid John Knight the younger of the other parte for the tearme of 41 yeares wherein the yerele rent of £30 is reserved. As alsoe one other Indenture of Lease bearing date the 18th day of January 1655 made between the forenamed Dame Elizabeth Gorges, Hugh Smyth and Ann his wife of the one parte and the aforesaid William Clarke of the other parte for the tearme of 41 yeeres wherein the yeerely rent of £20 is reserved which said rents are intended to pass hereby unto the said Thomas Jenyns and his heirs Excepting likewise one cheife rent of thirteen shillings and fowerpence due and payable out of the premisses to the Chamber of the said Cittie of Bristoll at our Lady Day and Michaelmas.

Then follow the usual clauses.

IN WITNESS whereof the parties above named to these present Indentures have interchangably sett their handes and seales the day and yeere first above written.

*Signed,* THOMAS JENYNs.

L. S.

Hugh Smyth's attornies for delivery of the premisses Henry fflower and Edward fflower his sonne.

Endorsed, signed sealed and delivered in the presence of us whose names are underwritten, John Knight Jr., Henry Flower Edward Flower and Thomas Haggar.

Who or what manner of man Thomas Jenyns may have been history does not relate, nor are there any further deeds at Ashton Court dealing with the Great House. To carry its subsequent history on to the present day we must turn for help to John Latimer.

Mr. Lane, afterwards an alderman of the city, seems to have been the next owner, as in 1688 James the second and his Consort were splendidly entertained at Mr. Lane's Great House on St. Augustine's back, the queen being presented with a hundred broad pieces of gold. Again, during the summer assizes of 1702, Mr. Justice Powell was lavishly feasted here. Lane seems to have been a sugar merchant, as references are to be found to a sugar refinery on the premises of the Great House about this time.

When in 1707 our pious philanthropist, Edward Colston, was searching for a home in which to establish the boys of the school he had just founded and endowed, the Great House was suggested to him as a suitable place. Mrs. Lane, presumably widow of Alderman Lane, was then in possession. After a deal of higgling, Colston purchased it for the sum of £1,300. Like many other Bristolians who have been benefactors to the community, he dearly loved a bargain. Having acquired the mansion at his own valuation, he appears to have pulled it down and to have started building operations with great zest. It is on record that he constantly hovered round the workmen, urging them to get on with their job, and that at times he would lend a hand himself. Colston's school when completed, stood where the Great House had stood until modern ideas of the fitness of things compelled the



removal of the boys to more salubrious quarters at Stapleton in 1861. The abandoned buildings were sold to a company which in 1867 opened the commodious, but far from beautiful, place of amusement known to us as the Colston Hall. I think that the houses erected by William Clarke stood on the ground now occupied by the offices of the Bristol Gas Company, where many of us remember an entry into a courtyard of a rather slummy nature, called, if I recollect rightly, Lady Huntingdon's Court.

We shall next turn our attention to the south side of the river, and consider a deed which deals with two houses contained within that one-time ecclesiastical domain known as Temple Fee. First of all it would perhaps be as well to briefly recapitulate the history of that part of the city.

Early in the 12th century, Robert Fitzroy, Earl of Gloucester, lord of the great manor of Bedminster, cut off and made a gift to the Knights Templars of part of the borough of Redcliff, thenceforth called Temple Fee. On the dissolution of the order of Templars in the reign of Edward II., this fee, with other of their possessions, was conferred upon the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and formed part of their Preceptory of Temple Combe. The new owners, like their predecessors, were empowered to exercise all feudal rights in their own domains, independent of any outside authority. This independence the Corporation strongly resented, and when Redcliff became incorporated with Bristol, claimed authority over Temple Fee as having been part of Redcliff. It was in fact a stumbling-block to the good governance of the city, for outlaws and rogues of all kinds, fleeing from civic justice, found refuge there, their arrest being resisted by order of the Knights of St. John. An appeal to the crown dragged on for many years and was not satisfactorily settled until the year 1541, when the order of St. John of Jerusalem was

abolished and its lands confiscated. In 1544, the Corporation petitioned the king for a grant of the lands of the fee. This they obtained for a consideration, and from that time forward Temple Fee fell into line with other parts of the city of Bristol.

This Indenture bears witness that we brother WALTER GRENDON and the BRETHREN of the HOSPITAL of ST. JOHN of JERUSALEM in ENGLAND with unanimous consent and assent have granted and to farm letten to WILLIAM SELWODE and MATILDA his wife and to THOMAS son of the aforesaid MATILDA our one tenement with two shops in front opposite the said tenement and with one garden behind and with all its appurtenances situated in a street called Temple Street in the town of Bristol in our FEE appertaining or belonging to our PRECEPTORY of TEMPLECOMBE in the county of Somerset, between a tenement in which Thomas BURGEYS dawber dwells on the south side and the shop of JOHN SUTTON on the north side extending from the aforesaid street in front to the LAWDYCHE behind.

We have granted also and to farm letten to the aforesaid WILLIAM, MATILDA and THOMAS all that our shop with a garden behind and with all its appurtenances situated in the street aforesaid between the shop of HENRY BOKERELL on the south and the tenement of JOHN FEREBY on the north and which stretches from the aforesaid street in front up to the LAWDYCHE behind, to have and to hold the aforesaid tenement with the two shops and the garden behind and also the said other shop with garden facing, to the aforesaid WILLIAM MATILDA and THOMAS for the term of their lives or of the survivor.

Rendering annually to us and to our successors at TEMPLECOMBE at the work and for the use of the PRECEPTOR or GUARDIAN of TEMPLECOMBE for the time being 13 shillings and 4 pence at the feasts of ST. MICHAEL and EASTER in equal portions and also rendering to us annually there for the said other shops and garden adjoining 5 shillings at the same feasts by equal portions Undertaking all burdens and services to the aforesaid tenements with the two shops and gardens adjoining during the aforesaid term.

Then follow the usual stipulations as to repairs and power of distraint if the rent be in arrear.



In witness whereof our common seal and the seals of the said WILLIAM, MATILDA and THOMAS are alternately affixed to

these indentures.

L. S.

Given in our house of CLERKENWELL in the celebration of our chapter there on Thursday next after the feast of ST. BARNABAS the APOSTLE, in the sixth year of the reign of KING HENRY fourth after the conquest (1405) June the eleventh.

One seal only is appended to this document, that of the hospital, it is in dark green wax, bears the head of St. John the Baptist with long beard, and the inscription broken away in one place which should read :

S : PRIOR : SANCT : JOHANNIS : JER : IN : ANGL :

This deed is my own property, and is translated as above from the Latin.

Of the local men mentioned in this deed the names of Henry Bokere<sup>ll</sup> and John Sutton are to be found in civic records ; the former served the office of bailiff with William Draper in 1397-8, and the latter filled the same office with William Benley in 1409-10. William Selwode, Thomas Burgeys and John Fereby were simple citizens who never won, even if they sought, recognition at the hands of their fellows.

The " Lawditch " is seldom spoken of by local historians. It was one of two ancient waterways which divided the parish of St. Thomas the Martyr, respectively, from those of Temple and St. Mary Redcliff. The " Lawditch " with which we are concerned ran along the east of St. Thomas' parish, dividing it from Temple parish ; taking a turn to the north, it reached a point where Bath Street now is ; turning to the east, then sharp to the north, it finally disappeared into the Avon.

The two " Lawditches " were probably dug by the very earliest settlers in the district for the purpose of draining the surrounding swampy land. They were

similar to the "Rhines" which may be found at the present day in the Banwell and Henbury marshes. No trace of them is to be found in Temple, St. Thomas or Redcliff in these days. No doubt the digging of docks and deepening of channels has rendered them needless, and in the course of years they have become filled up. It is difficult to explain why the word "law" is prefixed to "ditch." A "Lawday" was the day on which a court was held, so a "Lawditch" might have been the boundary of the district of a court; but there is no evidence for this idea. I am indebted to the Rev. C. S. Taylor, F.S.A., for the suggestion.

We now come to a curious little document illustrating a type of crime far from uncommon in the 17th century. The Examination of Thomas Frye of Abbott's Leigh in ye County of Somersett Labourer, taken before Thomas Smyth Esq, one of his Majesties Justices of ye Peace within the afore-said County the 12th day of Feb: Anno Domini 1633.

Who sayth, that he hath knowne one Thomas Shepheard a Cobler dwellinge in ye Castle of the Citty of Bristoll two years come Michaelmas next. And that his first acquaintance with him came by means hee ye sayd Shepheard had mended his examinant's wife's shoes, divers tymes. And hee farther sayth, that about halfe a yeare after his first knowledge of him, Hee ye sayd Shepheard and his wyfe and a daughter-in-law of his, came over one Sunday unto Abbott's Leigh unto his examinant's house and brought with him a Quarter of very large and fat mutton, which they dressed in his house and there eate the best part of it and the rest (which was but a little) hee left behynde him. After which about ye Easter weeke followeing, ye sayd Shephearde and his wyfe came over agayne unto this examinant's house, and brought with them a breaste of very good veale, which they there dressed and likewise did eate as aforesayd. And this examinant sayth yt. hee observed ye sayd Shepheard to be very weary in his house, and hee there told this examinant's wyfe that hee thanked God, hee could putt meate and drinke into ye bellies of his household, and lay up besides 10 shillings weekly. And after the tyme yt hee brought ye veale, hee never came more hier unto this examinant's house. And farther hee sayth not.

× The marke of Thomas Frye.

This is clearly a case of suspected sheep-stealing, a very serious crime in the eyes of our forefathers and one punishable with death. About this period the cost of living had risen by leaps and bounds, much as it has done in the present year of grace. It is stated that wheat was eight shillings a bushel and that it took five hundred pounds in 1631 to buy commodities which in 1530 could have been purchased for one hundred. Probably this was the cause of the downfall of Shepheard and his family.

It seems strange that a cobbler should have been living in the castle, but we must bear in mind that a large number of mean houses had sprung up within the castle liberties, under the shadow of the ancient fortifications, and that these were inhabited by a very far from desirable class. As to the castle itself, its days were numbered. Twenty years later, an order signed by Oliver Cromwell directed the citizens of Bristol to demolish it. By March 1655, the destruction of that which had been second only in strength to the Tower of London, was finally accomplished, and the castle of Bristol ceased to exist.

I regret that no evidence has come to light to tell us the fate of Thomas Shepheard and family.

The following indenture is of considerable interest, as it gives us the name and place of residence of a number of Bristolians of the sixteenth century. Hugh Smyth, the vendor of these house properties, was eldest son of John Smyth, mayor of Bristol, and elder brother to Matthew Smyth.

To all Christ's faithful ones to whom this present indented writing shall come, Hugh Smyth of Longe Ashton in the County of Somerset, greeting in the Lord Everlasting. Be it known that I the aforesaid Hugh have given, granted and by this my present writing have confirmed to Walter Standfaste of the City of Bristol merchant and to his heirs and assignes for ever all those my messuages, landes, tenements, houses, buildings and structures, gardens, stables and hereditaments hereafter in

these presents particularly set forth, situate and being within the City and County of Bristol aforesaid.

Namely :

All that my message called " The Inner Parte of the Cocke in the Hope " lately in the occupation of Michael Pepwall, grocer, situate in the High Strete within the parish of All Saints.

My message occupied by John Elton, clerk, situate in Corne Strete in the same parish.

My message occupied by Laurence Pyne, vintner, situate in Brode Strete in the parish of St. Andrew.

My message occupied by Richard Bande, tayler, situate in Brode Strete in the parish of the Holy Trinity of Bristol.

My message occupied by Walter Davis, cofferer, upon the Quay of Bristol in the parish of St. Stephen the Martyr.

All that my message with garden adjoining occupied by William Pottle clothier in Marshe Strete in the said parish of St. Stephen.

All my two messages occupied severally by Robert Tyndall merchant and Richard Carberry, tayler, in Corne Strete, in the parish of St. Leonards.

My message occupied by William Wade, hallier, in a certain lane called Gropelane in the parish of St. John the Baptist.

My message occupied by Lewis Gryffithe in St. Nicholas Strete, in the parish of St. Nicholas.

My message situate in Smale Strete in the parish of St. Walburgh occupied by Anthony Dyos or his assignes, together with all and singular the Cellars, Solars, Chambers, Lights etc. to the aforesaid messages belonging to have and to hold the same to the said Walter Standfaste his heirs and assignes for ever, paying the accustomed services to the capital lord of the fee and rendering to me the said Hugh Smyth ten shillings of lawful money of England at the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel.

Dated March the fifth in the eighth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1566.

Walter Standfast was sheriff in 1577-8, and Mayor in 1591-2. Michael Pepwall was sheriff in 1575-6, and mayor in 1593-4. Walter Davye, possibly a variant for Davis, was sheriff in 1583-4. None of the remainder appear in Latimer's Calendar of the Mayors of Bristol.

The following little document illustrates some of the

difficulties liable to be encountered by a 17th-century merchantman attempting to come up the Avon:—

To the right worshipfull the Master and Company of Marchants  
The humble petition of Yvon Giott a Frenchman.

Sayth on oth that yor: petitioner being Master of the good ship called the Magdalen of Pennarth in Brittany and coming lately in hir ladne with wynes, for this Port, on this day seavenight in the afternoone, being in Kingrod, one Lyne (as he thinketh his name was) came aboard for a Pilott and took charge of hir, to bring hir up, but soe it happened that either by the negligence or ignorance of the Pilott the ship strooke on the rocks at the Ledds, broke hir keelson and some of the knees and one of hir beames and tumbled and bulged much of hir ladings of wynes, and had it been any other ladinge but wynes she had presently suncke there beinge 6 foote of water in the hould before shee gott of.

Yor: petitioner doth now in most humble manner intreat this worshipfull assembly, to take into consideration, that hee is a stranger, that his losse in repairinge the ship wil be at least 40lbs. besides for loss of freight of some wynes, and that without yor: assistance he shall be little repaired or recompensed for these wrongs, which hee hopeth you will the rather doe, in regard as he hath bin informed, all Pilotts give caution for honest and sufficient demeanor, besides an othe taken upon their admission,

And yor: petitioner shal be bound to pray etc.

Y. GUYOR.

I shall bring this paper to a close with a translation from the Latin of an interesting letter from one monarch to another.

To the most Serene and Potent Prince, Dom Alphonso by the Grace of God King of the Portugals and the Algarves on this side and beyond the sea in Africa, Lord of Guinea and of The Possessions of Navigation and Commerce in Aethiopia, Arabia, Persia and India, our Brother, Cousin and Right Entirely Beloved Friend.

Charles the second, By the Grace of God King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith etc. to the most serene and Potent Dom Alphonso, King of the Portugals and the Algarves on this side and beyond the sea in Africa, Lord of Guinea and of the Possessions of Navigation and Commerce in



Aethiopia, Arabia, Persia and India, our Brother, Cousin and Right Entirely Beloved Friend, Greeting.

Most serene and most potent prince our Brother, Cousin and Very dear Friend. Since in finishing and concluding the late war between us and the States General, in the summer being just past, a great opportunity presented itself by which the sincere and prompt work of our beloved subject John Rumsey, Sub Tribune, was of use to us. As clearly we have received abundant fruit of his industry and greatness of mind and since from his continual toil and vigilance he contracted a long and serious fever, from which he is even now enfeebled today, it could not come about as he greatly desired that he should quickly return to Portugal and as far as Nota Signa. These things duly considered together with these our letters written in his favour, we do not doubt but that on behalf of your Majesty those things will be effected, lest that brave man should feel his absence further damaging to himself, lest he should be deprived of his pay or of those other benefits and profits, which to him here detained by sickness, will manifestly be owed among the Portugese. Wherefore . . . . by the return our ablegate extraordinary Robert Southwell, Knight, so favourable an occasion having offered itself, we also add our prayers on behalf of the said man so well deserving in war of us and your Majesty and always greatly esteemed of us.

For the rest we commend heartily your Majesty to the best and greatest God.

These letters were given in our Palace of Whitehall A.D. one thousand six hundred and sixty eight, of our reign the twentieth.

Your Majesty's

Good brother cousin and friend,

CHARLES, R.

Arlington.

John Rumsey is probably identical with Colonel John Romsey, that rather mysterious person, who was implicated in the Rye House Plot and who married Ann Ashburnham, widow of Sir Hugh Smyth, knight and baronet.

Sir Robert Southwell, Vice-Admiral of Ulster, was appointed envoy to the council of Portugal in November, 1665, with the object of effecting a peace between that country and Spain. He reached Lisbon in 1666 and took part in the coup d'état that ended in the deposition of

Alphonso VI., and brought his mission to a satisfactory close by the peace of Lisbon which was signed February 13th, 1668, when he was recalled to England, but returned to Portugal later on in the same year.

In 1679 he bought the estate of Kingsweston near Bristol from Sir Humphrey Hooke, where he entertained King William the third on his return from Ireland in 1690. Sir Robert died in 1702, and is buried in Henbury Church.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See *Dictionary of National Biography*.



BRISTOL ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES, 1913—1919.<sup>1</sup>

## XIV.

By JOHN E. PRITCHARD, F.S.A.

IT was about two years prior to the great war that I had the pleasure of addressing you last, and in these belated notes I fear it may be as difficult for me to portray with exactitude what I have to say, as it will be for you to follow me. Now, in reminding you of this fact, it would seem to imply that there must be many fascinating stories yet to unfold. A moment's reflection, however, will convince you that the reverse may be the case, for no great building schemes have been carried out during the period, consequently no important excavations have been made. Further, it is often a wonder to the "man in the street" that there should be anything fresh to record, as the greater part of the city has been disturbed at some time or another; but surely we may assume that the opportunities for tracing still more of the prehistoric ages as well as the earlier dwellings of the mediaeval period are not less favourable: as present day methods are to excavate more thoroughly and to sink deeper shafts for concrete foundations, as distinct from the old mode of piling into the alluvial, which allowed little disturbance of the soil. If this be so, then this city of Bristol will continue to give up the secrets of her ancient streets, just as London and Rome are doing to-day.

Let me in the first place draw your attention to some excavations carried on in 1913 at COLSTON AVENUE, upon the site acquired by H.M. Board of Works for Government offices. This spot formerly faced the open river

<sup>1</sup> Read at the Bristol Evening Meeting, January 26th, 1920.

Frome, where houses are shown upon the site in the earliest plan we possess, that of W. Smith, who measured the City of Bristow in 1568. The last erections were probably of early eighteenth century, and the final occupation was Barton's Carriage Factory. The property had been unoccupied for many years previously, and most of the buildings had been demolished.

In this case only the cellar walls of the original houses, which stood upon the sloping sandstone formation, at the rear, were traced. In the front several deep shafts were sunk, penetrating the rubbish pits of former habitations, which produced a number of coarse handles of jugs of the thirteenth century, with slashed decoration; and some fragments of fourteenth and fifteenth century pottery, including small glazed mask-head and other rim ornamentation of domestic pottery vessels.

Then, besides these, were two particularly interesting fragments of fifteenth century pottery—green and yellow glazed—of unusual character, which evidently formed parts of the ornamental rim of two distinct shallow vessels. The larger specimen has a green body, and upon a square upright—or division in the ornamentation of the vessel—a representation of St. George and the Dragon is to be seen, with a large yellow rose above and below, and on either side a figure of a lion. The smaller fragment—which has a yellow body—shows the lower part of the drapery of a figure, probably "St. Catharine," as a wheel lies below the folds of the robe, with a large rose under, all in green glaze. Though no Norman or later kiln has yet been discovered, there is no doubt that all this pottery was of local manufacture.

The remaining finds included a pewter spoon with acorn knop, of fifteenth century, and a long brass hand-made pin with cone-shape head: a number of seventeenth century small bowl tobacco pipes, several bearing maker's marks, a Bristol farthing 1652, and a few later coins



as well as a large number of small fragments of pottery, dating from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century.

Now almost close by, in business premises in NELSON STREET, are two Norman pillars with clustered capitals, the existence of which is hardly known. They have never been properly illustrated, but they have now been photographed.<sup>1</sup> They stand in a cellar, about 20 feet by 18 feet, and support the joists of a machine room. There was formerly an opening on the north side of the cellar looking towards the river Frome, and the puzzle is for what purpose these pillars were used, if this was their original position.

In these days of food control, it may be well to recall the Meat Market on the eastern side of Union Street, just opposite the offices of Messrs. J. S. Fry & Sons, even though the building destroyed was not of classic design.

The market sites of Bristol have often been discussed in the daily papers, and no wonder, for the city has altered so greatly since they were chosen as distributing centres, and to-day they are not only inconvenient but their position greatly impedes general traffic. This market was constructed when Union Street was made.<sup>2</sup> It was opened on May 1st, 1776, and it did duty until 1913, when it was demolished, shops now occupying the site. The canopy frontage was removed by the purchaser to his residence on Durdham Down, and may now be seen in the garden there.

#### HIGH STREET.

On the east side of High Street, between the Dutch House and Mary-le-Port Street, in the parish of All Saints, four small gabled roofs had been clearly visible against the sky for years beyond our reckoning, indicating a similar number of distinct dwellings, which had been

<sup>1</sup> By the courtesy of Messrs. T. & W. Goulding.

<sup>2</sup> Latimer's *Annals*, XVIIIth century, p. 396.

utilised for the purposes of business longer than we can remember. To the general public and even to the antiquary this short stretch of ancient domestic architecture—a frontage of only 44 feet—had never appeared of much interest ; for even the original barge boards, which once adorned the gables had long since disappeared, only the two middle ones having any claim to the dignity of that position (see plate XIII, fig. 1).

Further, the elevation of what was apparently that of several houses was very poor in character—a single window inserted immediately under each gable had two windows beneath it, and a modern shop frontage abutted immediately upon the pavement. This property had been occupied in recent years by Messrs. Jones & Co., Ltd., who in January, 1914, commenced its demolition in order to erect modern premises ; and by the courtesy of the directors I had the rare opportunity of inspecting the gradually disappearing structure. It should be understood that the four gables did not represent four houses, although the sections had been numbered 5, 6, 7 and 8 High Street for many years.

As so often happens in the case of old city properties, very little was really left of the original building ; but the Solar or guest chamber on the first floor, contained some remains of unusual interest. The whole of the super-structure of this block of buildings, however, had been so wrecked in years gone by, that any attempt to describe the original house is impossible. It was evident, however, that the principal room extended over Nos. 6 and 7, and that a small apartment adjoined in what was evidently No. 5 ; for the plan of the cellars proved most conclusively that the portions numbered 5, 6 and 7 really formed one property. It was also clear that No. 4 was a part of the original premises.

The walls of the Solar must have been wholly panelled in oak, with finely carved overmantel, such as



Fig. 1.—OLD HOUSES, HIGH STREET, BRISTOL (Demolished 1914).

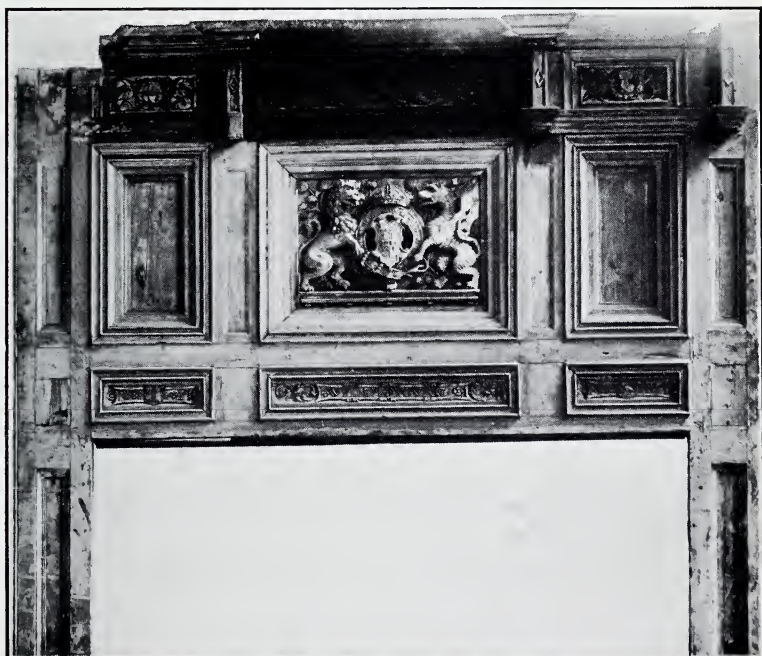


Fig. 2.—OAK OVERMANTEL found in one of above houses.





one would only expect to see in the house of a wealthy burgher. Only portions of this panelling remained, and that in very bad condition; but since the many coats of paint have been removed the unusual character of the carving has been revealed.

The Overmantel is divided into nine compartments with deep moulded borders, the central one filled with the Royal Arms, which is the achievement of Queen Elizabeth—"France modern and England quarterly" as in use between 1405 and 1603, surrounded by the legend *Honi soyt qui mal i paence* upon a garter, supported by the lion and dragon, with flowers in the field. The compartments at the sides are now blank, but they must have contained carved work originally. The three small upper panels beneath the cornice contain Renaissance carving with mask heads, birds and reptiles; but these had unfortunately been mutilated. The lower series of narrow panels, however, is in remarkably fine state and luckily gives us the clue to the merchant who introduced these internal fittings in the Elizabethan era. The central panel bears the name of

WYLLEM YOUNG.

most clearly cut upon a raised label. In the left panel we get the initials W.Y. and I.Y. his own and those of his wife, divided by what is evidently a Merchant's mark; and in the right panel are apparently the arms of his trade guild. We may safely attribute the date to the sixteenth century, and presuming the arms upon the shield are those of the Grocers' Company—Mr. Were tells me the coat is evidently Argent, a Chevron gules between nine cloves 6 and 3 Sable—we shall, I think, be correct in assuming that the house belonged to William Young, Grocer, who was Mayor of the City, 1555-6 (see plate XIII, fig. 2). Additional note see page 148.

The house was situated in the parish of All Saints, and it is most likely that William Young was connected with

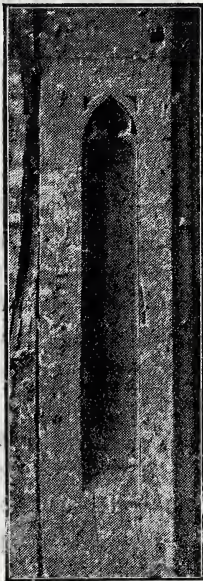


the church which stands almost opposite, with a frontage to Corn Street, in some important way; for, in his *History of Bristol*,<sup>1</sup> Barrett records the delivery of plate, belonging to that church, to the Mint for the king's use in 1549, and actually gives a copy of the receipt for the same. The entry runs as follows:—

“On the 13th August 1549 was received by me, Robert Recorde, Comptroller of his Majesty's Mint of Bristol, to his Highness's use, of Mr. William Younge and John Pykes, proctors of All Hallows in Bristol, in gilt silver 19 lbs. 11½ oz.; and in parcel gilt 15 lbs. 3oz.

Robert Recorde.”

Considerable research has failed to trace any definite movements to this individual, but in all probability the “proctor” of All Saints was the same William Young who owned the house we are now describing.



Returning to the Solar, though the fittings of this apartment only date from the Elizabethan period, the fabric itself was much earlier. The ground floor had been wholly modernised in years gone by, but by a fortunate coincidence in examining the woodwork of the frontage during the demolition, a small relic of a fifteenth-century house was discovered at a point six feet back from the present line of the street. This consisted of one of the bracket posts of the entrance porch, pierced by a narrow light with a double cusped head; the height of the post being 9 feet 3 inches to the top of the spring.

As to the cellars, these were of very massive construc-

<sup>1</sup> Page 440.





Fig. 1.—CELLAR OF No. 6, HIGH STREET.



Fig. 2.—ENTRANCE TO STONE CHAMBER.

(Demolished part.)



tion, and similar in style to others in High Street, which have been particularly recorded by William Wyrcestre; for in this street some of the wealthiest of the citizens carried on business as in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, living over their shops as was customary in those days. The original entrance to the cellars remained, and entering from the street a flight of eight deep steps led down to the capacious and massively built stores, where the walls varied from two to four feet in thickness. The front portion of the cellar adjoining the street, under No. 6, had a width of 11 feet by 19 feet in length, and the flooring of the shop above was supported by square oak beams, nearly 18 inches in diameter. These were chamfered on the edge, and supported by oak uprights, and by large roughly shaped stone corbels let into the end walls. One of the uprights had a moulding, or slender attached shaft with a capital cut out of the solid timber, and a rude bracket above. It was not clear if there was a base originally (see plate XIV, fig. 1). A similar cellar doubtless existed beneath Nos. 5 and 7, and all were apparently in one occupation.

Between the front and back cellars were very small stone arched passages, measuring 6 feet long, entered by pointed doorways 5 feet wide and 7 feet 9 inches high to point of arch. Then there were two vaulted stone cellars at the back, the dividing wall being carried from the centre of the front cellar of No. 6, each about 37 feet in length, and nearly 15 feet wide, making it clear that our present numbers 5, 6 and 7, really formed the same property (see plate XV, figs. 1 and 2). A large splayed opening at the east end of both the rear cellars, fully 6 feet wide, with moulded jambs, undoubtedly gave the necessary light and air, as far as it could be obtained. These vaulted cellars communicated at the eastern end, and from the northern section fourteen steps wound up to the back store of the Merchant's premises, but on the

level of the sixth step a small stone chamber had been formed; this was entered through a roughly moulded archway, which showed the original rabbet for door and the iron hanger. It was really only a small apartment, 6 feet long by 4 feet wide, with two stone ledges at the end. In all probability this had been used as a private closet for valuables; and it certainly suggested the burgher's treasury (see plate XIV, fig. 2).

In demolition work of this character one is always expectant as to "finds" and in this case some interesting discoveries were made, for imbedded in the masonry of the centre wall of the back cellar of No. 6, a silver penny of Henry III. was found. It was coated in mortar and was hardly recognisable, but Mr. G. C. Brooke of the Coin Department of the British Museum kindly undertook to clean it though he feared it might break in the process. He was most successful, reporting: "A very thin coin with deep corrosion so less easy an object for cleaning."

The legend reads:—

*Obv.* HENRICUS REX III.

*Rev.* RICARD ON LVND.

This coin is of the "long cross" type of the second issue, and was struck between 1247 and 1272. It represents a crowned bust of the king, facing.<sup>1</sup> There were only two types of silver pennies in this reign, and there were fewer mints than in previous ones.

Then by a singular coincidence, on the same day (February 12th) another silver coin turned up; which was found in the mortar work of the arch springing from the north wall of the cellar of No. 5. This also was cleaned at the British Museum, and found to be very corroded; it had also been badly clipped. It turned out to be a silver Groat of Edward III., of the London Mint, and was struck between 1360 and 1369.<sup>2</sup> The legend on the obverse is illegible, but that on the reverse reads:

CIVITAS LONDON.

<sup>1</sup> & <sup>2</sup> These are in the writer's collection.



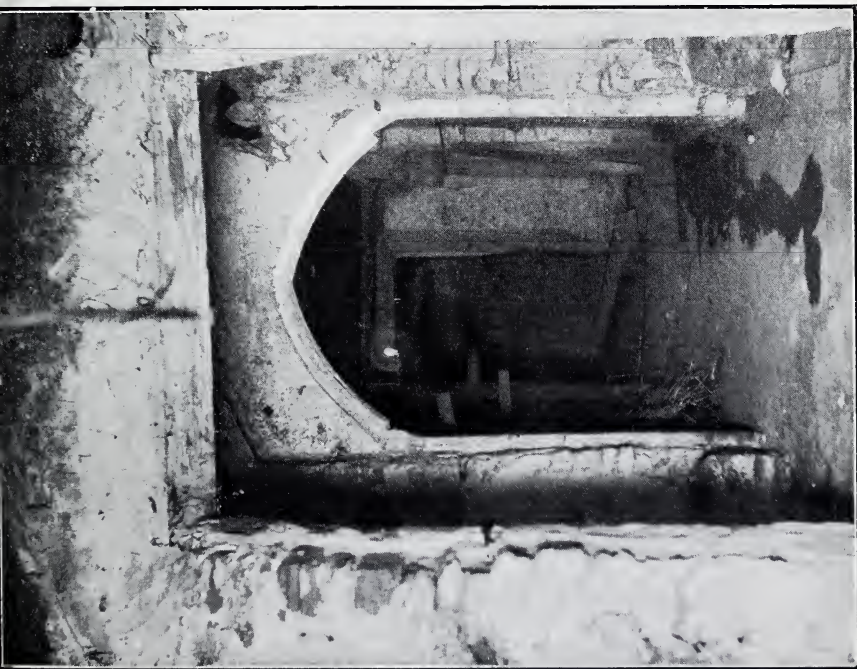


Fig. 1.

ARCHED PASSAGES OF CELLARS, No. 6, HIGH STREET, BRISTOL.  
(Demolished 1914.)

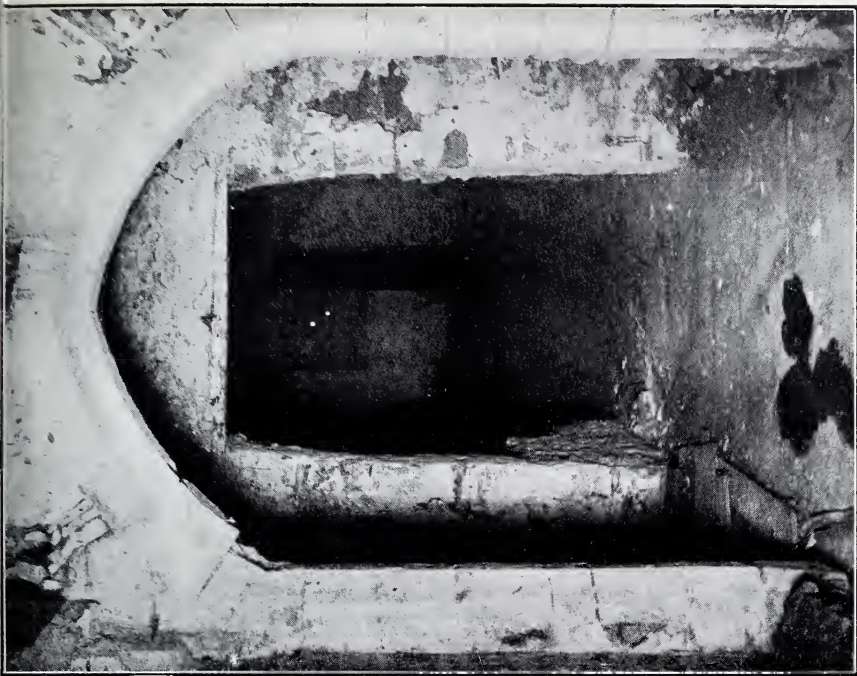


Fig. 2.



We are familiar with the proceedings of laying foundation stones, and the deposit of new coinage in a cavity of a certain stone, but it must be of very rare occurrence that a coin is found in ancient masonry in this way.

The only instance akin to it that I can remember was the discovery of a fragment of the handle of a pottery water jug in the Norman wall at the Pithay, found during demolition<sup>1</sup>; a valuable indication of the scarce pottery of that period.

Though we cannot of course definitely accept the date of the coins as the actual age of the earliest building on this site, we have strong confirmation of the approximate age in the samples of mortar taken from the very walls, at the time of the discoveries.

Then various other coinage that turned up included:—

Charles I. half-crown. Mint mark: a sun; struck in 1645.

*Obv.* King on horseback.

*Rev.* A garnished Shield of Arms.

Charles I. shilling, struck at the "Tower" Mint, 1636-8.

James I. Harrington token. Mint mark: a rose, 1603-25.

Bristol farthing, 1651.

Gloucester farthing, 1657.

Charles II. farthing, 1672, and many worn coins, as usual.

Several miscellaneous objects of interest were also found, as follows:—

An iron shot, 1½ in. diameter, weight 9½ oz. Probably used c. 1450.

A beautifully made chain of fine split cane, about 6 in. long, with ivory bar, attached by a small bronze fly ornament, and short appendage with a portion of an ivory compass.

<sup>1</sup> This is in the writer's collection.

A few tobacco pipes, including the marks L.E. and E.L. ; and some very early small glass bottles.

A number of black glazed tiles were turned up in the deposit which lay above the red marl at a varying depth of 5 to 7 feet below the level of the footway, at the rear of No. 8—which extends back to the “ Adam and Eve ” passage—leading from Wine Street to Mary-le-port Street. And what was of still greater interest was the discovery of a semi-base of a transitional Norman column, in good state of preservation. It is clear that these objects were brought to this spot, but whence came they? It is suggested that their original home was the church of St. Mary-le-Port.

Further down the street, on the same side, are some business premises, known as No. 21, High Street, which belong to the Bristol Guardians of the Poor. About the same time, in 1914, our member, Mr. J. J. Simpson, had occasion to inspect this property and kindly invited me to accompany him to view the interesting interior. Behind the modern shop we found a low ceiled room of irregular shape, about 27ft. 6 in. by 16 feet 6 inches, a relic of Jacobean days, if not earlier, with panelled walls, containing a typical mantel-piece, of which you see a view on the screen. The initials of the owner are on the frieze—T.A.D.—but without date. This room led into a lofty apartment, 25 feet by 16 feet with a carved wood mantel-piece of a century later ; and at the extreme rear a small store room with a trace of seventeenth century moulded plaster work.

The property was bequeathed to the Guardians, Mr. Simpson informs me, under the will of John Knight, described as of St. Andrew, Holborn, Esquire, which was apparently dated the 19th April, 1706 ; and subject to the reversionary interest of persons named in the said will this property described as “ The George,”<sup>1</sup> in the

<sup>1</sup> Not a licensed house.



occupation of Mr. William Bush, Linen Draper, was to pass to the Guardians for ever. The early directories tell us that Messrs. Barry & Son, Booksellers, occupied this shop at the beginning of last century, and as they also conducted a Library and Reading Room we can imagine for what purpose the large room, with its Georgian mantel-piece, was used.

#### MEDIAEVAL TILES.

A group of Tile subjects must now claim our attention, for these most interesting relics of mediaeval times constitute a rare possession even in our historic city. The discovery of a single specimen in excavating gave great pleasure to our old friend and member, Mr. Robert Hall Warren, who, amongst other studies, did more for this subject, here, than any one else. He knew every Bristol tile above ground, and his delight would have been unbounded at the discoveries I am recording to-night.

In 1913 some excavation was necessary beneath the Rates Office in BROAD STREET, just behind the Council House, when the workmen turned up a number of tiles, which most probably came from the destroyed church of St. Ewen. This edifice once stood, as most members are aware, at the corner of Corn Street and Broad Street, the site of the present Council House. To quote from a pamphlet of the period :—

“ It was in the year 1788, on the petition of the Body Corporate, an Act was obtained for the removal of St. Ewen’s Church, the Council House and some adjoining houses, and applying so much of the respective sites thereof, as was necessary, to the widening of Broad Street, and upon the residue a new Council House, with proper buildings and offices, was to be erected. In the year 1789 Christ Church, then completed, was opened for divine service ; St. Ewen’s Church was taken possession



of, desecrated, and the materials sold by the Corporation."

What the "desecration" of the church exactly meant, one can hardly tell, but Mr. Latimer in his *Annals* refers to the woodwork, bell, &c., being sold<sup>1</sup>; though the term probably meant a great deal more than that. Now the Churchwarden's Accounts for 1461 contain an "Item for wasshyng of ye churche pavon ageynst King Edward ye IV. is comyng iiiii. ob."<sup>2</sup> So I imagine we can assume the church possessed a floor laid by such tiles; but these were thought little of in those days, and although about a dozen were recently rescued from the debris the rest of the floor was probably used in the masonry of the new buildings. Eight of those found belonged to a set of sixteen, which formed an heraldic design, bearing the arms of the Beauchamp family, Earls of Warwick. They have really no connection with this city, and were probably stock tiles from one of the local kilns. Several other tiles of well-known designs were also found at the same time.

In October of the same year considerable digging was necessary at the back of the Gas Company's Offices in PIPE LANE, when a skull and other human remains were discovered. These were doubtless further remains from the burial ground of the Carmelites, just below Colston Hall, which was built upon the site of the "Great House," and in earlier times of the domestic building of that order: whence a number of mediaeval English Crania were unearthed in 1904, upon which Dr. Beddoe contributed a paper at one of our evening meetings.<sup>3</sup> Several tiles were also found at that time.

On the present occasion (1913) the skull unfortunately collapsed before any examination could be made; but by a fortunate coincidence during the work of excavating,

<sup>1</sup> *Annals*, XVIIIth century, p. 496.

<sup>2</sup> Taylor's *Book about Bristol*, 1872, p. 376.

<sup>3</sup> See *Trans. B. & G. Arch. Society*, vol. xxix., p. 136.







early in 1914, a few Mediaeval Tiles of extraordinary interest were unearthed. It is to be regretted that they were got out during the absence of the Architect and of the Clerk of Works, as their exact position was not noted, but from information obtained from the workmen who discovered the tiles, and who brought them away, it appears they had been built against a wall, which probably saved them, and which had to be demolished quickly in the course of clearing the site, without anyone interested being called in to examine the discovery.

It is possible that in the work of rapid demolition other of these mediaeval relics may have been destroyed, though enquiries immediately afterwards brought a negative reply.

#### TILES FROM CARMELITE CHURCH.

The four principal tiles saved are equestrian in design, oblong in shape, and in a remarkably good state of preservation, though they naturally show signs of wear (see plate

XVI). They are of red ware with an inlaid design under a yellow lead glaze, and measure  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches long by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide. They all represent knights on horseback, two of them are depicted with lance levelled for attack, one wearing a tilting helmet—though the other appears to have lost his—and each within a border of roundels; the other two<sup>1</sup> are shown with sword over head, each



<sup>1</sup> One of these is the property of Mr. Hiatt Baker, the others are in the writer's collection.

wearing a helmet, also ready for the fray, but within a plain border; the horses on all four tiles being shown at a gallop. They probably date from the end of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century, and must have formed part of a series of such subjects, for a number of other fragments were found—all differing. In addition, fragments of many other tiles were found, forming altogether a most interesting collection.

The third case of which I must speak records a loss and not a find. It is the instance to which I referred in my Presidential address in July last.<sup>1</sup> I now wish to say, briefly, that the ancient CANYNGE PAVEMENT, which has gone away from Bristol was due to no inaction on our part, as no member of this Society was aware it was purchasable.

In the "Canynges Guide" of 1878, when the premises were owned and occupied by Messrs. Jefferies & Sons (publishers of the guide) we were told that "immediately behind the Hall is a lovely ceiled room 'Canynges' Parlour," the original floor of encaustic tiles is carefully preserved under a wooden floor"; and a trade pamphlet issued by the present owners and occupiers of Canynges House, about twenty years later, referred to the "tiled floor of unique design, in good preservation." However strongly we may feel upon the subject we can, of course, offer no opinion as to the right to sell, but it is difficult to understand how anyone with the instinct of an antiquary, could take part in the removal of this historic relic from its original site. It is naturally our bounden duty as members of this Society to detect and stop such actions.

That very plain building known as "Bridge Street Chapel" was demolished at the end of 1913. It possessed no architectural features of interest, and there

<sup>1</sup> See *Trans.*, vol. xli., pp. 134-135.



are no finds from the excavation to record. It was closed as a place of worship in 1868, when it was let for business purposes. No complete view of the south side of ST. MARY-LE-PORT CHURCH could be obtained until this chapel was demolished. It was then that the view on the screen was secured, from the scaffolding ; this shows the five perpendicular windows to great advantage. It may not be known to all members that the windows on the north side of the church were all blocked up by the erection of the houses which can be seen from Mary-le-Port Street. They were built during the seventeenth century, with their overhanging frontages and gabled roofs, by men of wealth, and they still remain with their coats of yellow-wash, some bearing the Arms of the Brewers' Company of London, which of course indicates that the owners were brewers. Our member Mr. Loxton had quite lately sketched the curious brick chimneys of these houses, which are not noticeable to the ordinary passer by.

On the north side of Thomas Street, just beyond St. Thomas's Church, an old Tavern known as the "COURT SAMPSON" was pulled down in the early part of 1914. The tenement comprised three floors with attic over, beneath a single gable, with a slightly over-hanging frontage. A poor fabric indeed, but in the front room over the bar was a typical moulded wood chimney-piece bearing the initials, with date over, I.G. 1669. The property belongs to the Bristol Municipal Charities, and would have been saved had it not been beyond repair.

Though this house is gone there are other equally interesting places left for us to explore in the same thoroughfare, and one or two possessing a legend that Hogarth left a painting on the walls by way of paying off a debt.

The reference to the demolition of even this debased

timber tenement reminds us that the picturesque character of our streets is clearly, if may be slowly, changing. This same evolution is so intense in London that the London County Council systematically photographs all changes in the architecture of the streets. A short while since a series of such records was on view at the Guildhall under the title of "Disappearing London." Although no systematic work of this nature appears to have been carried out in Bristol, an attempt has been made for many years past to do what has been possible by ourselves. It is also well to record that an effort was made nearly 80 years ago to show by a series of illustrations the architecture and street-views of the principal thoroughfares in Bristol. The sheets issued—now exceedingly scarce—were the work of E. A. Sargeant and engraved by J. P. Cox.

It was rather expected that some relics might turn up when the shop known as "SOUTHEY HOUSE," in Wine Street—the birth-place of Robert Southey, the Poet—was demolished in 1914 for the site of business premises for Messrs. Boots, Ltd. This is just another instance of an important change in street frontages. There is little to record; but some old cellarage walls eight feet in thickness were visible at a depth of eleven feet below the street level, and at the rear of the building a moulded plinth and some fragments of tracery turned up. I am exhibiting a sample of the mortar which indicates an early period—probably thirteenth or fourteenth century. Some coinage as usual was found, as the folk of this city were as careless with their change then as now-a-days; it comprised: George I. 1723 and George III. 1771 and 1806 halfpennies, Irish halfpenny of 1805 and George III. shilling 1816; but very little mediaeval pottery was found.

To perpetuate the residence of the Southneys a small

carved bust of the Poet has been affixed at the summit of the frontage.

The reparation of the Tower of St. Stephen's Church, at this period, and completed during the six years Presidency—just ended, whilst Mr. Harry Vassall, one of our members, was Master of the Guild—is worthy of note. One of the views on the screen shows the very decayed state of the famous tower before the work was begun.

Owing to the subsidence of one of the Norman columns, on the north side of the Nave of ALL SAINTS CHURCH, some under-pinning had to be carried out in 1916. In excavating for this a small mediaeval tile was found, which is interesting, as all vestiges of an early pavement have long since disappeared; but as other tiles were discovered in 1843,<sup>1</sup> when some alterations were then being carried out, it would appear that the floor of this church was so paved. A fragment of a mediaeval mortar and a small chipping from one of the columns were found with the tile.<sup>2</sup>

One of the best improvements in recent times, on the north side of the city, was the demolition of what has been termed the "Island," really the dilapidated block of property between Rupert Street and St. John's Bridge; it was partly destroyed in 1914, and finally removed the year following. The last section of the open Frome at this spot was arched over about 1867, and then Rupert Street came into being, yet the name of the Bridge still remains, for historic reasons no doubt.

The block comprised a group of poor shops, principally of the eighteenth century, but formerly constituted the homes of business men. There was nothing of interest

<sup>1</sup> *Art Journal*, November, 1843.

<sup>2</sup> Exhibited by the vicar, Canon C. H. Dickinson.

brought to light during the demolition, except a few coins and tokens :—

A Merchant's leaden tally—bearing the initials T.S., the S being reversed. Most probably of early seventeenth century.

Copper token—Thames and Severn Canal 1795.

Medal of Frederick II. (known as “ the Great ”) of Prussia (1740-1786).

Coin of John V. of Portugal 1713, value 10 Reis, and a few copper coins of William III. and George III.

Then close by, in Christmas Street, stands the glorious old doorway of ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL. Many attempts have been made in past times to remove it for so-called business improvements; but this ancient relic is most carefully guarded by the Charity Trustees of the city, and there can be no question as to its safety.

I want to record a curious coincidence in connection with this property. When it was leased to the noted bottling firm, Messrs. Jameson & Co., of Dublin, they were naturally not content with an ancient title, for they could hardly despatch their goods from a “ hospital ”; but it was unfortunate that they named it the “ Brewers Hall.” About that time a fresh supply of picture post-cards of St. Bartholomew's Hospital was required at a noted stationery shop in College Green, and the new name of this historic relic was unfortunately sent up to Messrs. Raphael Tuck & Sons. The wants of Bristol were soon supplied with the startling announcement, and it was quite by chance that I noted the blunder in a Clifton shop. I immediately communicated with the publishing firm, who accepted my explanation, and promised to change the title on any further cards they might issue; but having printed and circulated several thousand they regretted they could not immediately correct the error. It seems necessary to place this fact



on record, so that members may take their part in correcting the blunder.

The mistake of the Bristol tradesman is still perpetuated, for though the large "name-board" over the archway was removed in 1915, the picture cards are still on sale in the city, and the misnomer continues. Unfortunately it was contagious at the time, for another firm, with its head-quarters at Salisbury, having an address in Bristol, brought out a "pen and ink" reproduction bearing the same degenerate name.

It is well to record that the ancient passage-way on the west side of ST. AUGUSTINE'S GATEWAY, has been repaired, and was opened up for public use at the end of 1915, through the generosity of private subscription—the city authorities repaving the two passages.

A pleasing instance in the change of nomenclature has occurred in St. Augustine's, for the old name of College Square has been restored to the spot known for so long now as Lower College Green.

The new road, since named "UNIVERSITY WALK" between The Fort and the new Baptist College was cut through in 1915. The land all round this space was occupied during the periods of the sieges of Bristol, but no relics of any kind have been reported as having been discovered, as was hoped.

During the Autumn of 1915 all that remained of the ancient buildings of the Franciscans or GREY FRIARS at the north side of Lewin's Mead, was demolished by order of the Corporation under the provision of the Town Planning Act. The history of that order in Bristol is well recorded by G. E. Weare in his *Collectanea* relating to the *Bristol Friars Minors*, the result of many years' investigation. He pointed out at the time the inaccuracy of marking two pathways leading out of Lewin's



Mead—"White Friars" and "Black Friars" respectively—yet these districts still retain these names. Some few architectural remains from this site were removed to the Museum, but unfortunately the stone tracery of the window is in very bad state.

The Society made a special visit in 1911 to the CHURCH OF SS. PHILIP AND JACOB on Tower Hill, particularly to view the very interesting thirteenth century chamber under the tower, which had remained in a very dilapidated state for a long period, and to draw the attention of members to the matter. This subject was mentioned in my *Notes* for 1911<sup>1</sup> and owing to the efforts of the Rev. M. G. Thorold and the Vestry, the work of reparation was carried out during 1915, under the advice of our member Mr. Dending, who said of this fine example:—

"It is beyond controversy that the remains of 13th century masonry are valuable records of a period which, apart from the early English work to be found at the Cathedral, is rarely to be seen in the neighbouring City churches."

This church stands rather off the beaten track, but I hope members will make an early visit and realise the important work that has been carried out.

A note from our recently deceased member, Mr. Gough, in September, 1916, ran thus:—

"It may interest you to know, in excavating for a new heating apparatus chamber at St. THOMAS'S CHURCH, we have discovered the base of a wall-shaft and the original floor-level of the fifteenth century church which was five feet below the present floor level . . . . I have taken a drawing of the base which however will not be again concealed from view."

<sup>1</sup> See *Trans.*, vol. xxxv., p. 107.

Such contributions make history, and are much welcomed.

The historic building in King Street, erected in 1738, and used as the City Library up to 1905, fell into disuse after the books were removed to the new Library in College Green. Although city property it was not then "wanted," and after a period of "void," and being used as a sack warehouse for a time, it was finally, in 1918, selected as the new local headquarters of the "Ministry of Pensions"! A proper scheme of reparation and renovation has fortunately saved the structure, though the "historic atmosphere" of its early occupation is hardly likely to permeate the present workers.

A simple reference has just been made to the "Great House," which passed out of the Young family soon after the death of Sir John Young. Those who interest themselves in Bristol history will remember that this place formed the lodgings of Queen Anne, consort of James I., in June, 1613, when she journeyed here from Bath. A very racy account of the visit is given by Mr. Latimer in his *Annals*;<sup>1</sup> but one Robert Naile, "a prentice in Bristoll," wrote a rhyming account of the queen's visit. These curious lines were contained in a register known as Adams's Chronicle of Bristol, written in the reign of Charles I., which was privately printed by the late Mr. Francis F. Fox, F.S.A., in 1910, and of which only 100 copies were issued.

It is interesting, I think, to record the fact that a copy of Naile's verses from the "Huth" Library was sold by auction in London in July, 1917, and this very small book realised the sum of £63. The note in the auction catalogue stated: "This is a volume of the greatest rarity. A copy is in the Bodleian. This appears to be the only other copy known." I have, however, been fortunate

<sup>1</sup> *Annals, XVIIth century*, pp. 48-50.

in tracing one other at the British Museum—thanks to the courtesy of Mr. Sladen, Superintendent of the Reading Room—and through him I have had the original title-page reproduced (see plate XVII).

This book is a small quarto measuring  $6\frac{7}{8}$  by 5 and comprises fourteen leaves only. It is dedicated

“To the Right Worshipfull, Abell Kitchin, Mayor :  
and the Worshipfull Christopher Cary, and John  
Barker, Sheriffes of the City of Bristoll.”

A reprint of this poetical account will also be found in Tyson's *Bristol Memorialist*, and members can readily turn it up and get much entertainment from its perusal especially of lines such as these <sup>1</sup>: —

Shall I let slip in silence then, what these mine eyes have seen,  
Bristoll's renown'd praise set forth, in welcoming our Queene.  
The grave and ancient council first, in gowns of scarlet dye,  
Attended on each by a page did ride triumphantly ;  
With footcloths were their horses deck'd ; no cost they thought  
too much

For to express their willing hearts, their love to her was such.”

Or again :

The grave recorder having then concluded this his speech,  
The mayor he his present gave, and did her Grace beseech  
For to accept in good part, as pledge of their goodwill,  
Which to her sovereign Majestie they would continue still.  
A rich embrodered purse it was, most sumptuous to behold  
In outward show : the inside was cramm'd full of massy gold.”

Whether it was due to the extraordinary rhyme of the “prentice” one cannot say, but it is interesting to find that the name of the “Great House” appears to have been forthwith known as “Queen Anne's House” and for sixty years onwards, for Millerd marks the site in this way upon his “trial” plan c. 1670.

A complaint was made to me at the end of 1917 that injury was being done to the stone “sedilia” on CHRISTMAS STEPS, whereas the Charity Trustees were simply repairing

<sup>1</sup> Adams's *Chronicle of Bristol*, 1910, pp. 188 and 190.

A  
**RELATION**  
**OF THE ROYALL**  
**MAGNIFICENT, AND**  
 sumptuous Entertainment, giuen to the  
 High, and Mighty Princeſſe, *Queene ANNE,*  
*at the renowned Citie of Brittol, by the Mayor,*  
 Sheriffes, and Aldermen thereof; in the  
 Moneth of *June* laſt paſt. 1613.

*TOGETHER WITH,*  
 The Oration, Gifts, Triumphes, Water-  
 Combats, and other Showes there made.



*R. White (R.)*

*Inf. Relacon*

*T*

**LONDON:**  
 Printed for *John Budge*, and are to be ſolde at the great South-  
 doore of *Panles*, and at *Brittaines-Barſſe*. 1613.





the seats which had been worn down by children constantly playing upon them. The position of the "sedilia" was changed more than once during the nineteenth century, and no one need be troubled about this almost modern work.

#### THE RED LODGE.

The outstanding event of 1918 was the actual acquirement of the Elizabethan House, known as "The Red Lodge," for the citizens of Bristol, for all time. Its prominent position at the top corner of Lodge Street, just above the Colston Hall, bearing interesting tablets as to occupation—past and present—had failed to attract the interest of very many folk, especially as important "reformatory" work had been carried on there for so long a period. But when that work came to an end about a year ago, the delightful "Garden House" of Sir John Young, the owner of the "Great House" came to its own once more. As all members are probably now aware, its glorious interior will be preserved under the very best conditions.

An additional fact relating to The Red Lodge not generally known is that previous to Dr. Prichard purchasing the property it was occupied by the Rev. W. Jillard Hort, who conducted a "Ladies Boarding School" there, from about 1808 until 1815. Now I happen to have in my Bristol collection two small volumes written by this scholarly man for the use of "females" and "young persons" (to quote his own expressions) both of which were issued from and dated at "The Red Lodge," Bristol. One is "The Picture of Nature" printed by Brown at the Bristol Mirror office, and sold by Barry & Son, of 21 High Street, in 1814, of which there is no copy in the city collection: the other is "The Pantheon" with illustrations, 2nd edition 1809: of which a copy of the 6th edition, published in 1820, is in the Bristol Library.

As The Red Lodge is to be the future home of the Bristol Savages, I feel I should like to present these small volumes as a first contribution to the library that will be formed there ; and as Mr. Roslyn, the Hon. Secretary of that Society is present with us to-night I will ask him to receive them and report to his committee, trusting they may be accepted.

In conclusion I have great pleasure in exhibiting two slides of relics from Whitson Court, St. James's. One shows an eighteenth century lead rain-water-head bearing the initials of the Pope family—M.S.P. ; and the other represents two carved wood figures with original colouring, which I have brought for your inspection. These are the gift of Mr. J. N. C. Pope (whose family lived there in the eighteenth century) to the Museum, for the Architectural Court, which I much regret is not receiving the attention it deserves.

My notes thus end, and I am sure you will not require any apology from me for the unevenness of their record, for have we not all been creatures of circumstances during this long and critical period ?

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Additional note as to *Wyllem Young* (see p. 129).

I have to thank the Beadle of the Grocers' Company (Mr. F. A. Little) for tracing the following entries in the records of the Company :—

*Willm Yong* Apprentice of Arthur Levenshere presented entered and sworn the 18th Septr. 1535.

Admitted to Freedom 30th June 1545.

Served as Second Warden 1572.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES ON GLOUCESTERSHIRE  
BELLS.

By H. B. WALTERS, M.A., F.S.A.

THE following notes are supplementary to my previous papers in Vols. XVIII. and XX. of these *Transactions*, and represent such additional information as I have been able to collect during the past twenty years, bringing Ellacombe's work up to date. They are partly the result of individual researches among the bells, in which I have to acknowledge the co-operation of my friend the Rev. J. T. Evans, of Stow-on-the-Wold, and partly derived from printed and MS. sources. It will be noticed that I have been able to unearth some half-dozen mediaeval bells, all of considerable interest, which are not mentioned in Ellacombe's book.

The notes are arranged in alphabetical order, under the parishes.

ALDSWORTH.

The initials I.S. on the treble also occur on another bell by R. Hendley, at Aston Ingham, Herefordshire. They may be those of his assistant.

The old sanctus bell, now recast, was inscribed :

**ETERNIS ANNIS RESONET CAMPANA  
IOHANNIS (Crown).**

and was probably also by R. Hendley.

AMPNEY, DOWN.

On the 5th bell the letters F.E.G.F. (as reported by Ellacombe) should probably be read as FECIT.

## ASTON SOMERVILLE.

The bell is by William Bagley of Chacomb.

## BARRINGTON, GREAT.

The inscription on the 3rd bell appears to be :

A RVDHALL CAST VS 1733.

On the 4th the words THIS PARISH (which make nonsense) should presumably be THE CHURCH.

## BARRINGTON PARVA.

The treble here is by Henry Neale, the predecessor of Edward Neale of Burford, whose bells are not uncommon in the eastern part of the county. Henry Neale also cast the 2nd at Farmington in 1637. This bell is inscribed in a queer jumble of different-sized letters, with a fleur-de-lys stop at intervals.

There is in existence an agreement dated 1640 between the churchwardens of Nibley, Gloucs. and Henry Neale of Somerford Keynes, co. Wilts., for making five bells for Nibley church (*Hist. MSS. Com.*, V., p. 358). Possibly, therefore, H. Neale's foundry was there, and not at Burford, where Edward certainly worked.

## BITTON.









The L.C. whose initials appear on the treble, with a bell between, and date 1694, is Leonard Cockey of Frome, Somerset, the predecessor of William and Edward Cockey, whose bells are common in Wilts. and E. Somerset. He also cast bells for Holt, Wilts., and Clevedon and Charterhouse Hinton, Somerset. His identity has been revealed by the tenor at Frampton, Dorset, which bears the inscription :

ROB BROWNE ESQR 1694 ALL 6 CAST BY  
L COCKEY.

Dr. Raven in his *Church Bells of Dorset*, p. 17, gives the initial as T, but an inspection of a rubbing has proved this to be an error.

## BISHOP'S CLEEVE.









The following is a corrected copy of the inscriptions :

1.  PETER COCKS GENT  THO' BEALL GENT  
CHVRCHWARDENS (Vine-pattern above ; *Gloucs.*  
fig. 7).
2. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD A  R 1758 (border  
*Gloucs.* fig. 6).
3. THO<sup>s</sup> BARNARD & JOHN TAYLER CH-WARDENS  
(*Gloucs.* fig. 4) THO<sup>s</sup>: PAINE JAMES COCKS A  R  
1740 [Below, vine pattern *Gloucs.* fig. 7 all  
round].
4.  WILLIAM TAYLOR CHURCHWARDEN. WILLIAM  
TAYLOR FOUNDER, 1854.
5. PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH 1700 (*Gloucs.* fig. 4)  
A  R  [Borders : *Gloucs.* figs. 4 and 7, two bits  
of each].
6. THE LIVEING I TO CHVRCH DO CALL & TO THE  
GRAVE DO SVMMON ALL : T'H :  
Ting-tang. ABRAHAM RVDHALL :  : ANNO  
DOM 1695.





1st and 6th probably of same date as 5th, but the 1st is inscribed in a plain thick type, characteristic of Rudhall's earliest bells, and may therefore be previous to the others. The 4th has a leaf-pattern on the cannons. The inscription on the 6th is in larger type.

## BLEDINGTON.

The following is a corrected copy of the inscriptions :

1. WE ARE THE BELLS  [71] OF BLEDINTON [border]  
 [71] 1639 (borders)   [71].
2.  AND CHARLES HE IS OVR KING (border and fleur  
de lys) 1639 (border).
3.  IAMES  [71] KEENE MADE MEE  1651 (words  
on separate tablets or logotypes).
4. GOD SAVE KING WILLIAM 1695 (words on separate  
tablets or logotypes).



5. [on the sound-bow:—] THO<sup>s</sup> STAYT & THOMAS  
COOPER CHURCHWARDENS JAMES WELLS ALD-  
BOURN FECIT J8JJ :    

Ting-tang. [rose] THOMAS AND  $\infty$  VS [rose] C [rose] W [rose]  
HVMFRE KEENE MADE ME [rose] 1630 [3 reversed].

[Above, border of interlacing fleurs de lys all round].

1st and 2nd by James Keene of Woodstock; 4th by Richard Keene. The fleur-de-lys is *Gloucs.* fig. 71. For Humphry Keene *cf.* Stanton, where he occurs with James in 1640. He also occurs at Sandford St. Martin and Islip, Oxfordshire, and in 1631 we find him at work at Staindrop, Durham (*Proc. Soc. Antiq. Newc.*, iv., p. 249). The 4th is the only instance in my recollection of an inscription referring to King William III. by name; but as James II. is equally ignored, no political inferences need be drawn.

#### BODDINGTON.

The cross on the 2nd bell is *Gloucs.* 60, not 62. This bell, like others bearing the "Royal Head" stamps, was cast at Worcester about 1410 (see *Archaeol. Journal*, lxiii., p. 187).

#### BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER.

There are now eight bells here, two trebles having been added in 1914, with the following inscription on each:

In cherished memory of Lucy  
the beloved and devoted wife of Edward Udal of this parish  
fell asleep Jan. 13th, 1909  
buried at Leckhampton.

Made by Mears & Stainbank,  
dedicated by Archdeacon Sinclair Ap: 22: 1914.

The old 3rd, which was by Abraham Rudhall, dated 1717, was recast in 1910, with the old inscription reproduced, by Mears and Stainbank of London. The 5th (now 7th) bearing date 1650, is by James Keene of Woodstock, whose bells have already been noted at

Bledington. He also occurs at Stanton, Woolstone, and elsewhere.

For Anthony Collett, whose name appears on the old treble (now 3rd), see R. H. Hutton, *By Thames and Cotswood*, p. 167.

#### BRIMPSFIELD.

On the treble the initials t g occur only once. The 2nd bell was recast by Taylor in 1904; the old bell was of an unknown type, with large flat letters and a floral stop.

#### BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.

The 2nd is by an unknown founder; *cf.* Westerleigh below.

#### BRISTOL, ST. MARY REDCLIFFE.

I have mentioned in a previous paper (vol. xxxiv., p. 116) that the 11th and former 12th bells were cast in 1622, but omitted to state that they bore the initials T.S., presumably those of the founder. There are bells with similar initials in Pembroke and Glamorgan, and one in the latter county, at St. Mary Church, has the founder's name in full, Thomas Stone.<sup>1</sup> His place of business was probably Cardiff or Swansea. I have not yet been able to verify the initials at St. Mary Redcliffe, but it would be interesting to know if these two bells came from the other side of the Bristol Channel.

#### BRISTOL, ST. WERBURGH.

For an illustration of the 3rd bell, see vol. xli., p. 52, fig. 3.

#### BROADWELL.

The following is a corrected copy of the inscriptions:

1. Blank, with peculiar mouldings round shoulder.

<sup>1</sup> As I am informed by Mr. Arthur Wright.

2. T. BOND BURFORD 1908.
  3. HENRY BOND & SONS FOUNDERS  
BURFORD  
OXFORDSHIRE  
1884.
  4. WILLIAM GROVES THOMAS ROSE CHURCH WARDEN  
H B MADE ME 1734 T. BOND FOUNDER BURFORD  
1908.
  5. JOHN HALE & IOSEPH ROSE CH-WARDENS 1761  
(ornament).
- Sanctus. EDWARD (bell) NEALE : MADE : MEE :  
1672:::**

The treble is by John Cor of Aldbourne, Wilts. A similar bell, bearing his name with date 1729, is at Culham, Oxon., and there are others at Ellisfield, Hants.

#### CHARLTON ABBOTS.

Bells with similar lettering have turned up at Pentyrch, Glamorganshire and Kilpeck, Herefordshire. I am indebted to Mr. Arthur Wright, who is investigating the bells of the former county, for rubbings and casts. All these seem to be from the Gloucester foundry, about 1350.

#### CHIPPING CAMPDEN.

The original ring, of which five remain, was cast by Richard Keene of Woodstock. The name of Capt. Thos. Keyte and the coat of arms also occur at Wolford, Warwickshire.

#### CHURCHDOWN.

See under WOOLSTON. A new treble has been lately added.

#### CLAPTON.

This bell, the inscription on which is not given by Ellacombe, was investigated with some difficulty in 1912

by the Rev. J. T. Evans, rector of Stow-on-the-Wold. The inscription is

**HENRY BAGLEY MADE MEE 1742** (scroll).

Henry Bagley was a descendant of the well-known bell-founding family of Chacombe, Northants. He was a roving spirit, and migrated from place to place, but the Clapton bell was probably cast at Witney, Oxon.

#### COALEY.

Ellacombe gives under this heading a ring of six bells which are really those of Cowley! Instead of giving the Coaley bells under the latter heading he omits the place altogether. I was informed by the vicar some years ago that Coaley has six bells cast by Thomas Mears of London about 1830.

#### COLN ROGERS.



The 2nd bell is by an unknown founder.

#### CORSE.

Ellacombe gives only three bells here, but there were originally four, the tenor being by I.B. of Gloucester,<sup>1</sup> dated 1580, as I learn from a rubbing in the British Museum (Ellacombe Coll<sup>n</sup> Add. 33202).

The old four bells were recast by Taylor of Loughborough in 1907, with the inscriptions reproduced, and two trebles were added to make a ring of six. The date on the old 3rd was 1650, not 1680, as given by Ellacombe.

The full inscription on the old tenor was as follows:—

**M** (bell) **IV**  (rosette) **RV** (rosette) (?) **S** (dog and rosette)  
**TROS** (rosette) **M** (dog) (?) **R** (dog) **T**  **L?** **O** (rosette) . . . .  
 (rosette) **1580** (rosette and dog).

A similar bell is at Neen Sollars, Shropshire; the dog,

<sup>1</sup> See for this founder vol. xxxiv., p. 114. There is another of his bells at Llanvetherine, Monmouth.

rosette, and other stamps are given on plate IV. of my *Church Bells of Shropshire*.

#### DORSINGTON.

This bell, which has an inscription in large plain letters

**GOD SAVE OVR KING 1640**

is possibly by an itinerant founder, Richard Oldfield, who was working in the Ludlow neighbourhood about 1630-1640, and cast several Worcestershire bells (Claines, Mamble, Dormstone), but I think it is more likely to be by James Keene, as Mr. Cocks (*Church Bells of Bucks.*, p. 164) mentions a bell of similar type at Chellington, Beds., which he assigns to that founder.

I am indebted to Mr. A. Binyon of Badsey, Worcs., for a rubbing.

#### EASTLEACH MARTIN.

For the two old bells here, of which Ellacombe gives no details, see my paper in vol. xx., p. 228. A visit to the tower since that paper was written proves that the bell with a black-letter inscription is actually there, although not described by Ellacombe. It is probably by John White of Reading, as there noted. The ting-tang here is by Edward Neale.

#### ELMSTONE HARDWICK.

See under STANTON.

#### FARMCOTE.

See under LECHLADE.

#### FORTHAMPTON.

Omitted by Ellacombe. The inscriptions on the bells are as follows :


##### I. DEUM - TIMETE - REGEM - HONORATE

✠ AD-DEI-GLORIAM-VICTORIA-ANNOS-L-REGINA-ME-  
DEDICARUNT-MDCCCLXXXVII.



✠ CAROLO-WALTERS-VICARIO-MATTHIA-GOLLEDGE-  
GULIELMO-STINTON-AEDILIBUS.

On rim :—MEARS & STAINBANK-LONDINI-FECERUNT

2. C & G MEARS FEC<sup>T</sup> 1845. (In John Rudhall's lettering).
3. CAST AT GLOUCESTER BY JOHN RUDHALL \*  
1824. \* \* \* \*
4. G. MEARS & CO. FOUNDERS LONDON.
5. IN<sup>O</sup> IRELAND & IOSEPH BURCHLOW CHURCH WARDENS  
T  R 1764 (border *Gloucs.* fig. 6).
6. I TO THE CHURCH THE LIVING CALL AND TO THE  
GRAVE DO SUMMON ALL 1764. (This bell has  
ornamented cannons.)

The second bell was cast at Gloucester.

#### FROCESTER.

The four bells of 1639 are by a founder, William Whitmore, who afterwards migrated to the Home Counties and worked in Herts. and Essex. For a fuller account of him see Deedes and Walters, *Church Bells of Essex*, p. 112. There are bells by a William Whitmore at Bredon, Worcs., dated 1624, but he uses different lettering. I understand that two of these bells were recast in 1892.

#### GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.

The founder of the 7th bell, dated 1626, is not Purdue, but Pennington of Exeter. See more on this bell in a paper by the Rev. Broome Witts in *Records of Gloucester Cathedral*.

#### GLOUCESTER, ST. MICHAEL.

There are now ten bells here, the two smallest having been added by Taylor in 1898. The old 1st and 2nd (now 5th and 6th) dated 1667, are by an unknown founder. On the 6th is the letter N as well as the date.

## GLOUCESTER, ST. MARY CRYPT.

A paper on this church which appeared in vol. xxvi. of the *Transactions*, p. 301, contained some interesting information on bell-founders which I had overlooked in compiling my previous papers in vols. xxxiv. and xli. In 1678 the tenor bell was recast, and articles of agreement were entered into with Richard Purdue and William Coney "Bellfounders of y<sup>e</sup> City of Bristol." In 1679 there was

Paid to William Coney for casting the Bells £29 11s. 0d

The name of William Coney here appears for the first time. It has not been found on any bell. The Purdues often "itinerated," and it is probable that Coney was left in charge of the foundry by Roger Purdue when absent on one of his journeys in search of work.

In 1679 we also have the entry :—

Paid Abraham Ridall for his work done in the church £6 17s. 0d.

This is the earliest mention of the famous bell-founder, whose earliest existing bells, at Norton and Oddington, are dated 1684. It will be noted that on these he spells his name "Riddall." In 1688 Abraham "Ridall" was allowed the sum of "Thirty pounds for casting y<sup>e</sup> bells."

## HAILES.

Mr. St. Clair Baddeley, in his *Cotswold Shrine*, p. 124, has given some description of the curious little bell, ignored by Ellacombe, which now stands on the sill of the W. window of the parish church. It has been replaced in the turret by a modern bell. I repeat here the inscription which is :

✠ CRAS AVNDE MARIA NOS DV. . . . VIRGO  
MARIA

The bell certainly belongs to the 14th century, and according to Mr. Baddeley is the original bell of the old parish church. It is quite small, the diameter being 25 in.

The inscription as it stands is untranslatable, and I cannot discover a satisfactory substitute for the first **MARIA**. It is, however, possible that it represents *maria* ('seas') and not the Virgin's name. The missing letters following **NOS DV . . .** may be **CAT** or **C PIA** (i.e. **DVCAT** or **DVC PIA**); the bell is damaged just at that place. There are therefore four possible English renderings of the inscription:—

Over the seas of the world)	} (May the Virgin Mary guide us Guide us, O pious Virgin Mary.
Over the . . . of the world)	

The lettering is quite unique, and there is no clue to the founder; the inscription is carelessly "set," several of the letters being placed on their sides.

#### HAWLING.

Ellacombe omits any description of these bells, although in 1912 the aged rector, Rev. J. Alcock, informed me that he had furnished him with a full account of them. They are somewhat difficult of access, and it is impossible to get satisfactory rubbings, but the following is the result of my investigations:—

1. ✠ **AHC S MARIA S PLENA S DOMINVS S  
TECVM.**
2. The same, with **GRACIA S** added after **MARIA**.
3. Border above; below: **◇ 1626 ◇**

The 1st and 2nd are interesting as a connecting link between the well-known series by John of Gloucester (see my paper in vol. xxxiv.), and the similar bells found in Shropshire. Although they must have been cast at Gloucester, they have the plain cross of the latter group, and the same substitution of **K** for **L** in **PLENA**. But whether this is sufficient evidence for attributing the Shropshire bells to the Gloucester foundry is not clear.

The 3rd bell is by an unknown founder; the lettering is of the flat type used by the Purdues and other contem-

porary founders, but the ornamental borders are of an unusual type.

#### HILL.

Bell by an unknown founder.

#### HINTON.

Ellacombe's description of the five bells is not quite accurate. The 2nd and 3rd bear the respective inscriptions :

MAGDALENE CAMPANA I<sup>†</sup><sub>H</sub>S  
 IOHANNIS CAMPANA I<sup>†</sup><sub>H</sub>S

The I<sup>†</sup><sub>H</sub>S is also repeated twice on the 4th and 5th. The chronogram represents the year 1705, not 1693, as stated in the text; Ellacombe has ignored the w of WARRENI which = vv, and he takes the IV in RENOVAVIT as = IV, and not VI (sc. v + I). The founder, William Clark, was an Evesham man, as was also Michael Bushell who occurs at Pebworth (see Tilley and Walters, *Church Bells of Warwickshire*, p. 75).

#### ICOMB.

The old bells have been replaced by four tubular substitutes. The treble and sanctus-bell, though both un-inscribed, are said to have been mediaeval.

#### KEMPLEY.

See under STANTON.

#### KEMPSFORD.

The 3rd and 4th bells, dated 1678, are by an unknown founder. The large thin letters resemble those on the ting-tang at Barton-on-Heath, Warwickshire, dated 1674, probably by the same man.

#### LEA.

Ellacombe appears to regard this as a Gloucestershire

parish, but it is in Herefordshire, although actually in Gloucester diocese. Two of the bells are mediaeval, one being cast at Gloucester in the 14th century, the other at Worcester, being of the "Royal Head" type. The third is by John Rudhall, 1834.

#### LECHLADE.

The two largest bells are by Ellis Knight of Reading, the 3rd being by Joseph Carter, an earlier founder of the same place. It is a curious coincidence that the only Reading bells in the county should be in the one parish which aligns with Berkshire, while the only (early) bell from a Gloucester foundry in Berks should be in the correspondingly situated parish of Buscot.

The 2nd bell is by James Wells of Aldbourne, son of Robert Wells, who succeeded the Cors (see under NORTH-LEACH). There is a bell by Robert Wells at Farmcote, with his name *inside*, a peculiarity which recurs on one or two other bells by these founders. Ordinarily they place their inscriptions round the outer rims of their bells.

#### LEIGH.

The old 3rd bell is by Richard Keene of Woodstock, the others by Gloucester founders (see my paper in vol. xxxiv.). Two of the old bells were recast by Mears and Stainbank in 1888, and a treble added by them in 1908.

#### LEMINGTON.

Richard Sanders of Bromsgrove, who cast the single bell here, also cast a ring for Welford. For a local founder he had a wide reputation, his bells being found in Lancashire, Cheshire, Northants, and Oxfordshire, as well as in his own county.

#### LONGBOROUGH.

The following is a corrected copy of the inscriptions :



1. H. BOND & SONS FOUNDERS BURFORD OXON 1898.
2. *The same.*
3. 1680.
4. *The same.*
5. As No. 1.
6. (As given by Ellacombe; fleur-de-lys border, *Gloucs.* fig. 5, after date.)

SANCTUS. Inscribed as No. 1.

3rd and 4th by R. Keene of Woodstock. The sanctus-bell hangs in the original cot over the E. end of the nave.

MARSTON SICCA.

The inscriptions are :

1. I. RUDHALL GLOCESTER FECIT 1795.
2. 1829 I. RUDHALL FECIT.

There are pits for three bells. I am indebted for this information to Mr. W. E. Falkner of Stratford-on-Avon.

MINCHINHAMPTON.

One of the bells was recast in 1568. In 1634 five new bells were cast by Roger Purdue at Bristol, and one of these was recast in 1693. See *Archaeologia*, xxxv., p. 429, where extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts are given.

MORETON-IN-MARSH.

The fire-bell in the Curfew Tower is by Messrs. Warner of London.

NAUNTON.

The tenor is by Richard Keene of Woodstock.

NEWENT.

The following is a corrected copy of the inscriptions :

1. IOHN HILL IOHN MATTHEWS CHURCHWARDENS THO<sup>S</sup>  
MEARS FECIT 1843.

2. SAMVEL : HILLMAN : ARTTER : PITT :  
CHVRCHWARDENS : SEPTEMBER : 19 :  
1674.

3. †  
‡  
STEFANVS ◆ SKINNER †  
‡  
ET ◆ RICH-  
ARDVS †  
‡  
HILL †  
‡  
GARDIANI †  
‡  
IVLY ◆  
13 ◆ 1638.

4. THOMAS : MASTERS : IOHN : CLARKE : CHVRCH :  
WARDENS : ANNO DOMINI : 1649.

RECAST A.D. 1909

W. H. CONNOR RECTOR

E. CONDER, JUN<sup>R</sup> L. J. SMITH. CHURCHWARDENS.

5. AYLWARD PARSONS & ARTHUR HOPE CHWARDENS  
1724 (border *Gloucs.* fig. 5)

RECAST 1899

BARWELL FOUNDER BIRMINGHAM

W. MARTIN - VICAR

T. DAY }  
E. POWELL } CHURCHWARDENS.

6. As in Ellacombe.

2, 3 and old 4th by John Palmer ; old 5th by Abraham Rudhall ; new 4th by Barwell.

The cross on the 3rd bell does not seem to occur elsewhere, but it bears a close resemblance to the cross used by a contemporary Hampshire founder whose initials were I.H. See fig. 65 in Ellacombe's *Somerset*, and Colchester's *Church Bells of Hampshire* (1920), p. 58. This Newent bell is, however, undoubtedly by Palmer.

Since my paper in vol. xxxiv. of these *Transactions*, I have been able to add greatly to my list of bells cast by Palmer, largely owing to the diligent researches of Mr. Arthur Wright. The list now extends to over 90 bells in all, of which there are 28 in Gloucestershire, 35 at least in Monmouthshire, 14 in Brecknock, and 12 in Hereford. Many of his bells cast for his own county doubtless fell victims to the Rudhalls' energies.

## NORTHLEACH.

The following is a corrected copy of the inscriptions on the six old bells :

1. ROB<sup>(3)</sup> COR<sup>(3)</sup>(<sup>11</sup>)(<sup>3</sup>)(<sup>2</sup>) J700<sup>(3)</sup>(<sup>11</sup>)(<sup>8</sup>)(<sup>1</sup>)(<sup>8</sup>)(<sup>1</sup>).
2. WILL COR J700<sup>(1)</sup>.
3. COM<sup>(4)</sup> WHEN<sup>(2)</sup> WEE<sup>(4)</sup> CALL<sup>(3)</sup> AND ? SERVE<sup>(2)</sup>  
GOD. ALL. W. C J700<sup>(1)</sup>.
4. GOD<sup>(5)</sup> BLES<sup>(5)</sup> KING<sup>(5)</sup> WILLIAM<sup>(5)</sup> J700<sup>(5)</sup> ROB.  
COR<sup>(1)</sup>.
5. ON EARTH BELLS DO RING<sup>(2)</sup> IN HEAVEN ANGELS  
SING<sup>(4)</sup> HALELUJAH<sup>(5)</sup>(<sup>6</sup>)(<sup>2</sup>).  
EDMUND<sup>(12)</sup> STONE<sup>(12)</sup> &<sup>(12)</sup> RICHARD<sup>(12)</sup> TOWNSEND<sup>(12)</sup> & RICHARD<sup>(12)</sup> BRUNSDON<sup>(12)</sup> C<sup>(12)</sup>W. J700.  
W. C.
6. SR RALFE DUTTON'S HONORABLE & WEE'LL FOR  
EVER TEL<sup>L</sup>  
THE CORRS OF ALBORNE CAST US TO MAKE YE  
PEAL GO WE<sup>LL</sup>
6. WILL<sup>(6)</sup> COR<sup>(6)</sup> J700<sup>(6)</sup>(<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub>)(<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub>)(<sup>6</sup>)(<sup>2</sup>)(<sup>5</sup>)(<sup>1</sup>)(<sup>11</sup>)(<sup>10</sup>)(<sup>9</sup>)

There are now eight bells, two trebles having been added by Mears and Stainbank in 1897. The initials of the words in the old treble and tenor are of an elaborate fancy type, larger than the rest.

Like other bells by R. and W. Cor (*e.g.* Malmesbury and Tisbury, Wilts. ; Sutton-under-Brailes, Warwick), these bells are richly ornamented with figures and patterns apparently from old brass ornaments. There are twelve varieties in all on these bells, indicated where they occur by numerals. These are as follows (the references being to the plates in Tilley and Walters' *Church Bells of Warwickshire*, where nearly all are illustrated) :

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <sup>1</sup> Royal Arms (pl. xxvi. 4).  | <sup>7</sup> Plant (xxvi. 2).          |
| <sup>2</sup> Wheel pattern (xxv. 2).    | <sup>8</sup> Head in foliage (xxv. 1). |
| <sup>3</sup> Face in foliage (xxiv. 3). | <sup>9</sup> Cherub (xxv. 3).          |
| <sup>4</sup> Medallion (xxv. 6).        | <sup>10</sup> Face (xxiv. 2).          |
| <sup>5</sup> Two nude figures (xxv. 5). | <sup>11</sup> Floral cross (xxiv. 2).  |
| <sup>6</sup> Plant (xxv. 4).            | <sup>12</sup> Small plant.             |

See also under BROADWELL.

## NOTGROVE.

The inscription on the 2nd bell is unintelligible, and unreproducible in type. There are four *paterae* or logotypes, each with four badly-formed characters in black-letter, divided by fleurs-de-lys, and at the end is a W. The initial cross *avellane* is found on bells of similar type in the counties of Beds, Bucks, Cambridge, Herts, Northants, and Oxford. They must be dated about 1600, and are probably the work of an itinerant founder.

## ODDINGTON.

The following is a corrected copy of the inscriptions :

1. ABRAHAM RIDDALL & I:L: OF GLOUCESTAR  
CAST VS ALL 1684 ☩ (border).
2. ROBERT PREVET & THO<sup>s</sup> BENFIELD CHURCHWARDENS  
A ☩ R 1738 (border).
3. AS I AM THVRD BELL IN THIS RING PRAY  
GOD PRESERVE OVR NOBELL KING ☩ 1684  
☩ ☩
4. IOHN IOHNSINS AND IAMES BEALE CHVRCH-  
WARDENS 1684 (border) ☩ ☩ ☩
5. WILLIAM□BAGLY□MADE□MEE□PETER□HERBERT  
□THOMAS□PHIPPS□CH□WAR□ (with a fleur-  
de-lys or floral stop throughout).

These were kindly obtained for me by Rev. J. T. Evans, Rector of Stow-on-the-Wold.

## PAUNTLEY.

Ellacombe's account of the bells is incomplete and inaccurate. There are pits for four bells, of which three remain, as follows :

1. No inscription ; may be mediaeval.
2. + ~~MARK~~ ~~RETA~~.
3. IOHN : PANNCEFOOT : GENT . : . C : W : GENS :  
I : P : 1676 : (coin).

The 2nd bell, the inscription on which he omits, probably because his correspondent found it unintelligible,

is one of the earliest in the county. It is inscribed in small neat Gothic letters, with a plain initial cross. I only know of two similar bells, at Butcombe, Somerset, and Wambrook, Dorset. They may have been cast by one of the early Bristol founders of whom we have record (see vol. xli., p. 50). The 3rd bell is by John Palmer of Gloucester; the 7 of the dates is reversed.

#### PEBWORTH.

See under HINTON.

#### PITCHCOMBE.

For an illustration of this bell see vol. xli., p. 52, fig. 1.

#### POULTON.

Omitted by Ellacombe. There are three bells here, hanging in an elevated open turret, and very difficult of access. One is by Rudhall according to the list of that founder's bells (dated 1751) in the Browne Willis MSS. in the Bodleian.

#### QUENINGTON.

The single bell here is inscribed :

PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH A  R 1757 (border).

#### RANDWICK.

The cross on 1st and 2nd is fig. 70 in *Gloucs.*, not 78. The first is inscribed SANCTI EGIDII. The lettering is not figs. 75-77 as stated by Ellacombe, who has taken them from a London-cast bell at Batheaston, Somerset. The only similar bells are at Burford, Oxon.; Trent, Somerset; and (formerly) Lugwardine, Herefordshire.

#### RISSINGTON, WICK.

The old bells were by Bagley. A new treble was added in 1888, cast by Bond of Burford.



## SAINTBURY.

The inscription on the 3rd bell is " Bagley of Chalcombe made mee 1678."

## SALPERTON.

Bells by Abraham Rudhall; inscriptions as given obviously incomplete.

## SANDHURST.

5th and 6th by John Greene of Worcester. *Cf.* Droitwich, St. Peter and Grimley in that county.

## SHERBORNE.

The founder's stamp on the 2nd and 3rd bells is inscribed E (bell) N, and on the 5th the name is given in full EDWARD, 1653, not JO., as Ellacombe gives it.

The 4th bell has a plain Maltese initial cross; the stamp after GRACIA is too much worn to make out. It belongs to a scattered group of bells in Bucks, Northants, Oxon, and elsewhere, which have some connexion with the " Royal Head " group, but their foundry is uncertain. See Tilley and Walters' *Church Bells of Warwickshire*, p. 8. The old 2nd at UPPER SLAUGHTER was one of this group.

## SHIPTON OLIFFE.

The two old bells now stand on the sill of the W. window of the church. The smaller bell has no inscription, but on the waist are two impressions of coins of Charles I. each repeated four times. The larger bell has an inscription in black-letter smalls, *reversed*, and exceedingly difficult to read. It appears to be

§ *Demonex* § *tetri* § *pellantur* § *merito* § *petri*,

but the first word is uncertain, though it makes excellent sense. This bell may be a late example from the Bristol foundry, but I am rather doubtful as to this.

In the turret there are now two bells cast by Mears and Stainbank of London, about 1907.

## SHIPTON SOLLARS.

The solitary bell hanging in the open turret of this church is quite a curiosity! Inspecting it through glasses from below I was deluded into thinking it to be mediaeval, but a closer investigation produced the following result (the lettering being black-letter smalls):

mmm mmmm mmm 1310

No local explanations were forthcoming, beyond the fact that the bell was put up not many years ago. I can only suppose it to have been a trap for the archaeologist; but the Arabic numerals give it away.

## SLAUGHTER, UPPER.

There are now five bells, the inscriptions being as follows:—

1. JOHN TAYLOR AND C<sup>o</sup> \* LOUGHBOROUGH 1897

Below, ornamental border, and VICTORIA  
1897

2—4. As in Ellacombe.

5. JOHN TAYLOR & C<sup>o</sup> \* FOUNDERS \* LOUGHBOROUGH  
\* 1897

Below, border, and A.M.D.G. ET. I.N. M.E.M.

LX ANNI REGNI

VICTORIAE

1897.

Inscriptions on the two new bells in Gothic letters.

The old 2nd (now 3rd) is the successor of a mediaeval bell, resembling that at Sherborne (q. v.). The old 3rd (now 4th) is certainly a mediaeval bell, from the Bristol foundry, though Ellacombe assumed it to be an imitation by one of the Cors of Aldbourne. I cannot, however, explain the I COR at the end of the inscription. The very effective letters are found at E. Harptree, Somerset, and elsewhere, and as initials at Swindon, etc.

## STANDISH.

The 2nd and 3rd are by Bryan Eldridge of Chertsey, who was founding at Coventry in that year (1656); several of his bells of that date are found in Warwickshire.

## STANTON.

The following is a corrected copy of the inscriptions :

1. + FILIVS □ EGO □ GENEROSORV □ NAT □ EVI □  
QVO □ C □ IT □ REDNT □ ABINDE □ 1660

Below, arabesque borders and the founder's mark, a heart-shaped shield with a bell and I M for John Martin of Worcester.

2. ♣ HVMPRY KEENE AND IAMES KEENE MADE THIS RING (border) 1640
3. 1640 with two varieties of borders and fleurs-de-lys at intervals.
4. w s (border) H s (two varieties of borders alternating) ♣ 1640 (border)
5. Similar to 3rd.
6. + HENRICVS (border) IZOD (border) GVLIELMVS (border) SPOONER (border) PROCVRATORES (border) 1659 (border)  
Below, similar border and founder's mark as on 1st.

The 1st and 6th are both by John Martin of Worcester, whose work is rarely found in this county. The only other examples known to me are at Elmstone Hardwick and Kempsey.

2nd. For Humphrey Keene *cf.* BLEDINGTON.

## STANWAY.

The following is a corrected copy of the inscriptions :

1. ♣ TO THE PRAYES OF GOD WEE ♣ SINGE ♣  
1625 (border)
2. H BOND & SONS FOUNDERS BURFORD OXON 1894  
AND TRIUMPH FOR OUR KING  
ALEXANDER TRACY NOVEMBER 1625

3. G. COOK & T. COURT CHURCH WARDENS IOHN  
RUDHALL FECIT 1826.
4. + SOLI DEO GLORIA PAX HOMINIBVS ✠  
SIPPRAM ✠ GYE ✠ FRANCIS ✠ WOLLAMS  
✠ CHVRCH ✠ WARDNES 1638 (founder's  
mark with H F in monogram).  
Below, arabesques as Stanton 1st, and trade-mark of  
Robert Atton of Buckingham.

**Sanctus. R A 1694**

The 1st and the old 2nd are the work of James Keene of Woodstock. The 4th is a bell of some interest, though I cannot identify the founder H.F. But it is of special importance as affording a connecting link with John Martin of Worcester, who used the trade mark of Robert Atton of Buckingham, replacing the initials by his own. Here we still have the R.A., but the latest known bell by this founder is dated 1633, and H.F. must have had this stamp in the interim, Martin's earliest date being 1644. The letters and other stamps were also used by Martin, and the initial cross previously belonged to Thomas Hancox of Walsall and his son (1622-1640). The foundry stamp of H.F. also resembles one used by Hancox, and it is just possible that this bell may have been cast by an assistant of his at Walsall. There is another bell by Hancox at Swindon (Ellacombe gives the initials wrongly as F.H.). See also Tilley and Walters, *Church Bells of Warwickshire*, p. 50ff. I cannot identify the founder of the "ting-tang" unless the 9 of the date should really be a 2, and it might then be assigned to Robert Atton, who was working in 1624.

**STOW-ON-THE-WOLD.**

A bell was cast for this church in 1686 by Richard Keene of Woodstock (Marshall, *Hist. of Woodstock*, p. 185, from Royce's *Hist. of Stow*, p. 38, note). It is probably the old 5th or tenor, both of which were recast about 100 years later.

## SUTTON-UNDER-BRAILES.

This parish was omitted by Ellacombe, although it was in Gloucestershire when his book was published, and also in Gloucester Diocese. It has now been officially transferred to Warwickshire, and also quite recently to the Coventry Diocese. A full description of the bells, which are similar to those at Northleach (*v. supra*) is given in Tilley and Walters' *Church Bells of Warwickshire*.

## SWINDON.

The treble is by Alexander Rigby, whose failure at Badgworth was immortalised by Rudhall. He was afterwards at Stamford, where he succeeded Tobie Norris, but as his earliest bells are all in Gloucestershire, Oxford, and Bucks., I think he must have begun his career as an itinerant worker.

The tenor is by Thomas Hancox (see under STANWAY).

## TAYNTON.

The single bell has no inscription. It is not older than the 17th century, during which the church was built.

## TIRLEY.

The inscriptions on the bells are incomplete in Ellacombe's book. The following is a correct version:—

1. 1787 RECAST 1897 (floral pattern, Ellacombe fig. 6)

J. TAYLOR & C<sup>o</sup>

FOUNDERS

LOUGHBOROUGH

2. FEAR GOD HONOUR THE KING 1785 (fig. 6)

3. IOHN RUDHALL FECT<sup>r</sup> 1787 (fig. 6)

4. CHARLES & IOHN RUDHALL FOUNDERS 1785 (fig. 6)

5. IEREMIAH HAWKINS & I<sup>n</sup> BARNES CHURCH  
WARDENS 1785 (fig. 6).

6. I TO THE CHURCH THE LIVING CALL AND TO THE  
GRAVE DO SUMMON ALL (fig. 6).

Below, a band of Fig. 6 all round.



## TURKDEAN.

On the waist of the 1st and 3rd bells is the stamp, Ellacombe's fig. 89, with the date 1641 (the date and founder's name are not on the inscription-band of the 1st, as Ellacombe implies). The lettering, however, is not Edmund Neale's, but that of his predecessor Henry Neale, as at Farmington and Little Barrington.

The earliest bell with Edmund Neale's name after this is at Fulbrook, Oxon, dated 1649. I am inclined to think that this bell was cast by Edmund while assisting Henry.

On the sanctus-bell the word OF should be inserted, and there are three fleurs-de-lys after the date.

## WAPLEY.

For illustrations of the mediaeval bells see vol. xli. p. 62, figs. 5, 6.

## WELFORD.

See under LEMINGTON.

## WESTCOTE.

There is a mediaeval sanctus-bell here, not mentioned by Ellacombe. The inscription is not easy to make out, but appears to be

⊕ R A F A E L D A E R L I A T R I I

The first seven letters read as "Raphael," but I can make nothing of the rest. The founder is Thomas Hey, who cast bells still existing in Dorset and Somerset, his name appearing on one at Wraxall in the former county. The initial cross is *Somerset*, fig. 101. The inscriptions on his bells at W. Chinnock and Pitney, Somerset, seem to suggest that he hailed from Montacute in that county. His date is probably about 1350-1360.

Ellacombe's description of the other bells is not quite correct. The inscriptions are as follows :—

1. WILLIAM BAGLEY MADE ME H B 1706 IOHN  
RALEIGH C W
2. GOD SAVE KING IAMES 1614 T W
3. IOHN : SMITH : AND : RICHARD : HOPKINS :  
CHVRCH-WARDENS  
EDWARD NEALE (*stamp of bell*) BEL FOUNDER  
Below, Royal arms with CR and date 1662.

The 2nd is by Henry Farmer of Gloucester; the initials T.W., probably those of a foreman, occur on another of his bells at Martin Hussingtree, Worcestershire.

#### WESTERLEIGH.



The 4th bell is rather puzzling. The cross is not otherwise known except on a much earlier bell at Holcombe, Somerset, with unique lettering; the capitals, however, are of a well-known Bristol type, as found at Swindon and elsewhere.<sup>1</sup> The date is probably about 1450. The 2nd bell at Bristol Cathedral has a similar cross, but different lettering and stop. The 5th bell here appears by the cross and stop to be from the Bristol foundry, but the lettering is not of the usual Bristol type. The 3rd bell was recast by Mears and Stainbank in 1902.

#### WINCHCOMBE.

In 1757 Abel Rudhall was paid £22 10s. od. for casting a bell, and in 1776 Thomas Rudhall was paid £33 6s. od. for another. (From the Churchwardens' Accounts.)

#### WOOLSTONE.

Inscriptions incorrectly given by Ellacombe. They are as follows :

1. RICHARD (flower) ROBERTS (flower and fleur-de-lys)  
ROBERT HIGINS (fleur-de-lys) 1633 (flower and  
fleur-de-lys) Diam. 25½ in.
2. H  F (border) I  K (border) Diam. 26 in.

<sup>1</sup> See Vol. XLI., p. 78 (group VII.d). In that list the Holcombe bell is wrongly assigned to the Bristol foundry.

3. I HOWEFF I WOOD TOBIE NORRIS CAST ME 1678 ✠  
SANCTUS. 1654 (with border above).

The 1st and 2nd are cracked. The 1st is by an unknown founder. The sanctus-bell is probably by James Keene of Woodstock, the 3rd by Tobie Norris of Stamford. On the 3rd the N,S, and the 6 and 7 of the date are reversed, and the Ls are inverted; on the sanctus the 5 is inverted and the 4 reversed. Tobie Norris also cast a bell for Churchdown, but is not often found so far from his own neighbourhood.

The 2nd bell is interesting as bearing the initials of two founders, Henry Farmer of Gloucester and James Keene of Woodstock. The same two names occur in conjunction on a bell at Chesterton, Oxfordshire, dated 1623, and this bell must be assigned to the same year. I have had occasion previously to note that Farmer and Keene used the same lettering and fleur de lys stop, and it is now clear that Farmer, who is the earlier of the two, must have handed over his business to Keene. But whether the Woolstone bell was cast at Gloucester or Woodstock is not clear; on the evidence of the Chesterton bell, the latter place is more likely.

#### WORMINGTON.

The John Clark whose name appears on the 2nd bell is probably identical with the founder of a bell at Whatcote in Warwickshire, dated 1711. He is not otherwise known, but must have succeeded the William Clark who cast the Hinton bells in 1705, and whose foundry was at Evesham.

#### YATE.

The founder of the 5th bell, inscribed

✠ GEEVE THANKES TO GOD A° D 1600

is Robert Wiseman of Montacute, Somerset. His bells are otherwise mostly found in that county, where they

range in date between 1592 and 1619, numbering some 15 in all, and there are one or two in Dorset and Devon. He was succeeded by his son Thomas (1620-1640).

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NEW BELLS IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE CHURCHES  
SINCE 1880.

- Avening. Treble added and tenor recast by Mears and Stainbank, 1903.
- Barnwood. Two trebles added by Taylor, 1913.
- Berkeley. Two trebles added by Blackburn of Salisbury, 1900.
- Bourton-on-Water. See above, p. 152.
- Brimpsfield. See p. 153.
- Bristol St. Mary Redcliffe. First seven, 9th and 12th recast by Taylor, 1902.
- „ St. Nicholas. 1st-3rd recast by Taylor, 1898.
- „ St. Stephen. Two trebles added by Llewellyns and James, 1901.
- „ St. Thomas. Tenor recast by Llewellyns and James, 1894.
- „ Temple. 5th-8th recast by Taylor.
- Broadwell. See p. 154.
- Cam. New treble added by Blackburn of Salisbury, 1901.
- Charlton Kings. Two new trebles added, and old 3rd and 5th recast by Mears and Stainbank, 1893.
- Cheltenham. Old 2nd and 4th recast by Mears and Stainbank, 1893. Two trebles to make 12 added by them in 1911.
- Childswickham. Now six bells; treble added by Taylor and old 4th and 5th recast.
- Churchdown. See p. 154.
- Cirencester. 9th recast by Taylor, 1895, and a fire-bell added.
- Corse. See p. 155.
- Cranham. Two trebles added and tenor recast by Mears and Stainbank, 1887.
- Didbrook. A new ring of five, 1911.
- Dursley. Said to have a new ring by Taylor (1904).
- Dyrham. Three recast by Llewellyns and James, 1911.
- Edgeworth. New ring of five by Mears and Stainbank, 1895.
- Frocester. See p. 157.
- Gloucester, St. Michael. See p. 157.
- Hasfield. Six new bells by Warner, 1901.
- Hempsted. Treble recast by Mears and Stainbank, 1885.

- Henbury. Two trebles added by Taylor, 1897; 5th recast by Warner, 1914.
- Huntley. Two trebles added.
- Iron Acton. Five new bells by Taylor.
- Leigh. See p. 161.
- Longborough. See p. 162.
- Lydney. Four bells by Warner and one recast by Taylor, making eight.
- Maisemore. New ring of six, 1884.
- Mickleton. Two trebles added by Taylor, 1892.
- Moreton Valence. 5th recast by Mears and Stainbank, 1899.
- Newent. See p. 163.
- Newnham. New ring of eight by Mears and Stainbank, 1894.
- Northleach. See p. 164.
- Oxenhall. Tenor recast by Llewellins and James, 1912.
- Prestbury. Two trebles added by Mears and Stainbank, 1886.
- Quedgeley. Two trebles added and 4th recast by Taylor, 1891.
- Rissington, Wick. See p. 166.
- Ruardean. Two trebles added by Mears and Stainbank, 1905.
- St. Briavel's. New tenor by Mears and Stainbank, 1900.
- Siddington. New ring of six by Warner.
- Slaughter, Upper. See p. 168.
- Slimbridge. 1st and tenor recast and a treble added by Llewellins and James, 1912.
- Stanley St. Leonard. New ring of six by Taylor, 1908.
- Stinchcombe. New ring of six by Warner.
- Stone. New treble by Mears and Stainbank, 1908.
- Stow-on-the-Wold. Old 5th recast 1883; two trebles added by Taylor, 1897.
- Swell, Nether. Three new bells, 1901.
- Tewkesbury. Two added by Mears and Stainbank to make ten.
- Thornbury. Treble recast by Llewellins and James, 1885.
- Tirley. See p. 171.
- Tredington. Tenor recast by Mears and Stainbank, 1883.
- Upton St. Leonard's. Two new trebles added by Barwell, 1892.
- Westbury-on-Severn. 3rd recast by Mears and Stainbank, 1886.
- Westerleigh. See p. 173.
- Whitminster. Two new trebles, 1889.
- Wickwar. All recast by Gillett and Johnson, 1908.
- Witcomb. Four new bells by Taylor, 1901, making the four inner of a ring of six.
- Wotton-under-Edge. Treble and tenor recast by Taylor, 1902.

NOTE.—This list does not claim to be exhaustive, or brought up to a later date than 1914.



## Notice of Publications.

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### ELKSTONE, ITS MANORS, CHURCH AND REGISTERS.

By REV. T. S. TONKINSON, B.A. (Rector), with 8 illustrations.  
Norman Brothers, Ltd., Cheltenham, 1919.

But a little while before the great war the usual team of, if not eight, of six and four oxen, might be seen treading the great brown fields near Elkstone, and Mrs. Procter (née Savory), who died July 7, 1912 (aged 100), and who passed most of her young married life farming there eighty years ago, told us that all the ploughing thereabouts in her day had been done in that manner. So that the *Caruca*, or plough-team of eight, of the Domesday entries (1086) re *Elkstone*, actually survived to the twentieth century. It was during the war that we witnessed trials near there of the then imported Canadian motor-ploughs. Mr. Tonkinson has capitally brought together all the main known facts about the beautiful and interesting parish, manor, and church in a handy compressed form, intelligently illustrated, for which numbers, even beyond his village, will be his debtors, and some (let us hope) his imitators! We can only suggest that if a fresh edition is called for the author may see his way to include a small plan, say a 4-mile circumference, from the Ordnance Map.

St. C. B.

EDWARD COLSTON: A CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT OF HIS LIFE AND WORK, TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE COLSTON SOCIETIES AND MEMORIALS IN BRISTOL. By H. J. WILKINS, D.D. Bristol: J. W. Arrowsmith, Ltd., 1920.

Dr. Wilkins has done a real service to the cause of historical truth in investigating the facts and clearing away the accumulations of fable and conjecture that surround the name of Colston and gave point to the gibe of a Cabinet Minister that we "know absolutely next to nothing" of him. The form in which the account is cast is not the most readable for the reader who merely seeks entertainment; but consisting as it does of extracts from Port Books, the records of the Royal African Company, books of the Bristol Corporation, letters, and other original

sources, it carries with it the confidence of the enquirer who really wishes to know the facts. As in all such cases, the hero of the story is reduced to human proportions—in this case very human indeed.

Colston's was a materialistic age, full of smug self-satisfaction, vulgar ostentation, class and sectarian prejudice; and he was a true child of his age. There is nothing to raise him above it. Of the vast fortune he amassed in a life of unbroken success it was quite a small portion that he gave to charity. Abundant means were left to build up a great family property for his collateral relations, and to provide large and numerous legacies beside. He was harsh, imperious, obstinate and extremely difficult to work with. His bigotry was, even in that age, notorious. He never sought to promote education as such, or to improve the general lot of his fellow-countrymen, still less of the world at large. He was concerned, apparently without compunction, in the African slave trade, by which some part at least, probably a considerable part, of his wealth was made, and the real nature of which, as the author says, he must have known. Dr. Wilkins, who has in this record of facts utterly destroyed his legend, endeavours to hold the scales justly and with firm hand. He rightly pleads that "Colston must be judged by the standard of his times." He must; but candidly what then?

There is one question to which we could wish that Dr. Wilkins had addressed himself. We learn little or nothing of Colston's private life. He was never married. A contemporary but hostile writer speaks of him as "a very great Tory and till lately Nonjuror, Mr. C—, who has shewn how far he prefers good works to purity of life, by laying out some thousands of pounds in building hospitals here, while himself lived very much at his ease with a Tory, though of a different sex, at M[ortlak]e." The charge was publicly made during his lifetime in a pamphlet on the Bristol riot of 1714 and a report of the trials of the rioters. Was it ever answered? And what are the facts?

Meanwhile we may discount "the pious and immortal memory" and the pompous record of his Public Charities and Benefactions in All Saints' Church.

E.S.H.

ANCIENT COTSWOLD CHURCHES (Illustrated). By ULRIC DAUBENY; (J. Burrow & Co., Ltd., Cheltenham).

The publishers of this interesting and highly representative selection of a hundred of our upland churches, are deserving of

praise for something more than the strong type, the black ink, and convenient size devoted to this quarto volume: first it is quite light to hold, while it opens easily and is printed upon excellent paper. All these good elements are much advantaged by the author's judicious minglement of excellent photographs with the pen and ink drawings of certain rare details by Mrs. Daubeny. These include everything from sanctus bellcotes and unusual forms of cross or *piscina*, down to intricate hinges and horned 15th century head-dresses; and the treatment is such as to stimulate interest while it is quite practicable for rapid references. Although the accounts here given of these venerable parish churches are not intended to be exhaustive, the clear outlines of their varied history are sympathetically filled in and are technically correct without seeming especially learned. The author may be congratulated for printing, for the first time, the difficult monkish verse-inscription upon the abacus of the north jamb of the chancel-arch at Clapton near Bourton: though the printer has mis-printed '*morae*' for '*merce*' in rendering the 2nd line (p. 115). Of this out-of-the-way little village and church, entirely overlooked by our Society, Rudder coolly wrote (without taking the trouble to visit it): "it affords nothing worthy the attention of the naturalist or the antiquary; and the church together with the chancel was built about 1670," about five centuries besides the mark! We incline to agree with the writer's conclusion regarding the almy-like recess at Aston Blank, namely, that it may have framed an Easter-sepulchre, but it is possible that it was for the reserved sacrament. We think this last was the significance of a larger decorated recess in the Tanfield Chapel at Burford. A special point of interest is the critical consideration given to the representations in our churches of mediaeval musical instruments, of which a separate small volume by the same author was published by W. Reeves

St.C.B



## Excavation Fund.

---

The Editor desires to report the formation of this fund. During the second year of his Presidency, Mr. Pritchard issued the following appeal to the members, and appended is the result of the response :—

TO THE MEMBERS.

In my address at the annual meeting last year, and again this year, I made special reference to the necessity, as a Society, of undertaking more definite work in the way of systematic excavating in the county, in order to throw more light upon the origin of the camps, the tumuli, and the Roman sites.

We are all aware that it is only by the help of the spade that definite results can be obtained, and it will be remembered that “*excavate*” was the key-note of the late Professor’s Haverfield’s address at Cirencester last September : his last public utterance on the subject.

I believe that the real life of the Society—which has so splendidly recovered from the lethargy of the war period—will depend upon more active work in the future, and before my year of office expires I am most anxious that a definite

### EXCAVATION FUND

should be established to carry out such work.

*If every member will contribute five shillings this will guarantee a good start—some I know will give more.* I am sanguine enough to believe that every member will be fascinated by a definite policy of *research*, which in recent years we have almost wholly neglected.

Surely we may take an example from some of the younger Universities.

I am now asking you to contribute to such a fund. The result will be made known at the annual meeting on the 22nd inst., when the members present will be asked to appoint a Committee (to be elected annually) whose duty it will be to decide upon the work to be taken in hand, and report from time to time.

Our roll of members is larger than at any time in the Society’s history, and as we are stronger more will be required of us.



May I ask for your kind response in course of post?

I have the honour to remain,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN E. PRITCHARD,

*President.*

Clifton, Bristol,

June 1st, 1920.

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*The General Secretary will feel obliged if Members will inform him of any change in their address.*

- 1906 **Abbot, Miss Constance**, 3 Pembroke Vale, Clifton, Bristol.  
1902 ABBOT, H. NAPIER, M.A., 2 Beaufort Road, Clifton, Bristol.  
1907 **Aitken, Samuel**, Mullion, Cornwall.  
1913 ALEXANDER, A. J., 103 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.  
1919 ALLAN, MISS D. K., Frampton Court, Frampton Cotterell, Glos.  
1904 AMORY, F. H., 29 Beaufort Road, Clifton, Bristol.  
1919 ANSTICE, COL. SIR J. ARTHUR, The Old Grange, Dymock.  
1918 ARMOUR, CANON S. C., D.D., The Actrees, Berkeley.  
1904 ARMSTRONG, MISS F., The Lodge, Ifley, Oxford.  
1910 ARNOLD, T. HUBERT, Hill House, Wickwar, Glos.  
1906 ARROWSMITH-BROWN, J. A., D.S.O., 11 Quay Street, Bristol.  
1920 ARROWSMITH-BROWN, MRS. J. A., 6 Upper Belgrave Road, Clifton.  
1892 \***Atherton, Rev. W. Bernard, B.A., R.N.**, Coberley Rectory, Cheltenham.  
1919 AUDEN, MISS M. A., The Moors, Churchdown, Cheltenham.  
1917 AUDEN, MISS P. G., The Moors, Churchdown, Cheltenham.  
1908 \*AUSTIN, ROLAND, 38 Brunswick Road, Gloucester. (*Hon. General Secretary and Librarian.*)  
1911 AWDRY, MRS. JOHN, Kingshill, Dursley.  
  
1897 \*BADDELEY, W. ST. CLAIR, Castle Hale, Painswick, Stroud.  
1909 BADOCK, STANLEY H., Holmwood, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.  
1902 \*BAKER, A., The Gables, Tewkesbury.  
1919 BAKER, MRS. F. M., Endcliffe, Henbury, nr. Bristol.  
1904 **Baker, Hiatt C.**, Oaklands, Almondsbury, Bristol.  
1913 BAKWELL, JOHN SCALES, Heathend House, Cromhall, Charfield, Glos.  
1920 BALFOUR, MRS. J. M. C., 7 Gloucester Row, Clifton, Bristol.  
1888 BARCLAY, REV. CHAS. W., M.A., Limpsfield Court, Oxted, Surrey.  
1921 BARCLAY, LT. COL. H. F. BARCLAY, 34 Lennox Gardens, S.W.1.  
1909 \*BARNARD, E. A. B., F.S.A., F.R.Hist.Soc., The Lodge, Evesham.  
1908 \*BARNARD, LEONARD W., F.R.I.B.A., The Bittams, Leckhampton, Cheltenham.  
  
1904 \*BARNETT, J. W., 9 Belgrave Road, Gloucester.  
1919 BARNETT, S. H. G., 11 Victoria Square, Clifton, Bristol.  
1895 BARNSLEY, A. E., Pinbury Park, Cirencester.  
1879 \*BARTLETT, REV. CANON, M.A., F.S.A., Glenmore Lodge, Cheltenham.  
1912 BARTLETT, CHARLES, Rostock House, Woodhill, Portishead.  
1902 BARTLETT, REV. C. O., M.A., Minsterworth Vicarage, Gloucester.  
1917 BARTON, J. E., M.A., The Grammar School, Bristol.  
1920 BATE, LIONEL F., 23 Belvoir Road, Bristol.  
1911 **Bathurst, The Right Hon. Earl**, Cirencester Park, Cirencester.

- 1919 **Bathurst, The Countess**, Cirencester Park, Cirencester.
- 1901 BATEN, LIEUT.-COL. H. C. G., Leigh Lodge, Abbot's Leigh, Bristol.
- 1876 \*BAZELEY, REV. CANON, M.A., Matson Rectory, Gloucester (*Hon. Member*).
- 1908 BEACH, W. F. HICKS, Witcombe Park, Gloucester.
- 1917 **Beauchamp, The Right Hon. Earl, P.C., K.G.**, Madresfield Court, Malvern (*President*).
- 1912 BEAVER, MAJOR R. ATWOOD, M.D., Cotswold House, Wotton-under-Edge.
- 1918 BERKELEY, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, Berkeley Castle.
- 1916 BIBBING, ERNEST H., 132 Cromwell Road, Bristol.
- 1894 BIDDULPH, RIGHT HON. LORD, Ledbury.
- 1913 BILSBORROW, REV. H. L., Priest's House, Chipping Campden, Glos.
- 1897 **Birchall, Major J. Dearman, M.P.**, Bowden Hall, Gloucester.
- 1919 BLACHFORD, LT.-COL. J. V., Bristol City Asylum, Fishponds.
- 1919 BLACK, W. N., Ozleworth Park, Wotton-under-Edge.
- 1919 **Blacking, Capt. W. H. R.**, Quarry Hill Lodge, Guildford.
- 1885 \*BLAKEWAY, G. S., Staniforth, Tuffley, Gloucester.
- 1920 BLAND, MRS. H., 10 Alexandra Road, Gloucester.
- 1883 **Blathwayt, Geo. W. Wynter**, Porlock Weir, Porlock, Somerset.
- 1879 \***Blathwayt, Rev. Wynter Edward, M.A.**, Dyrham Rectory, Chippenham.
- 1897 **Bledisloe of Lydney, Right Hon. Lord**, Lydney Park, Lydney.
- 1895 BLOOD, JOHN N., Huntley Court, Gloucester.
- 1920 BLOW, DETMAR, Hilles House, Horsepools, nr. Stroud.
- 1919 BLOXAM, R. N., 2 Carlton Gardens, Ealing, W.5.
- 1921 BOBBETT, J. A., 17 Belgrave Road, Tyndalls Park, Bristol.
- 1903 \***Boucher, Chas. Ernest, B.Sc. Lond.**, Netherdown, Sneyd Park, Bristol.
- 1920 BOWEN, REV. T. J., B.D., 4 Berkeley Square, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1876 \*BOWLY, CHRISTOPHER, Siddington House, Cirencester.
- 1911 BOYER-BROWN, MISS E. A., Chesterton House, Cirencester.
- 1919 BRAIN, SIR FRANCIS W. T., Huntworth, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
- 1919 BRAKSPEAR, HAROLD, F.S.A., Beanclose, Corsham, Wilts.
- 1880 BRAVENDER, T. B., Kingsbury, 30 London Road, Stevenage, Herts.
- 1908 BRETHERTON, F. H., Belgrave House, Gloucester.
- 1913 BRETT, MISS AGNES, Trevone, Denmark Road, Gloucester.
- 1906 BREWSTER, REV. CANON A. J., Upton St. Leonard's, Gloucester.
- 1919 BRISTOL, RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF, The Palace, Redland Green, Bristol.
- 1905 BROCKLEHURST, H. DENT, Sudeley Castle, Winchcombe, Glos.
- 1905 BROMEHEAD, REV. J. N., Beverston Rectory, Tetbury, Glos.
- 1921 BROOKS, MRS., 8 The Paragon, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1919 BROWNE, MRS. WALTER, Bournestream, Wotton-under-Edge.
- 1919 BROWNE, MISS E. O., Bournestream, Wotton-under-Edge.
- 1913 BRUTON, ALBERT HENRY, Tyndale Villa, Dursley.
- 1921 BRUTON, G. N., Ellerslie, Barnwood Road, Gloucester.
- 1921 BRUTON, MRS. G. N., Ellerslie, Barnwood Road, Gloucester.
- 1900 BRUTON, H. T., Quinsan, Horton Road, Gloucester.
- 1888 \*BRUTON, SIR JAMES, M.P., Wotton Hill Cottage, Gloucester.
- 1894 **Bubb, Henry**, Ullenwood, near Cheltenham.

- 1914 BUCKTON, LIEUT.-COL. J. D., Nibley House, Wotton-under-Edge  
 1919 BUDGETT, J. H., Harley Lodge, Clifton Down, Bristol.  
 1919 BURROW, E. J., Imperial House, Lansdown, Cheltenham.  
 1921 BURTON, REV. R. J., M.A., Hyde Brae, Chalford, Glos.  
 1913 BUSH, FITZROY, 7 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1911 BUSH, H. G., The Grove, Alveston, Bristol.  
 1905 BUSH, ROBERT EDWIN, Bishop's Knoll, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.  
 1880 BUSH, T. S., 20 Camden Crescent, Bath.  
 1920 BUTT, WALTER, Hyde Lodge, Chalford.  
 1919 BYRT, W. H., Upton Lodge, Cotham Grove, Bristol.
- 1879 CARDEW, G. A., 5 Fauconberg Villas, Cheltenham.  
 1919 CARELESS, REV. W. H., Northleach Vicarage.  
 1920 CARLESS, MISS F. D., M.A. (Dublin), The High School, Gloucester.  
 1901 CARPENTER, R. H., 43 Canynge Road, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1901 CARTER, LT.-COL. T. M., M.D., Fairmount, Olton, Birmingham.  
 1919 CASTLE, A. COTTAM, Somerset House, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1876 **Cave, Sir Charles D., Bart., M.A., D.L.**, Stoneleigh House, Clifton Park, Bristol.
- 1911 CAVE, MISS, Stoneleigh House, Clifton Park, Bristol.  
 1904 CAY, ARTHUR, Lyndhurst, Leigh Woods, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1921 CHAMPION, S. S., Dursley, Glos.  
 1921 CHAPMAN, FRANK S., 2 St. Matthew's Road, Cotham, Bristol.  
 1918 CHARBONNIER, T., 9 Cornwallis Crescent, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1920 CHARD, CANON J. B., 9 London Road, Gloucester.  
 1919 CLAPPEN, SAMUEL, Elm Grove, Chesterton, Cirencester.  
 1921 CLARKE, ALFRED, 16 Woodstock Road, Redland, Bristol.  
 1919 CLARKE, C. C., 28 Broad Street, Bristol.  
 1902 **Clarke, Major W. Sefton, B.A., Camb.**, 28 Broad Street, Bristol.  
 1907 CLIFFORD, CAPTAIN A. W., Longmead, Burnham, Bucks.  
 1918 CLIFFORD, MRS. E. M., The Cottage, Barnwood Road, Gloucester.  
 1902 **Clifton, The Right Rev. the Bishop of** (Dr. George Crompton Burton)  
 St. Ambrose, Leigh Woods, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1918 CODRINGTON, HUMPHREY WILLIAM, *c/o* The Secretariat, Colombo, Ceylon.  
 1899 CODRINGTON, REV. PREBENDARY R. H., D.D., St. Richard's Walk, Chichester.
- 1921 COGAN, W., 12 Vyvyan Terrace, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1905 COLE, REV. R. T., M.A., 7 Great George Street, Park Street, Bristol.  
 1904 COLE, SANFORD D., 68 Queen Square, Bristol.  
 1920 COLES, HUGH T., Jaynes Court, Bisley, Glos.  
 1902 COLLETT, LT.-COL. JNO. HY., C.M.G., Cleeve Mount, Cleeve Hill, Cheltenham.
- 1895 COLLETT, JOHN M., Wynstone Place, Brookthorpe, Gloucester.  
 1902 \*CONDER, EDWARD, F.S.A., Conigree Court, Newent, Glos.  
 1906 CONSTABLE, F. C., Grenville, Lansdown, Bath.  
 1903 COOKE, P. B., Lismore, Horton Road, Gloucester.  
 1918 CORNWALL, CANON A. W., M.A., The Vicarage, Thornbury.  
 1908 COTTERELL, A. N., 207 Redland Road, Durdham Down, Bristol.  
 1906 COTTERELL, H. F., 207 Redland Road, Durdham Down, Bristol.

- 1910 COWLIN, C. C., White Lodge, Portishead, Bristol.
- 1904 CRAVEN, CAMPBELL J., 11 Lansdown Place, Victoria Square, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1912 \***Crawley-Boevey, Sir F., Bart.**, Flaxley Abbey, Newnham, Glos.
- 1881 CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, REV. R. L., M.A., Gloucester House, Winchcombe, Glos.
- 1897 CREWDSON, THEODORE, Styal, Handforth, Cheshire.
- 1898 CRIPPS, HENRY KATER, Redcliffe, Clifton Down, Bristol.
- 1904 CRIPPS, MRS. WILFRED, Cripps Mead, Cirencester.
- 1901 \*CROOKE, WM., B.A., D.Sc., C.I.E., Langton House, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham.
- 1912 CROOME, REV. WM. M., M.A., Coxwell House, Cirencester.
- 1919 CROOME, W. I., Feltrim, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1886 CULLIMORE, J., Christleton, Chester.
- 1888 \*CULLIS, F. J., 23 Brunswick Road, Gloucester.
- 1920 CULLIS, W. P., 1 Denmark Road, Gloucester.
- 1920 CULLIS, MRS. W. P., 1 Denmark Road, Gloucester.
- 1894 \***Currie, G. M.**, 26 Lansdown Place, Cheltenham.
- 1904 \*CURTOYS, REV. W. F. D., Cromhall Rectory, Charfield, Glos.
- 1919 DACRE, JOHN, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond., 14 Eaton Crescent, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1905 DANIELS, J. HAROLD, Lightpill, Stroud, Glos.
- 1911 DAUBENY, BRIGADIER-GEN. E. K., The Croft, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
- 1921 DAVEY, C. H. W., Wendouree, Grange Court Road, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.
- 1906 **Davey, T. Ruding**, Wraxall Court, Bristol.
- 1921 DAVIES, O. S., Down House, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
- 1914 DAVIS, REV. A. J., The Rectory, Welford-on-Avon, Stratford-on-Avon.
- 1882 **Davis, Cecil Tudor**, 55 West Hill, Wandsworth, London, S.W.18.
- 1920 DAVIS, H. STRATTON, M.S.A., 79 Northgate Street, Gloucester.
- 1888 \***de Sausmarez, F. B., M.A.**, 5 Queen's Parade, Cheltenham.
- 1919 DENING, C. F. W., Gaunt House, Orchard Street, Bristol.
- 1900 DENNE, MRS. R. W. A., Arle House, Cheltenham.
- 1921 DENNIS, MAJOR C. E. B., Recliffe, Spicer Road, Exeter.
- 1876 **Derham, Walter, M.A., F.G.S.** Part Ridge, Sellindge, Hythe, Kent.
- 1904 DESPREZ, ERNEST H., 31B St. John's Road, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1921 DIMMER, G., Cotteswold, Leckhampton, Cheltenham.
- 1910 DOBSON, MISS KATE H., Alva, Battledown, Cheltenham.
- 1880 DOMINICAN PRIORY, REV. PRIOR OF, Woodchester, Stonehouse, Glos.
- 1902 DOWDING, W. L., 59 Claremont Road, Bishopston, Bristol.
- 1919 DOWSE, LT.-COL. E. C., 42 Lansdown Crescent, Cheltenham.
- 1919 DRYSDALE, Rev. G. F., Moreton Valence Vicarage, Stonehouse.
- 1914 DUART-SMITH, F. W., Duart, Cheltenham Road, Gloucester.
- 1919 DUART-SMITH, MRS. D. C., Duart, Cheltenham Road, Gloucester.
- 1876 **Ducie, The Right Hon. the Earl of, P.C., F.R.S.**, Tortworth Park, Falfield, Glos.
- 1901 DUGDALE, R. W., Eastwood, Denmark Road, Gloucester.
- 1899 \***DUKE, LT.-COL. J. C.**, Gwynfa, Moorend Park Road, Cheltenham.
- 1916 DURRAD, MRS. M. H., The Little House, Brownhill, Chalford.



- 1895 **Dyer-Edwardes, Thomas**, Prinknash Park, Painswick, Stroud.
- 1919 EARLE, REGINALD, 6 Litfield Place, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1919 EASTON, Thomas, 17 The Avenue, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1887 EBERLE, J. FULLER, Ebor Villa, 110 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1901 EDWARDS, HERBERT G., 16 The Avenue, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1919 ELGEY, H., 24 Woodstock Road, Redland, Bristol.
- 1920 ELLIS, JAMES, 2 Aberdeen Terrace, Blackheath, S.E.3.
- 1888 \*ELLIS, T. S., 24 Alexandra Road, M.R.C.S., Gloucester.
- 1921 ELLIS, MRS. OSWALD, 14 Alexandra Road, Gloucester.
- 1887 **Emeris, Rev. William C., M.A.**, The Vicarage, Burford, Oxon.
- 1901 EVANS, ARNOLD, 4 Litfield Place, Clifton Down, Bristol.
- 1911 **Evans, Charles E.**, Nailsea Court, Bristol.
- 1907 EVANS, HENLEY, 3 Albert Road, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1912 EVANS, MRS. HENLEY, 3 Albert Road, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1901 EVANS, HORACE L., 4 Litfield Place, Clifton Down, Bristol.
- 1921 EVANS-LAWRENCE, MRS., Whittington Court, Andoversford.
- 1916 FIELDING, JAMES, Rikenel, Park Road, Gloucester.
- 1916 FIELDING, JOHN, Broadsground, Upton St. Leonard's.
- 1915 FINLAY, D. E., M.B., Wellsdene, Park Road, Gloucester.
- 1914 FINN, ANTHONY, M.A., LL.D., Colston's School, Stapleton, Bristol.
- 1920 FISH, ARTHUR C., Sunny View Cottage, Marksbury, nr. Bristol.
- 1919 FORBES, BARRE R. M., 9 Beaufort Road, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1901 **Ford, Roger**, 8 Cambridge Park, Redland, Bristol.
- 1914 FRANCIS, G. C., St. Tewdric, Chepstow.
- 1919 FRANKISS, CHARLES, 14 Church Street, Tewkesbury.
- 1920 FREELAND, MRS. A. D., Coberley Court, near Cheltenham.
- 1910 FRIPP, W. D., 111 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1920 FRY, A. M., 8 Sion Hill, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1901 FRY, CLAUDE BASIL, Stoke Lodge, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
- 1876 **Fry, Lewis, The Right Hon., P.C.**, Goldney House, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1901 \***Fryer, Alfred C., Ph.D., and M.A. Leipsic, F.S.A.**, 13 Eaton Crescent, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1905 FRYER, MISS GERTRUDE A., 13 Eaton Crescent, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1914 FYFFE, EDWARD WATHEN, Trullwell, Box, Stroud, Glos.
- 1911 GARDINER, J., The Elms, Rudgeway, Bristol.
- 1897 GEORGE, CH. W., 51 Hampton Road, Redland, Bristol.
- 1884 **Gibbs, H. Martin**, Barrow Court, Flax Bourton, Bristol.
- 1920 GIBBS, LT.-COL. GEORGE A., M.P., D.L., Tyntesfield, Bristol.
- 1920 GILBERT, W. N., 16 Claremont Road, Bishopston, Bristol.
- 1906 GLOUCESTER, RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF, The Palace, Gloucester.
- 1918 \*GLOUCESTER, THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF, F.S.A., The Deanery, Gloucester.
- 1900 \*GODFREY, F. W., The Cross House, Tewkesbury.
- 1919 GOLDINGHAM, H., Innocks, North Nibley, Dursley.
- 1910 GOODALL, REV. R. W., 6 Victoria Square, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1920 GOODBODY, F. A. S., Clevedon, Somerset.



- 1903 **Goodden, Jno. Hy.**, 21 Norland Square, Notting Hill, W. 11.  
 1918 GOODWYN, CANON F. W., M.A., College Green, Gloucester.  
 1921 GORDON, MAJOR A. A., C.B.E., M.V.O., Monksbarn, Mangersbury,  
 Stow-on-the-Wold.  
 1920 GOUGH, A. R., Compton Lodge, 98 Hampton Road, Bristol.  
 1919 GOUGH, W., Nore Marsh, Wootton Bassett, Wilts.  
 1912 GRENSIDE, REV. F. R., M.A., The Close, Minchinhampton, Glos.  
 1921 GRIGG, A. E., 16 West Shrubbery, Redland, Bristol.  
 1914 GRIFFITHS, JOHN S., M.R.C.S. Eng., 20 Redland Park, Redland, Bristol.  
 1903 **Grosvenor, Wilshaw W., M.A., M.D.**, Granville House, The Spa,  
 Gloucester.  
 1920 GUISE, SIR ANSELM, BART., Elmore Court, Gloucester.  
 1919 **Gummer, Horace**, Herbert Lodge, Cotham Park, Bristol.  
 1893 GURNEY, W. GERALD, LL.B., 12 Wellington Square, Cheltenham.  
 1910 GWYNN, J. CROWTHER, 2 Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, London.  
 1914 GWYNN, CAPTAIN H. N., 3 All Saints' Court, Exchange, Bristol.  
 1918 HAINES, J. W., Midhurst, Hucclecote, Gloucester.  
 1877 **Hallett, J. G. P. Palmer, M.A.**, Claverton Lodge, Bath.  
 1879 **Hallett, Mrs.**, Claverton Lodge, Bath.  
 1914 HAMILTON-SMITH, G., Northside, Leigh Woods, Bristol.  
 1920 HAMMERSLEY, G. H., 1 Apsley Road, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1876 **Harding, Rev. Canon John Taylor, M.A.**, Pentwyn, Monmouth.  
 1920 HARDING, MISS E. M., Bower Ashton, near Bristol.  
 1910 HARDY, R. G., C.S.I., Esmond, College Lawn, Cheltenham.  
 1918 HARLE, J. J., Whitfield, Falfield.  
 1907 HARLEY, EDW. MORTIMER, 4 Harley Place, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1919 HARMER, W. SCOTFORD, Riverscourt, Cirencester.  
 1920 HARRIS, H. ELWIN, B.A., M.B. (Cantab.), F.R.C.S. Eng., 13 Lansdown  
 Place, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1876 HARTLAND, ERNEST, M.A., F.S.A., Hardwick Court, Chepstow (*Hon.*  
*Member*).  
 1890 \*HARTLAND, E. SIDNEY, LL.D., F.S.A., 13 Alexandra Road, Gloucester  
 (*Editor; Vice-Chairman of Council*).  
 1921 HARWARD, MISS M. F., The Halcyon Club, 14 Cork Street, London, W. 1  
 1919 HAWKINS, F. C., 28 Ravenswood Road, Bristol.  
 1901 HAWKINS, J. G., Brierley Grange, Staunton, Gloucester.  
 1919 HAYWARD, A. C. CURTIS, Edge, Stroud.  
 1904 HAYWARD, COL. CURTIS, Quedgely House, Gloucester.  
 1915 HEALING, SAMUEL H., Spring Bottom, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham.  
 1920 HEMSLEY, MISS CONSTANCE, Acacia Lodge, Painswick.  
 1876 HERAPATH, MAJOR HOWARD M., 2 St. John's Road, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1900 **Herbert, Arthur Grenville**, Paradise House, Painswick, Stroud.  
 1900 **Herbert, W. Hawkins**, Paradise House, Painswick, Stroud.  
 1905 HICKMAN, HUBERT, 72 Ferme Park Road, Hornsey, N.  
 1911 HICKS, MISS G. E., Cotswold House, Park Road, Gloucester.  
 1900 HIGGINS, HENRY, Willsbridge House, Bristol.  
 1919 HIGHAM, E. J. G., Westbury Lodge, Durdham Down, Bristol.  
 1911 HIGNETT, GEOFFREY, Hodshill Hall, South Stoke, Bath.  
 1911 HIGNETT, MRS. GEOFFREY, Hodshill Hall, South Stoke, Bath.

- 1914 HILL, MRS. BURROW, Oakhurst, Leigh Woods, Bristol.  
 1919 HILL, W. NORTON, 23 Carnarvon Road, Bristol.  
 1919 HILL, HEDLEY, M.D., 1 Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1918 HILLSTEAD, A. F. C., Bridge Cottage, Otford, Sevenoaks, Kent.  
 1901 HIRST, FRANCIS J., M.A., Bampton, Oxon.  
 1901 HIRST, H. C. M., 36 Henleaze Gardens, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.  
 1919 HOBART-BIRD, W., Pyatt's Hotel, Cheltenham.  
 1912 HOCKADAY, MISS E. W., Highbury, Lydney, Glos.  
 1907 \*Hockaday, F. S., F.R.Hist.Soc., Highbury, Lydney, Glos.  
 1919 HOLBOROW, ARTHUR, Burnage, Bath Road, Stroud.  
 1903 **Holford, Lieut.-Col. Sir G. L., K.C.V.O.**, c/o D. Lindsay, Esq., Estate Office, Tetbury, Glos.  
 1920 HOLLAND, MISS JULIA, Brand Lodge, Colwall.  
 1911 HOPE-EDWARDS, MRS., Wharton Lodge, near Ross, Herefordshire.  
 1912 HORDER, P. MORLEY, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., 5 Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.  
 1905 HORE, MRS. A. H., 22 Lansdown Terrace, Cheltenham.  
 1912 HORTON, MRS. M. TOMES, The Cedars, Hampton Park, Hereford.  
 1903 HOUSEHOLD, H. W., M.A., Stowell House, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham.  
 1903 HOWELL, JAS. H., 118 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1915 HOWELL, MISS M. E. C., 32 Regents Park Road, London, N.W.1.  
 1921 HUNT, H. W., 14 Belgrave Road, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1919 HUNTER, A. A., Devonshire House, Montpellier Drive, Cheltenham.  
 1911 \*HURRY, A. E., Hempsted Court, Gloucester.  
 1880 \*HYETT, SIR F. A., Painswick House, Stroud, Glos. (*Hon. Member*).  
 1918 IRWIN, REV. W. M., D.D., Kingswood Rectory, Wotton-under-Edge.  
 1891 **Isacke, Miss**, Stratford Abbey College, Stroud, Glos.  
 1912 Ivens, H. P., 18 Alexandra Road, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1919 JACKMAN, J. C., Breadstone, nr. Berkeley.  
 1920 JACKSON, MRS. W. G., Broughtons, Newnham.  
 1919 JAMES, WALTER, Avongrove, Sneyd Park, Bristol.  
 1912 JENKINS, EDGAR J., Manor House, Whitchurch, Bristol.  
 1919 JENKS, EDWARD, M.A., B.C.L., 133 Church Street, Kensington, W.8.  
 1917 JENNER-FUST, REV. DENTON, M.A., Hill Vicarage, Falfield, Glos.  
 1906 \*JENNER-FUST, HERBERT, M.A., Hill Court, Falfield, Glos.  
 1911 JEUNE, COL. E. B., Whaddon Manor, Gloucester.  
 1911 JEUNE, MRS. E. B., Whaddon Manor, Gloucester.  
 1904 JOHNSON, MISS H. T., Ellesmere Lodge, The Park, Cheltenham.  
 1893 JOHNSTONE-VAUGHAN, W. J., The Old Rectory, Wotton, Gloucester.  
 1911 \*JONES, AVERAY N., 50 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1920 JONES, MISS A. B. AVERAY, Clifton Park Lodge, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1920 JONES, MISS M. AVERAY, Clifton Park Lodge, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1921 JONES, C. W., Yatesfield, Watledge, Nailsworth, Glos.  
 1920 **Jones, Miss Lilian B.**, Lechlade Manor, Glos.  
 1907 \*JONES, REV. CANON R. C. S., The Vicarage, Fairford, Glos.  
 1913 **Jones, Walter**, Morgan Hall, Fairford, Glos.  
 1888 JUDGE, FREDERICK, 159 Cheltenham Road, Bristol.

- 1910 KEELER, H. E., Cardwell Chambers, Marsh Street, Bristol.  
 1911 \*KERR, LT.-COL. RUSSELL J., B.A., The Haie, Newnham-on-Severn.  
 1912 KEYSER, CHAS. E., M.A., F.S.A., Aldermaston Court, near Reading.  
 1910 KING, J. E., M.A., Litt.D., Clifton College, Clifton.  
 1901 KNOWLES, HENRY, Egerton House, The Spa, Gloucester.
- 1916 LAMBERT, UVEDALE, M.A., F.R.Hist.Soc., South Park Farm,  
 Blechingley, Surrey.
- 1910 LANGLEY, REV. E., 83 Down's Park East, Bristol.  
 1921 LANGLEY-SMITH, W., Wotton Hill House, Gloucester.  
 1920 LAWSON, V. A., St. Ringers, Cirencester.  
 1914 LEACH, RICHARD ERNEST, M.A., Fairview, Painswick, Stroud.  
 1910 \*LEIGHTON, W., 7 Kensington Place, Clifton, Bristol (*Secretary for Bristol*).  
 1906 LEONARD, PROFESSOR GEO. HARE, M.A., 1 Prince's Buildings, Clifton,  
 Bristol.
- 1904 LEVY-LANGFIELD, A., 12 Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1876 LEWIS, ARCHIBALD M., 14 Tyndalls Park Road, Bristol.  
 1918 LEWIS, W. J., 13 Henleaze Road, Durdham Down, Bristol.  
 1920 Lister, Sir R. Ashton, M.P., The Towers, Dursley.  
 1880 LITTLE, E. P., Whitemoor, Amberley, Stroud, Glos.  
 1907 **Little, F. A.**, Atcombe Court, Woodchester, Stroud, Glos.  
 1914 LITTLEDALE, COL., Ravenhurst, Cheltenham.  
 1913 LITTLEDALE, T. A. R., Wiltondale, Ross-on-Wye.  
 1911 **Liverpool, Rt. Hon. the Earl of**, Kirkham Abbey, Yorkshire.  
 1920 LLOYD, CAPT. F. N., Upton Grove, Tetbury.  
 1921 LLOYD, REV. W. W., Bromesberrow Rectory, Ledbury.  
 1876 LLOYD-BAKER, GRANVILLE E., Hardwicke Court, Gloucester.  
 1917 **Lobbett, A. J. R.**, Henbury Hill, Bristol.  
 1919 LOCOCK, H. T., 8 Vyvyan Terrace, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1886 LONG, COL. WILLIAM, C.M.G., Newton House, Clevedon.  
 1921 LOWSON, J. G. F., Quarwood, Stow-on-the-Wold, Glos.  
 1910 LOXTON, S. J., 3 Hampton Park, Redland, Bristol.  
 1910 LYDDON, F. S., 5 Beaufort Road, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1911 LYSAGHT, W. R., Castleford, Chepstow.
- 1913 McARTHUR, REV. C., M.A., Strathdurn, Cheltenham.  
 1921 MACKENZIE, L. S., 63 Queen Street, Bristol.  
 1920 McMURTRIE, D. S. A., 5 Belvedere Road, Durdham Down, Bristol.  
 1921 MADAN, MISS EDITH H., 6 Palace Yard, Gloucester.  
 1919 MADGE, WALTER H., LL.B., 34 Brunswick Road, Gloucester.  
 1902 **Mardon, Heber**, Clifden, Teignmouth, Devon.  
 1907 MARGETSON, JACK, Brightside, Stroud, Glos.  
 1888 MARLING, STANLEY, Stanley Park, Stroud, Glos.  
 1904 MARMONT, B. P., Windsoredge House, Inchbrook, Stroud, Glos.  
 1908 MARSLAND, ELLIS, 32 Camberwell Grove, London, S.E.5.  
 1919 MARTIN, G. PALLISER, Argyle House, Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1901 MARTIN, DR. J. M., The Tower House, Pittville Circus, Cheltenham.  
 1918 MARTIN, R. HOLLAND, Overbury Court, Tewkesbury.  
 1888 MASTER, MRS. CHESTER, The Hill, Almondsbury, Glos.  
 1919 MATTHEWS, T. G., Newport Towers, Berkeley.

- 1919 MERCER, R. W., Clare Street House, Bristol.  
 1892 **Meredith, W. L.**, 2 Vistla Cottage, Penlyne, Cowbridge, Glam.  
 1911 METCALFE, T. T. S., Claydon House, Lechlade.  
 1920 MICHELL, GEORGE B., Frampton-on-Severn.  
 1902 **Miles, P. Napier**, Kingsweston, near Bristol.  
 1921 MILLER, P. F., The Elms, Coombe Dingle, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.  
 1912 MILLS, REV. C. C., D.D., The Rectory, Dursley.  
 1880 MILLS, H. HAMILTON, Sudgrove House, Cirencester.  
 1919 MITCHELL, ALEXANDER, M.D., Norton Bury, Wotton, Gloucester.  
 1900 **Moffatt, H. C.**, Goodrich Court, Ross.  
 1913 MOFFATT, MRS., Goodrich Court, Ross.  
 1920 MONCKTON, REGINALD, 5 Cecil Road, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1920 MOORE, T. W., Battledown, Tewkesbury.  
 1919 MOORE, REV. W. E., Tintern Lawn, Tuffley Avenue, Gloucester.  
 1921 MORLEY, L. J., 25 Clifton Wood Road, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1919 MORRIS, MISS H., 6 Beaufort Buildings, Gloucester.  
 1919 MOTTRAM, MISS M. U., Lemsford, Leckhampton Road, Cheltenham.  
 1919 MOXON, REV. H., Chawfcombe Rectory, Chard, Somerset.
- 1920 NAPIER, H. B., Hobwell, Long Ashton, Bristol.  
 1902 \*NOEL, COL. W. F. N., Stardens, Newent, Glos.  
 1906 NORGROVE, WALTER, 22 Alma Road, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1896 NORRIS, HERBERT E., The Market Place, Cirencester.
- 1902 \*OATLEY, G. H., F.R.I.B.A., Church House, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1889 \*OMAN, SIR C. W. C., K.B.E., M.P., M.A., M.B.A., F.S.A., Frewin Hall, Oxford.
- 1903 \*OSBORN, J. LEE, F.R.Hist.Soc., Bevis, Great Somerford, Chippenham.  
 1902 OVERBURY, MAJOR THOS., Doric House, St. Mark's, Cheltenham.
- 1909 PADDISON, R. O., Bownham, Stroud, Glos.  
 1902 **Page, Arthur W.**, 2 Bristol Chambers, St. Nicholas Street, Bristol.  
 1903 PAINE, A. E. W., 6 Wellington Square, Cheltenham.  
 1920 PAINTER, BRIG.-GEN. A. C., C.M.G., Hambrook House, Charlton King's Glos.
- 1912 **Palmer, Albert J.**, Fairford Park, Fairford, Glos.  
 1908 **Parker, George, M.A., M.D.**, 14 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1921 PARKER, H. A. M., M.A. (Cantab), 4 Limerick Road, Redland, Bristol.  
 1913 **Parry, Miss Edith**, Witton Villa, Droitwich.  
 1903 PARSONS, H. F., M.R.C.S. Eng., The Heath, Sneyd Park, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1920 PAUL, MISS LILIAN A., 88 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1905 PAVEY, MISS ALICE, 29 Victoria Square, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1920 **Pavey-Smith, G. H.**, The Hollies, Nailsworth.  
 1920 PEARCE, H. A., Silverdale, Hucclecote, Gloucester.  
 1920 PENBERTHY, MAJOR JOHN, Dean Hall, Littledean.  
 1907 \***Penley, R. H., B.A.**, Rockstowes, Uley, Glos.  
 1910 PENNY, REV. L. P., Diocesan Church House, Gloucester.  
 1919 PERCIVAL, MISS A. M., Frampton Court, Frampton Cotterell.  
 1919 PERCIVAL, MRS. PHILIP, The High House, Uley, Glos.  
 1883 \*PERKINS, VINCENT R., Wotton-under-Edge, Glos.



- 1905 PERRY, MISS M. P., 13 Trelawney Road, Cotham, Bristol.  
 1912 PHILLIPPS, MISS I. O., Picton House, Broadway, Worcs.  
 1919 PHILLIPS, REV. E. J., M.A., Coalpit Heath, Bristol.  
 1883 **Pitcairn, Rev. D. Lee. M.A.**, 1 Laura Place, Bath.  
 1876 PLAYNE, ARTHUR T., Longfords, Minchinhampton, Glos.  
 1921 POOLE, A. L., M.A., St. John's College, Oxford.  
 1920 POOLEY, HENRY, Durdham Lodge, Downleaze, Bristol.  
 1911 \***Powell, Cecil**, The Hermitage, Weston-super-Mare.  
 1915 PRICE, REES, F.S.A. Scot., Bannits, Broadway, Worcestershire.  
 1919 PRICE, W. R., B.A., F.L.S., Pen Moel, Chepstow.  
 1886 \*PRITCHARD, JOHN E., F.S.A., 22 St. John's Road, Clifton, Bristol.  
     (*Chairman of Council*).  
 1919 PRITCHARD, O. W. MOSTYN, Isle of Rhé, North Nibley, Dursley.  
 1920 QUICK, RICHARD, F.S.A. (Scot.), 63 Ravenswood Road, Redland,  
     Bristol.  
 1920 RADCLIFFE, H. S., Ulcombe Lodge, Saltford.  
 1913 RATCLIFF, MISS C. LILIAN, O.B.E., Southam de la Bere, Prestbury, Glos.  
 1913 RATCLIFF, MISS PHYLLIS, Southam de la Bere, Prestbury, Glos.  
 1919 RAWLINS, J. E., Syston Court, Mangotsfield, Bristol.  
 1920 REYNARDSON, H. F. BIRCH, Rudge Hill House, nr. Stroud.  
 1919 RICARDO, LT.-COL. H. G., Gatcombe, Minchinhampton.  
 1919 RICHARDS, M. J., 41 Broad Street, Bristol.  
 1920 RICHARDSON, MRS. C. M., Seven Springs, nr. Cheltenham.  
 1904 RICHARDSON, FRANK, Penard, Percival Road, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1909 RIXON, W. A., Turkdean Manor, Northleach, Glos.  
 1893 **Robbins, Rev. John**, 24 Sheffield Terrace, Campden Hill, London, W 8.  
 1916 ROBERTS, REV. EDWARD, Fairseat, Sedlescombe Road, St. Leonards.  
 1919 ROBERTSON, REV. J. H., Syston Rectory, Mangotsfield, Bristol.  
 1921 ROBINS, REV. W. A., M.A., Dyer Street House, Cirencester.  
 1914 ROBINSON, FOSTER G., Grove House, Clifton Hill, Bristol.  
 1914 ROBINSON, HAROLD G., 1 Windsor Terrace, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1904 ROBINSON, W. G., Parklands, Stonehouse, Glos.  
 1909 ROGERS, T. PERCIVAL, Henleaze Park, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.  
 1921 ROMNEY, MRS. F. W., Waveridge, Malvern.  
 1901 ROPER, MISS I. M., F.L.S., 4 Woodfield Road, Redland, Bristol.  
 1919 ROSLYN, H. E., The Red Lodge, Park Row, Bristol.  
 1903 ROUTH, COL. W. R., 55 Brunswick Place, Hove, Sussex.  
 1914 RUDD, MISS M. A., Woodlands, Bussage, Stroud, Glos.  
 1920 RUDGE, DR. C. K., L.R.C.P.Lond., 145 Whiteladies Road, Clifton,  
     Bristol.  
 1920 RUSHFORTH, G. McN., M.A., F.S.A., Riddlesden, Malvern Wells.  
 1919 SAGE, FREDERIC S., Carnanton, Julian Road, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.  
 1919 SALMON, CAPT. H. POMEROY, Tockington Manor, nr. Bristol.  
 1911 SAMSON, A. B., Merlin Haven House, Wotton-under-Edge.  
 1920 SANDERS, T. E., Burleigh Cottage, Brimscombe, Stroud.  
 1877 SCOTT, CHARLES, 5 Spa Villas, Gloucester.  
 1919 SCOTT, CHARLES T., Ampney St. Peter, Cirencester.



- 1897 **Sessions, Herbert**, Quedgeley Court, Gloucester.  
 1876 \***Sewell, Edward C.**, The Beeches, Cirencester.  
 1905 **Seys, Mrs. Godfrey**, Wirewood's Green, Chepstow.  
 1920 SHARP, E. J., 28 Redland Grove, Bristol.  
 1910 SHARP, T. F., 20 Beaconsfield Road, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1876 SHAW, J. E., M.B., 23 Caledonia Place, Clifton, Bristol. [Glos.  
 1914 SHERWOOD-HALE, THOMAS EDWARD, Alderley, Wotton-under-Edge,  
 1920 SHERBORNE, RIGHT HON. LORD, Sherborne House, North'each.  
 1919 SHIRLEY, S. A., Drinagh, Sneyd Park, Bristol.  
 1901 SHUTE, MRS., Water Farm, Coleman's Hatch, Sussex.  
 1921 SIMPSON, MISS C. A., 188 Iffley Road, Oxford.  
 1920 SIMPSON, J. H., Rendcomb College, Cirencester.  
 1881 \*SIMPSON, J. J., Osborne House, Cotham Park, Bristol. [Gloucester.  
 1899 SINCLAIR, THE HON. CANON C. A., M.A., Hempsted Rectory,  
 1919 SINNOTT, COLONEL E. S., Tuffley Grange, Gloucester.  
 1920 SMART, R. A., Rose Mede, Heathville Road, Gloucester.  
 1920 SMITH, F. W., 6 Cambridge Park, Redland, Bristol.  
 1921 SMITH, CANON H. M., M.A., College Green, Gloucester.  
 1920 SMITH, R. INGLEBY, M.S.A., H.M. Office of Works, Westminster, S.W.  
 1880 SMITH, RICHARD HENRY, Woodchester House, Stroud, Glos.  
 1904 **Smith, R. Shingleton, M.D.**, Deepholm, Clifton Park, Bristol.  
 1902 SMITHIN, J. A., Cooper's Hill, Brockworth, Gloucester.  
 1902 SOUTAR, J. G., M.B., 20 Royal Parade, Cheltenham.  
 1910 SOYRES, B. de, The Glebe, Long Ashton, Bristol. [Bristol.  
 1903 SPOFFORTH, FAIRFAX, 21 Belgrave Road, Tyndall's Park, Clifton,  
 1912 Stanton, A. W., Field Place, Stroud, Glos.  
 1919 STEADMAN, PERCY, 122 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1920 STEADMAN, VINCENT, 15 Belvedere Road, Bristol.  
 1890 STEPHENS, ALBERT J., Badgeworth Court, Gloucester.  
 1906 STEVENS, MRS., Springhill, Nailsworth, Glos.  
 1919 STONE, G. F., 18 Logan Road, Bishopston, Bristol.  
 1919 STROUD, J. S. G. W., The Mythe, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.  
 1921 STROUD, L. L., High Street, Tewkesbury.  
 1902 STURGE, THEODORE, Fern Hollow, Rockleaze, Bristol.  
 1919 STURMER, LT.-COL. A. J., I.M.S., 7 Beaufort Road, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1911 SULLIVAN, REV. PONSONBY M., Rangeworthy Vicarage, Bristol.  
 1921 SUTTON, ARTHUR, 11 Montrose Avenue, Redland, Bristol.  
 1914 SUVERKROP, MISS E. A., Braeside, Symonds Yat, Ross.  
 1901 SWANN, E. J., D.L., The Gables, Leigh Woods, Bristol.  
 1914 \*SWYNNERTON, REV. C., F.S.A., The Old House, Burleigh, nr. Stroud.  
 1919 SYKES, ROBERT, 3 Gloucester Row, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1884 \***Taylor, Rev. C. S., M.A., F.S.A.**, Banwell Vicarage, Somerset.  
 1901 **Taylor, Edmund J.**, Town Clerk, Council House, Bristol.  
 1910 TAYLOR, L. GOODENOUGH, M.A., 19 Sion Hill, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1921 TAYLOR, W. J. P., 24 Clarendon Road, Redland, Bristol.  
 1918 TERRY, H. CAIRNS, M.B., Hampden House, Barton St., Gloucester.  
 1911 TEESDALE, MISS F. H., Whitminster House, Stonehouse.  
 1911 THATCHER, WM. G., The Limes, Hanham, Bristol.  
 1918 THOMAS, H. RUSSELL, Heneage Court, Falfield.

- 1911 **Thomas, J. Henry**, 2 Wedderburn House, Wedderburn Road, Hampstead, N.W.3.
- 1910 THOMAS, W. K., 4 Hillside, Cotham Hill, Bristol.
- 1900 THOMPSON, MRS., Endcliffe, Henbury, Bristol.
- 1892 THORPE, THOMAS, Osborne House, Frocester, Stonehouse, Glos.
- 1918 THURSTON, L. T., Park House, Thornbury.
- 1904 TIDSWELL, R. I., Haresfield Court, Stonehouse, Glos.
- 1898 **Tinson, C. J.**, The Cleavelands, Marle Hill, Cheltenham.
- 1919 TITLEY, W. A., Wynton Lodge, Durdham Park, Bristol.
- 1919 TODD, R. H., 4 Cecil Road, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1913 TRAFFORD, G. R., B.A., Hill Court, Ross.
- 1901 TRYON, STEPHEN, Albion Chambers, Bristol.
- 1905 TUBBS, STANLEY W., Ellerncroft, Wotton-under-Edge, Glos.
- 1913 TUCKETT, MRS. F. F., Frenchay, Bristol.
- 1921 TUCKETT, J. E. S., M.A. (Cantab.), 12 Belvedere Road, Redland, Bristol.
- 1919 TURNER, A., Dunkirk Manor House, Amberley, Glos.
- 1919 TURNER, MRS. M., Dunkirk Manor House, Amberley, Glos.
- 1921 TWIGGS, H. W., 51 Woodstock Road, Redland, Bristol.
- 1909 TWINING, LLEWELIN, 68 Woodstock Road, Bristol. [ham.
- 1921 Tytwhitt-WALKER, COL. J., Fernholme, Christ Church Road, Cheltenham.
- 1904 VALE, HY., 16 Darlington Street, Wolverhampton.
- 1919 VASSALL, H. G., Oldbury Court, Fishponds, nr. Bristol. [ham.
- 1882 VASSAR-SMITH, SIR R. VASSAR, BART., Shiel, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham.
- 1903 **Vaughan-Hughes, Gerald M.**, Wyelands, Chepstow.
- 1919 VEAL, REV. THOMAS, Stone Vicarage, Falfield.
- 1901 VEASEY, REV. A. H., The Cottage, Hampnett, Northleach, Glos.
- 1919 VEARY, REV. C. H., Gwynfa, Painswick, Stroud.
- 1906 **Vickers, Kenneth H.**, Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- 1920 VOWLES, H. W., Exmoor, Henleaze Road, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.
- 1913 VYNER-ELLIS, MRS. G., Minsterworth Court, Gloucester.
- 1912 WADE, FREDERICK TAYLOR, 38 Apsley Road, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1897 **Wait, Lt.-Col. H. W. K.**, 2 Worcester Villas, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1915 \*WALKER, T. W., M.D., Spencer House, Tetbury.
- 1914 WALLER, MISS EDITH, Phoenix House, Stroud, Glos.
- 1876 \*WALLER, F. W., 18 College Green, Gloucester.
- 1919 WALLER, MAJOR N. H., M.C., M.A., College Green, Gloucester.
- 1913 WALTON, T. C. H., 18 West Park, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1902 WARD, H. W., 105 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1919 WARD, W. W., 6 Prince's Buildings, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1920 WARREN, ROBERT HALL, Coniston, Canynge Road, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1919 WARREN, MRS. ROBERT HALL, Coniston, Canynge Road, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1902 WATERMAN, A. N., M.A., Overcombe, The Shrubbery, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1919 WATKINS, W. H., F.R.I.B.A., Sea Walls, Sneyd Park, Bristol.
- 1904 WATSON, EDW. JAS., F.R.Hist.Soc., F.R.S.L., 12 John Street, Bristol.
- 1901 WATSON-WILLIAMS, P., M.D., 2 Rodney Place, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1906 \***Way, Lewis J. U., F.S.A., F.R.G.S.**, 7 Percival Road, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1920 WEATHERHEAD, MRS., Harborne, Sydenham Road South, Cheltenham.

- 1920 WEBB, REV. F. R., B.A., The Palace, Redland Green, Bristol.  
 1920 WEBB, MISS MARIAN, Red Maids' School, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.  
 1913 WEBB, HERBERT B., Rose Villa, Talbot Road, Brislington, Bristol.  
 1903 WEBB, W. E., Capital and Counties Bank, Bristol.  
 1921 WELLINGTON, C. P., Cromhall, Charfield, Glos.  
 1901 \*WELLS, CHARLES, F.J.I., 134 Cromwell Road, Bristol.  
 1904 WELLS, C. COURTENAY, 7 Brunswick Road, Gloucester.  
 1921 WELLS, ARTHUR E., 38 Henleaze Gardens, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.  
 1921 WELLS, MRS. K. H. F., 38 Henleaze Gardens, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.  
 1898 \*WERE, FRANCIS, Walnut Tree House, Druid Stoke Avenue, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.  
 1913 WEST, REV. G. H., D.D., 48 Park Road, Gloucester.  
 1920 WETHERED, Miss M. L., 97 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1919 WETHERED, MRS. A., Energlyn, Canynge Road, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1919 WETHERED, MISS D., Energlyn, Canynge Road, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1911 WHEELER, J. H. W., 10 The Quadrant, Redland, Bristol.  
 1920 WHITE, J. B., M.A., 109 Queen's Road, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1919 **White, Samuel**, Dorset House, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1921 WHITEMAN, W. W., Court House, Wotton, Gloucester.  
 1919 WHITLEY, H. S. B., Western Lawn, St. George's Road, Cheltenham.  
 1919 WHITWILL, MARK, C.B.E., 69 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1914 WILKIN, L., M.A., B.C., 46 London Road, Gloucester.  
 1904 WILKINS, REV. H. J., D.D., Westbury-on-Trym Vicarage, Bristol.  
 1892 WILKINSON, REV. L., M.A., Lyanes, Churchdown, Cheltenham.  
 1921 WILLIAMS, C. F., Hayes Lodge, Sydenham Road, Cheltenham. [Mare.  
 1902 WILLIAMS, THOS. WEBB, B.A., Greystones, South Road, Weston-super-  
 1916 WILLIAMSON, REV. C. A., Cold Ashton Rectory, Chippenham.  
 1901 WILLS, G. A., LL.D., Burwalls, Leigh Woods, Bristol.  
 1919 WILLS, H. W. SECCOMBE, 4 Worcester Road, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1920 WILLS, J. B., F.R.I.B.A., 15 Orchard Street, Bristol.  
 1920 WILLS, T. THORNTON, 19 Belgrave Road, Tyndalls Park, Bristol.  
 1919 WILSHIRE, F. A., 10 Chantry Road, Clifton, Bristol. [chester.  
 1899 **Winchester, The Very Rev. the Dean of, D.D.**, The Deanery, Win-  
 1914 WINDUS, WILLIAM, Runnington Lodge, Durham Park, Bristol.  
 1914 WINTERBOTHAM, HERBERT B., Ashmead House, Dursley, Glos.  
 1901 WISE, WILLIAM HENRY, 31 Henleaze Gardens, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.  
 1888 \*WITCHELL, E. NORTHAM, Upper Birches, Stroud, Glos.  
 1914 WITTS, MAJOR E. F. B., The Manor, Upper Slaughter, Glos.  
 1898 **Wollaston, G. H., M.A.**, Flax Bourton, Bristol.  
 1898 **Wollaston, Mrs.**, Flax Bourton, Bristol.  
 1915 WOOD, W. B., Avenue Cottage, Barnwood, Gloucester.  
 1898 **Woodward, Miss E. K., M.A.**, 7 Arthur Street, Gloucester.  
 1900 WOOLLRIGHT, MAJOR, Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, London, S.W.1.  
 1920 WRIGHT, A. JOHN, M.B., B.Sc.Lond., F.R.C.S. Eng., 14 Victoria Square, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1903 WRIGHT, JNO. ALFRED, C.E., 60 Churchways Avenue, Horfield, Bristol.

- 1876 YABBICOM, COL. T. H., C.E., 23 Oakfield Road, Clifton, Bristol.  
 1899 YOUNG, C. E. BARING, Daylesford House, Chipping Norton, Oxon.  
 1920 ZEALAND, DR. L., Ashleydyat, 85 Ashley Road, Bristol.

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 1884 Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, c/o Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton  
 Kent & Co., 31 Paternoster Row, E.C.4.  
 1910 Bingham Public Library, Cirencester.  
 1918 Birmingham Reference Library.  
 1887 Bodleian Library, Oxford.  
 1919 Bristol Reference Library.  
 1898 British Museum, c/o Messrs. Dulau & Co., 34 Margaret Street, W.1.  
 1917 Cambridge University Library.  
 1898 Cheltenham College, Cheltenham.  
 1889 Cheltenham Public Library.  
 1883 Clifton College Library.  
 1918 Coventry Public Library.  
 1919 Gloucester Public Library.  
 1917 Guildhall Library, King Street, London, E.C.  
 1884 Harvard College, U.S.A., c/o E. G. Allen & Son, Ltd., 14 Grape Street,  
 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.  
 1917 John Rylands Library, Manchester.  
 1909 Ladies' College, Cheltenham.  
 1905 Lincoln's Inn Library, W.C.2.  
 1885 Liverpool Public Library.  
 1882 London Library, 12 St. James' Square, S.W.1.  
 1920 Malvern Public Library.  
 1883 Manchester Reference Library.  
 1914 National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth.  
 1898 New York Library, c/o B. F. Stevens & Brown, 4 Trafalgar Square,  
 W.C.2.  
 1898 Newberry Library, Chicago, c/o B. F. Stevens & Brown, 4 Trafalgar  
 Square, W.C.2.  
 1901 Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia, U.S.A., c/o Messrs.  
 B. F. Stevens & Brown, 4 Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.  
 1913 Public Record Office, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.  
 1876 Society of Merchant Venturers, Bristol.  
 1908 Stroud Public Library.  
 1885 Victoria and Albert Museum (The Keeper of the Library), South  
 Kensington, S.W.7.  
 1909 Wisconsin Historical Society, c/o H. Sotheran & Co., 140 Strand, W.C.2.  
 1913 Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn., U.S.A., c/o E. G. Allen  
 & Son, 12 Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.

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- The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
- The Royal Society of Antiquaries (Ireland), 63 Merrion Square, Dublin.
- The Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 19 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1.
- The British Archæological Association, 15 Paternoster Row, London, E.C.4.
- The British School at Rome, c/o A. H. Smith, British Museum, London, W.C.1.
- The Birmingham and Midland Institute, Archæological Section, Birmingham.
- The Cambrian Archæological Association, Hon. Sec., Rev. Canon Fisher, Cefn Vicarage, St. Asaph.
- The Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Sec., F. J. Allen, M.D., 8 Halifax Road, Cambridge.
- The Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society and Field Club, Hon. Sec., G. E. Evans, Ty Tringad, Aberystwyth.
- The Chester and North Wales Archæological and Historic Society, Hon. Sec., Frank Simpson, F.S.A., 10 Grosvenor Street, Chester.
- The Royal Institute of Cornwall, Museum, Truro, Cornwall.
- The Cotteswold Naturalists' Field Club, Hon. Librarian, Roland Austin, Public Library, Gloucester.
- The Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, Hon. Sec., Edward Wilson, Airethwaite, Kendal.
- The Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society, Hon. Sec., Percy H. Currey, 3 Market Place, Derby.
- The Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club, Capt. J. E. Acland, F.S.A., County Museum, Dorchester.
- The Kent Archæological Society, Museum, Maidstone, Kent.



- The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, Hon. Librarian,  
Dr. R. T. Bailey, 51 Grove Street, Liverpool.
- The London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, Hon. Librarian  
C. W. F. Goss, F.S.A., Bishopsgate Institute, London, E.C.2.
- The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne, The Librarian,  
The Black Gate, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- The Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, Hon. Sec.,  
8 Theatre Street, Norwich.
- The William Salt Archæological Society, c/o Librarian, Wm. Salt  
Library, Stafford.
- The Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society, Taunton  
Castle, Somerset.
- The Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society, c/o  
Librarian, Public Library, Shrewsbury.
- The Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History, H. R.  
Barker (Librarian), Moyses Hall Museum, Bury St. Edmunds.
- The Surrey Archæological Society, Castle Arch, Guildford.
- The Sussex Archæological Society, Lewes Castle, Lewes, Sussex.
- The Thoresby Society, Hon. Treasurer, G. D. Lumb, F.S.A.,  
10 Park Street, Leeds.
- The Thoroton Society, F. Arthur Wadsworth (Hon. Librarian),  
Bromley House, Nottingham.
- The Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society, The  
Museum, Devizes, Wilts.
- The Worcestershire Architectural Society, c/o Mr. Houghton,  
Bookseller, St. Swithun Street, Worcester.
- The Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association,  
W. T. Lancaster, F.S.A., Hon. Librarian, 10 Park Street,  
Leeds.
- The Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institute, Washington,  
U.S.A., c/o Messrs. Wm. Wesley & Co., 28 Essex Street,  
London, W.C.2.

## Terms of Admission to the Society.

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Those who are desirous of joining the Society can be admitted after election by the Council, on the following conditions :

- I. AS LIFE MEMBERS for a Composition of £7 7s. od., and an Entrance Fee of 10s. 6d., which will entitle them to receive for life the annual volumes of *Transactions* of the Society that may be issued after the date of payment.
- II. AS ANNUAL MEMBERS upon payment of 10s. 6d. Entrance Fee, and an annual subscription of 10s. 6d., which will entitle them to receive the annual volume of *Transactions* for every year for which their subscriptions are paid.

**The Annual Subscription becomes due on the 1st January, and the Hon. General Secretary will be obliged if members will send their subscriptions to him at 38 Brunswick Road, Gloucester.**

By order of the Council, the *Transactions* of the Society are only issued to those members who have paid their subscriptions for the corresponding year, and only the names of those elected members who have paid their entrance fee and first annual subscription are entered in this list.

Application for admission as members to be made to one of the Hon. *Local* Secretaries, the Hon. Secretary for Bristol, or to

ROLAND AUSTIN,  
38 BRUNSWICK ROAD,  
GLOUCESTER,  
Hon. General Secretary.





