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Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society

**Proceedings at the Annual Summer Meeting, at Chipping
Campden, August 20th. 21st. and 22nd. 1901**

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Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society.

PROCEEDINGS

AT THE ANNUAL SUMMER MEETING,

AT CHIPPING CAMPDEN,

August 20th, 21st, and 22nd, 1901.

THE weather was fine, and the party, which numbered about seventy, met in the morning at Evesham. Amongst those present were Bishop BROWNLOW, the Earl of GAINSBOROUGH, Alderman F. F. FOX, the Revs. Canon BAZELEY, J. SILVESTER DAVIES, M. C. HOWELL, J. E. BARTLEET, R. SMITH, J. C. JENNINGS, H. B. HEBERDEN, and C. S. TAYLOR; MESSRS. F. F. TUCKETT, W. ST. CLAIR BADDELEY, W. E. BAXTER, A. E. HUDD, F. WERE, C. H. DANCEY, KENNEDY SKIPTON, H. A. PROTHERO, JOHN E. PRITCHARD, C. BOWLEY, F. J. CULLIS, C. J. LOWE, A. E. GAEL, LOUIS G. DEASE, J. LLEWELLIN, H. CROOKE, E. J. CHARLES, J. ADAMS, J. PARKER, E. M. WITCHELL, DYER EDWARDS, T. SHERWOOD SMITH, C. SCEARS, J. BAKER, and WALTER STANTON.

The following gentlemen formed the Local Committee, and rendered most excellent service:—EDGAR FLOWER, Esq. (Chairman), Rev. C. O. BARTLEET, M.A., W. S. BARRETT, Esq., Rev. A. M. COXWELL-ROGERS, M.A., Rev. T. CARRINGTON, A.K.C., Commander CARROW, A. H. GORDON-DUFF, Esq., A. A. GROSVENOR, Esq., M.D., A. V. GROHEGAN, Esq., M.D., Rev. W. J. GUERRIER, M.A., Rev. Canon E. J.

HOUGHTON, M.A., PHILIP HOWARD, Esq. (of Corby), Viscount LIFFORD, Rev. PHILIP LEWIS, F. D. MILLET, Esq., Rev. G. M. MASON, B.A., J. R. NEVE, Esq., *F. B. OSBORNE, Esq., Rev. W. A. PIPPET, F. G. ROBERTS, Esq., *M. STANLEY, Esq., C. H. SMITH, Esq., Major W. WRIGHT, H. WIXEY, Esq., *LOUIS GEORGE DEASE, Esq. (Hon. Local Sec.).

The first visit was to the two historic churches which are associated with the name of Evesham.

Of the great Abbey of Evesham there now remains only the charming group of buildings in and around the Churchyard or Close; Abbot Reginald's gateway to the north towards the town, flanked by the old Vicarage; the great bell tower to the east; the scanty ruins of the Abbey buildings to the south; and in the middle, side by side, with only one great chestnut tree between them, the two churches of All Saints' and St. Lawrence. The Abbey Church, one of the great churches of England, with a central tower built by William de Stowe in 1319, and adorned with rich fittings in the time of Abbot Lichfield, 1513—1539, has wholly disappeared, and its site, a hundred years after the Dissolution, was "a huge heap of rubbish overgrown with grass." ¹

The whole place, so lavishly added to by Lichfield, is a curious testimony to the fact that the suppression was utterly unexpected, and that the blow fell on a still growing institution.

That a great abbey should have *two* secular or parochial churches connected with it was not unusual. The group at Bury St. Edmunds, like that at Evesham, retains with its gateway tower two parochial churches.

Of the two churches, All Saints' is the larger and more architecturally varied. It consists of a west porch, west tower, nave, aisles, transepts, Lichfield chapel, chancel, and vestries. Outside the most unusual feature is the very rich sixteenth century west porch, with entrances north and south, a fine moulded west window, and very high open parapet. The tower is small, with an elegant spire.

On the west gable of the north aisle is a niche with a figure. Inside the porch is a good flat roof of moulded oak rafters, and in the middle an exceedingly fine oak boss, on which are carved the crown and thorns and the five wounds on the heart, the hands, and the feet; the design adopted soon after as the badge of the Pilgrimage of Grace. Over the door is a very delicate Perpendicular niche.

The church, about 130 feet long by 73 feet at its widest part, has an

* Members of the Executive Committee.

¹ Habington.

early arch opening into it from the porch, on the north side of which is a stoup.

The nave of four wide bays is divided from the aisles by a continuous arcade to the south, and three arches with a break and a transeptal arch on the north; above which is a low clerestory with quatrefoil windows, and the whole is covered by a tie-beam roof. The aisles are wide, with reticulated windows. Of the contents of the nave and aisles there remain



EAST END OF ST. LAWRENCE'S CHURCH, EVESHAM.

a niche with a headless figure on the north-west pillar; a very rich piece of decoration, much mutilated, in the south-east corner of the north aisle, consisting of a small and delicate stone triptych, with a two-light opening over it; an aumbry in the north transept; and a good font.

The chancel is much modernised and of little interest. The great feature of the interior is Abbot Lichfield's Chantry Chapel of Our Lady and St. Egwine. The very gorgeous roof of fan tracery is worked in

two circles, two semi-circles, and four quarter-circles. The pendant, a very rich one, is in an unusual place at the side against the wall. A design of roses surrounds the shield and monogram of Clement Lichfield. The old altar and reredos have disappeared; also the old glass; otherwise the chapel is uninjured.

In the church are hung up lists of the Abbots from St. Ecgvine to Lichfield and his nominal successor; also of the vicars of the two parishes from 1535 to 1647, and of the united parish from 1662 to the present time.

St. Lawrence's Church, though showing some traces of earlier work, is in the main a simple 16th century church, built straight off as one now sees it. Its history appears to be that it was entirely rebuilt by Abbot Lichfield and perhaps barely finished when the abbey was seized. From that time it went gradually to decay till in the eighteenth century the roof fell in, and the church remained in ruins till 1836, when it was partially restored, and completed in 1889. It consists of a west tower of four stages, surmounted by a low spire; nave and chancel under a continuous roof; north and south aisles, and south chantry. Outside the most important feature is the east end, which is richly designed with elaborate tracery and panelling round a large six-light window filled with rather singular late tracery. Inside the church is simple and uniform. The nave is of four bays, east of which is a break for the rood-loft, with two small arches into the aisles; then a chancel of three bays and a sanctuary. The spandrels of the arcades are filled in with tracery, and above is a rather rich clerestory with four lights to each bay. Under the tower is a good sixteenth century screen.

The present plaster ceilings are of course modern, and all the ancient fittings have disappeared. The general effect is consequently rather cold and formal; but one has to read into it the rich woodwork of rood-loft, stalls, and pews, the decoration of altars, and the strong colours of the painted glass to judge of the effect intended when it was built.

Of two chantry chapels, that of Abbot Lichfield on the south remains intact. It is a rich example of the period, with a square fan-tracery vault formed on a circle with central pendant and four semi-circles, the pendant being carved with roses. The altar and reredos have disappeared, but the two large niches on either side of it have survived without their statues. A fifteenth century font now stands in the middle of it.

At half-past ten the members were received at All Saints' Church by the Vicar of Evesham (the Rev. J. M. WALKER), who, after reading a few prayers, welcomed the members of the Society to Evesham. The town was, he said, full of interest, and the two churches and the battle-field would amply repay examination. The people of the town were naturally very proud of the associations, ecclesiastical and historical, which attached to their town. They still cherished the memory of Simon de Montfort,

though as yet they had not succeeded in raising a monument to him. The proposal was started a short time ago, and though it was now in abeyance, before long it would be proceeded with, and then they hoped to have some worthy memorial standing near the bell tower to the great champion of English liberties. To Clement Lichfield, the last real abbot of the abbey, they owed the completion of the bell tower and two beautiful chantries which they would shortly see; but he thought he



ABBOT LICHFIELD'S CHAPEL, ST. LAWRENCE'S CHURCH.

could not do better than let Mr. Prothero give them some description of the churches, &c.

MR. PROTHERO, in the course of a short description of the ecclesiastical buildings of Evesham, said All Saints' Church was mainly of the fourteenth century date; the chancel was modern. Abbot Lichfield's chantry was a rich example of sixteenth century style, with a fine fan-tracery roof and pendant. It was intact with the exception of the old glass and reredos.

West of the tower was a porch in a very unusual place. The roof was an exceedingly fine example of flat oak roofing, with an oak boss, on which were carved the crown of thorns and the five wounds. The lower part of Abbot Reginald's Gateway was intact more or less; the building above was very much more modern, but exceedingly picturesque. The other church, that of St. Lawrence, was hardly so interesting; for although there were traces of an earlier foundation, it was principally a sixteenth century church built straight off. The east end was very rich outside, and the church contained one of two chantries, also built by Clement Lichfield. The other one perished, he believed, when the church was in ruins. With regard to the bell tower, competent critics had ascribed it to Abbot Zaton, 1379 to 1418. He thought, however, they might take it for granted that it was built by Clement Lichfield. It was a magnificent tower, richly panelled on the east and west, and plain on the other two sides; it had been suggested that the reason for this absence of panelling was because the tower was overshadowed by the other abbey buildings; he thought that those who left the walls plain recognised the value of plain walling, and left the tower so, as a contrast to the panelling on the east and west side. Of the abbey itself next to nothing remained. The abbey church itself was a very large one, about the size of Tewkesbury; it was built at various times, and had a high central tower. The door of the chapter-house remained nearly intact, and was a splendid specimen. In fact he did not know anything like it, and it reminded one of the French cathedral doorways; it was one of the most magnificent things in the country. Lastly, there was the almonry, Perpendicular in style, and the date of which it was almost impossible to say. It might be early fifteenth century, late fifteenth, or early sixteenth. It was an extremely interesting building, and had been well described by Mr. Ridsdale in the *Transactions* of the Society, vol. ix., 128-133.

At the conclusion of Mr. Prothero's remarks, Mr. F. F. Fox proposed a vote of thanks to the vicar. The party then inspected the places of interest, after which they drove to Wickhamford, in the county of Worcestershire, which was given by Kynred, King of the Mercians, to the monks of Evesham, and continued to be a grange of that abbey until the Dissolution, when it was granted to the Throckmortons. They sold it to Sir Samuel Sandys, eldest son of Edwin, Archbishop of York.

Sir Samuel Sandys married Mercy Culpepper, and died September 2nd, 1626, leaving as his heir his son, Edwin Sandys, who survived him only twenty-one days. Edwin married Penelope, daughter of Sir Richard Buckley, Knight.

Samuel, the eldest son of Edwin Sandys, married as his second wife Elizabeth, widow of Colonel Henry Washington, and his step-daughter, Penelope Washington, a second cousin, twice removed, of George

Washington, President of the United States, was buried at Wickhamford. The Sandys family are still lords of the manor.

The advowson of the living at the Dissolution was granted to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, the present patrons.

At the church the visitors were received by the Rev. W. H. PRICE, who gave a deal of interesting information respecting the edifice. The church, he said, like all the churches of the Vale of Evesham, was



SANDYS' MONUMENT, WICKHAMFORD CHURCH.

intimately connected with Evesham Abbey, and the abbey chronicles contained many references to the church and village of Wickhamford. As early as 703 Wickhamford was given to the Abbey of Evesham, and the ecclesiastical history of the parish was therefore ancient. Wickhamford played an humble part in connection with the abbey, for the land in the parish was given to Evesham for the purpose of the duties and responsibilities of the maniple, some of the land being used to supply

pots and pans and other utensils for the use of the monks. The church had been recently restored, and when the restoration was contemplated the distinguished architect, Sir Arthur Blomfield, was called in, and the restoration was carried out in a conservative manner, everything that was worth preserving being preserved. The old gallery front, the three-decker, and the pews were brought from a London church in 1841, when the church was restored by Lord Sandys; he understood some of this woodwork was not English, but was either done by foreign workmen in London or was brought from abroad. The pulpit, he believed, contained inside the woodwork that was now visible a more ancient pulpit, possibly of pre-Reformation date. The property, at the dissolution of the abbey, came, together with much of the rest of the abbey property, into the possession of Sir Philip Hoby; after passing through various hands, it came eventually into the possession of the Sandys family, with whom it remained till perhaps fifty years ago, when it was sold by Lord Sandys to the family of Captain Lord, of Worcester. The handsome tombs to the memory of members of the Sandys family were restored with the rest of the church in 1841. An interesting feature of the church was the panelling of the roof of the nave over the pulpit; the present panelling was modern, but that portion of the nave roof had always been different from the rest of the roof, and Sir Arthur Blomfield said that it probably formed a canopy of the rood-loft. Under the canopy were the Royal Arms, with the date 1661; from the date it would appear that these arms were of the earliest after the Restoration. In front of the altar was a tombstone, with an elaborate inscription in Latin relating the virtues of Penelope Washington, a daughter of Colonel Henry Washington, who died in 1643. Colonel Henry Washington's widow married one of the Sandys, and hence the connection of the Washingtons with Wickhamford. Penelope Washington came to live with her mother at Wickhamford after this second marriage, and died there in 1697, and on one of the tombs the Washington arms were quartered with those of Sandys. On Penelope Washington's tomb were what were supposed to be the origin of the flag of the United States, the Stars and Stripes, which were said to be derived from the Washington arms. The connection of George Washington with the English Washingtons had been disputed, but he thought it had been proved that he belonged to the English family. George Washington had, he thought, been proved to be the great-grandson of John Washington, one of the early emigrants to America, who was a cousin of Colonel Henry Washington, the father of Penelope. On the east wall of the chancel, south of the east window, there was discovered, at the time of the recent restoration, a fresco representing the Virgin and Child. The figures were perfect in outline, but the drapery was not filled in, and he surmised that the painting was never finished. He hoped, when they had

sufficient money and a proper person to do it, to restore the fresco to some of its ancient beauty. Traces of frescoes were also discovered on other parts of the walls, but they were too much decayed to be preserved. Mr. Price concluded by saying that the parish had been at great expense in restoring the church, and the whole of the money had not yet been raised. As the members of the Society left the building they would have an opportunity, if they so desired, of contributing to the restoration fund.

The church of Wickhamford consists of a nave, chancel, and western tower. The three-decker, the screen, the western gallery (the front of which remains), the seats, and the royal escutcheon, are all of seventeenth century date. The carvings of the Virgin and Holy Child on the pulpit are very unusual and very interesting.

On the north side of the chancel is a double alabaster monument, supported by five pillars and two pilasters, on the two slabs of which lie respectively the effigies of Sir Edmund and Lady Sandys, and Edwin Sandys and his wife Penelope.

On the front of the tomb are the kneeling figures of the sons and daughters, and above are the figures of Faith, Hope, Charity and Time, and various coats of arms on shields or lozenges. The Sandys family bear *or, a fesse dancetté between three crosses crosslet fitchy gules.*



THE GRANGE, WICKHAMFORD.

On the north side of the sanctuary is a flat stone to the memory of Penelope Washington, bearing the family arms, *arg. two bars gules, in chief three mullets of the second.*

These arms are supposed to be the original of the Stars and Stripes on the flag of the United States.

The Grange, a beautiful half-timbered mansion, has been well restored by the owner, Lord Sandys.

On leaving Wickhamford the party drove to Campden, where lunch was partaken of at the Noel Arms Hotel. After lunch the annual meeting of the Society took place in the Town Hall.

In the absence of Mr. Edgar Flower (chairman of the Local Committee), the Rev. T. CARRINGTON (vicar of Campden) presided at the opening of the proceedings, and, in the course of a few remarks, said he stood in the peculiar position of not being an archæologist. Great difficulties had been placed in the way of his acquiring such knowledge. His first connection with the subject was when he studied the stones of a church tower with a view of getting a jackdaw's nest. He then tore his clothes. His next archæological experience was when he placed his foot on the lead roof of a church and traced the outline of it and cut his initials. He got a thrashing for this. His next study was in reading a well-known book which related how three studious men tried for a long time to decipher an inscription on a stone, which a workman subsequently translated as "Bill Stumps His Mark." This naturally discouraged him in studying archæology. When he went to London it was to a church of yesterday, where no archæologists ever came. At Campden things were different; but though archæologists came from many parts, he could not say that they had stirred up much enthusiasm in him, for the simple reason that they all differed. He heard what they said, but thought what he liked. The Campden people were, however, glad that there were so many people in the county of Gloucester who thought that Campden was worth a visit; they welcomed them, and would be glad to hear what they could tell them about the town. They hoped they would enjoy their visit. and go away with pleasant recollections of the quaint old place.

The retiring President (Mr. F. F. Fox) then took the chair, and called upon the Hon. General Secretary (the Rev. Canon BAZELEY) to read the report of the Council for 1900—1901.

The Council of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society present the following report for the year ending August 19th, 1901:—

"There are at present 385 annual members, 82 life members, and 3 honorary members on the Society's list, giving a total strength of 470 members, as against 409 in July, 1900. The income of the Society for the year ending December 31st, 1900, including a balance of £416 11s. 3½d. at the Society's bankers on January 1st, 1900, was £664 12s. 6½d., and the

expenditure for the same period was £238 4s. 9d., leaving a balance at the Society's bankers of £426 7s. 9½d. on December 31st, 1900. From this balance, however, should be deducted the cost of the Society's *Transactions* for 1900, the first part of which has been issued to members, and the second and concluding part will be in their hands in October. Vol. xxiv., part i. for 1901, will, it is hoped, be issued before the end of the year.

"The Index to volumes i.—xx. of the Society's *Transactions* has been issued, free of cost, to those members who paid their annual subscriptions for 1896 and 1897, and received for their two years' subscriptions volume xx., parts i. and ii. It may be obtained by other members at the reduced price of 7s. 6d.

"Besides the balance of £426 7s. 9½d., the Society has a funded capital of £632 3s. 10d. invested in Consols.

"At the last Summer Meeting of this Society, held at Bath on July 17th, 18th, and 19th, 1900, Gardner S. Bazley, Esq., and W. St. Clair Baddeley, Esq., were appointed Trustees of the Society's property, in the room of Sir William V. Guise, Bart., deceased, and Sholto Vere Hare, Esq., deceased; and the funds of the Society have been invested in the names of these gentlemen, in conjunction with those of the remaining original Trustees, the Right Hon. the Earl of Ducie and John Beddoe, Esq., M.D.

"The meeting at Bath was full of interest, and was thoroughly enjoyed by the members who attended it.

"The first day was devoted to the city of Bath. The members visited the Abbey Church, the Roman Baths, St. John's Hospital, and other places of historic interest.

"A meeting was held in the Guildhall in the evening, when the President, F. F. Fox, Esq., delivered an address on 'Rood Screens,' which was beautifully illustrated with photographic views, and gave much pleasure and information to those who had the privilege of hearing it. Mr. St. Clair Baddeley read a paper on the 'Holy Blood of Hayles,' and the General Secretary gave an account of the excavations which were then proceeding on the site of Hayles Abbey. These papers appear in the twenty-second and twenty-third volumes of the Society's *Transactions*. On Wednesday, July 19th, a delightful excursion was made to Hinton Charterhouse and Farleigh Castle, to the parish church of Bradford-on-Avon and the Saxon Chapel, and to 'The Hall,' where the members were hospitably entertained by Mr. J. Monkton. On the return journey they visited the church and manor-house of Great Chalfield.

"In the evening the Mayor and Corporation of Bath visited the Society, to inspect the Loan Exhibition at the Art Gallery. Mr. Austin J. King described the city charters, and the Rev. C. W. Shickle

and Mrs. Shickle very kindly offered refreshments. At the concluding meeting of the Society on the following day, July 20th, it was agreed to visit Chipping Campden in 1901.

"An excursion was then made to Bitton Church, Siston, Pucklechurch, and Dyrham. At Dyrham Park the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt and Mrs. Blathwayt courteously entertained the party, and showed them their many art treasures.

"The thanks of the Society are due to the Mayor of Bath for his generous hospitality, and to Thomas S. Bush, Esq., who acted as Local Secretary.

"On April 16th in this year, the Society held a meeting at Gloucester. The Dean received the members at the Cathedral, and a careful study was made of such ecclesiastical, military, and civilian costume as the Cathedral effigies afford, under Mrs. Bagnall-Oakeley's able guidance. In the evening a lecture was given, by the kind permission of the Mayor and Corporation, at the Guildhall, by the General Secretary, on the recent excavations at Hayles. The arrangements for this meeting were made and carried out by the members of the Council of this Society living in and near Gloucester, and the Rev. W. T. Alston acted as Local Secretary.

"On the 6th of June the Society visited Winterbourne, Almondsbury, Over Court, and Westbury-on-Trym. There was an excellent attendance, and the arrangements were ably carried out under the direction of the Secretary for Bristol, J. E. Pritchard, Esq. At Over Court the party partook of afternoon tea by the kind invitation of R. C. Cann Lippincott, Esq., and the beautiful tapestry and other objects of interest contained in his mansion were inspected. Papers were read by the Rev. C. S. Taylor and the Bishop of Bristol on 'The Meeting of St. Augustine with the Welsh Bishops.' An interesting discussion took place as to the locality of the interview, Mr. Taylor being in favour of Aust—and the Bishop, of Cricklade. Mr. St. Clair Baddeley also spoke, showing that Aust and kindred names pointed to a Roman origin.

"The investigations which were commenced on the site of the Cistercian Abbey of St. Mary Hayles in 1899, under the auspices of this Society, were continued in 1900, and the Abbey Church was carefully excavated under the superintendence of Mr. St. Clair Baddeley and the General Secretary. The excavations have been temporarily suspended owing to the sale of the Toddington estate, but it is hoped that they will be recommenced next year. The purchaser, Hugh Andrews, Esq., has assured the Secretary and Mr. Baddeley of his lively interest in the work, and has led them to believe that they will have his valuable assistance and sympathy.

"The Library of the Society at Eastgate, Gloucester, has been open on Tuesday afternoons during the past year, and the Society is indebted to

the Honorary Librarians for their attendance. Lord Sherborne has presented to the Society a *Calendar of Deeds* in his possession, and Mr. F. F. Fox has presented *The Little Red Book of Bristol*, two handsome quarto volumes. The Council has purchased Dugdale's extinct *Barony* and other similar works.

"The Council has gladly adopted the suggestion of the Congress of Archæological Societies that a list of the Monumental Effigies in Bristol and Gloucestershire should be compiled under the direction of this Society, and they have issued a schedule for the guidance of those members who have volunteered for the work. Mrs. Bagnall-Oakeley has kindly undertaken to revise the descriptive reports for the Editor, and they will appear from time to time in the Society's *Transactions*. The Council will be glad to receive offers of help in the Rural Deaneries of Winchcombe, Campden, and the Forest; schedules may be obtained from the General Secretary. Photographs of the effigies suitable for reproduction will be thankfully received by him and by Mrs. Bagnall-Oakeley.

"The appointment of one Trustee of the Town Trust of Chipping Campden rests with the Council of this Society; and a vacancy having been caused by the lamented death of Canon Bourne, they have appointed Edgar Flower, Esq., of Middle Hill.

"Mr. Latimer, who has ably represented the Society as Local Secretary at Bristol for several years, has resigned his post, and the Council have appointed Mr. J. E. Pritchard, F.S.A., in his room. Mr. Pritchard has already greatly strengthened the position of the Society at Bristol, having proposed fifty-five new members during the last nine months.

"The Council deplores the loss by death during the last year of several of its most valued members:—Of Canon Bourne, whose generous and able presidency at Evesham in 1884 none who attended that meeting will easily forget; of Mr. Rhys Wingfield, who presided over this Society at Stow-in-the-Wold in 1882; and of Mr. S. H. Swayne, a member of the Council from the commencement of the Society. Amongst other members of the Society who have passed away, the loss of none will be more felt than that of the Rev. E. A. Fuller, who contributed no less than sixteen papers to the Society's *Transactions*. Most of these related to Cirencester, and that ancient town owes much to him for the light which he has thrown on its mediæval history.

"The Council wish to acknowledge the courtesy of the Committee of the Clifton Antiquarian Club in permitting this Society to print several papers contributed to that Club simultaneously in the *Transactions* of this Society.

"The Council has held five meetings during the past year, and desire to acknowledge the kindness of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Bristol for the use of a room at the Guildhall.

"The Council desire to nominate the President of Council, the Vice-

Presidents of the Society, the General Treasurer, the General Secretary, and the Local Secretaries for re-election. They also nominate for election as Vice-Presidents the Bishop of Clifton, the Rev. W. Bagnall-Oakeley, and Mr. F. S. Waller; and as Local Secretaries, the Rev. J. S. Sinclair for Cirencester and Mr. H. A. Prothero for Cheltenham.

"The following members of the Council retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election:—The Rev. J. M. Hall, Canon Ellacombe, Messieurs G. S. Blakeway, H. Medland, and C. H. Dancey.

"The following resolutions were then put and carried unanimously:—

- (1) That the Report of Council be adopted. Proposed by Rev. J. S. Davis, seconded by Mr. Cullis.
- (2) That the following members be re-elected members of Council (*see* Council Report). Proposed by T. S. Smith, seconded by C. J. Low.
- (3) That the thanks of the Society be given to Mr. F. F. Fox for his services as President. Proposed by Bishop Brownlow, seconded by Christopher Bowly."

The following report was also presented by Canon BAZELEY and Mr. ST. CLAIR BADDELEY:—

"Report of Congress of Archæological Societies at Burlington House, July 10th, 1901, attended by Rev. Canon W. Bazeley, M.A., and St. Clair Baddeley, Esq.

"Willis Bund, Esq., and Sir Henry Heyworth acting as Presidents in place of Right Hon. Viscount Dillon, unavoidably absent.

"(1) Discussion took place with regard to the Principles already agreed to by the Committee as to the Systematic Study of English Place Names (in accordance with the teachings of Scientific Etymology), and the Organisation of such study; but, in the main, the principles already drawn up by the said Committee were fully accepted. (2) With respect to the proposals for a Complete List of 'Earthworks' in Britain, Mr. Horace Round reminded the Congress that its main purpose is the co-ordination of work. Mr. Gould (of Essex) spoke at some length about the 'Red-Hills' of Essex, and asked if they should be included? Also, whether 'Tumuli' should be kept separate from Earthworks? The Hon. Sec. of the Society expressed his opinion that these latter should be kept separate. It was stated by Mr. Gould that Essex contains about two hundred of these red-hills, which vary from half an acre to thirty acres in extent. Yorkshire, likewise, has some earthworks similar to these. Are they to be catalogued? Also, with regard to moats and moated enclosures—are these to be included as earthworks? Mr. Round thought that classification, though necessary, should not be carried too far. Mr. Gould thought classification of form rather than of name to be more important in this department of antiquities. It was agreed that all camps, entrenchments, lines of

circumvallation (with their entrances), burghs, pit-dwellings, dykes, amphitheatres, and religious earthworks, should be catalogued and described: and that a committee be formed, including Prof. Wintle (of Birmingham), a well-known expert, Mr. St. John Hope, Mr. Ralph Nevill, Mr. Gould, and Mr. Tapp; with power to add to their number.

"In the afternoon, Mr. Oswald Barron, F.S.A., occupied an hour with a bright, but distinctly revolutionary, Paper on the subject of 'A Return to Mediæval Blazon,' in which he roundly stated the necessity for simplification, or reform, in accordance with the principles and examples of Early Heraldry. He pointed out, without sparing, the absurdities and conceits of modern Heraldry, and declared that it could not be said to be based upon ancient Heraldry, but was rather the product of our more elaborate modern life since the time of Henry VIII., and the free granting of arms to trades-folk; combined with the total want of imagination on the part of Heralds, and their resulting euphuistic affectations. He scorned the pompous invention and importation of foreign terms and Franco-English ones; and also the multiplication of the forms of the Heraldic cross, of which he states there should be (according to ancient rolls of arms) three only. No diminutives were used by the old writers on Heraldry. He would go so far, not only as to drop most of these terms, but he would use plain English, instead of such words as 'natant,' 'saliant,' 'hauriant,' 'statant,' &c. He particularly condemned the use of French adjectives such as 'patoncée,' &c. He exposed the legend of the 'Bend Sinister' as the sign of 'Illegitimacy.' It is a bare fiction. People never cared to give illegitimacy (which, however, was little thought of by our ancestors) a sign in Heraldry. The fact of a bend being drawn from left to right was indicative merely of the choice of the Herald, who so drew it for his own convenience in design. The notion of illegitimacy was referred to the false connection between a baston and bastardy. He further condemned the degenerated forms of shields as used in later Heraldry; and admired the freedom of the old Heralds in laying out their noble designs.

"Sir H. Hayworth pointed out that though there was much to be said for some of Mr. Barron's criticisms, he could not but consider that Heraldry had a right to its own special terminology, which should belong to it and to no other study; and that after all, a majority of the modern coats of arms date back no further than to the days of Queen Elizabeth, when simplicity had already quite forsaken Heraldry.

"Mr. St. John Hope spoke in support of Mr. Barron on certain main principles. He further exhibited two ancient Rolls of Arms as exemplifying the simplicity and craft of the Early Heralds. Mr. Hope afterwards contributed a valuable paper on the 'Evils of Ivy.'"

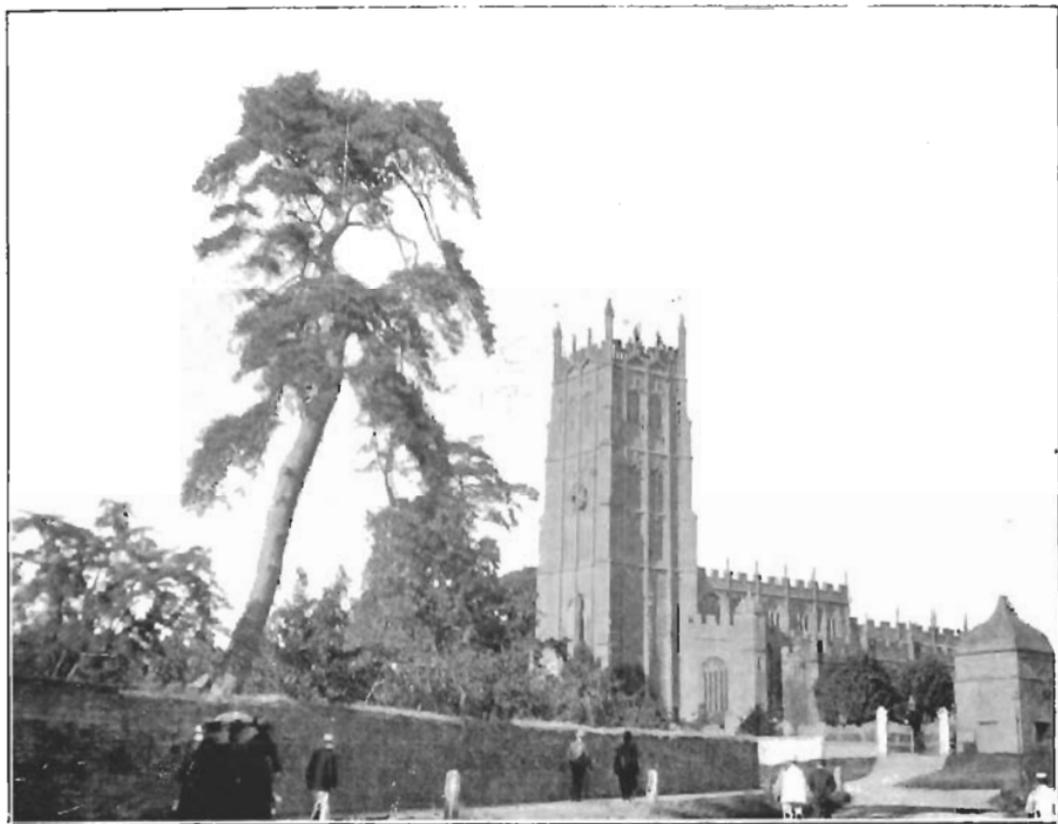
The retiring members of the Council having been re-elected, together

with the officers, a vote of thanks was accorded the retiring President, and Mr. Fox suitably replied, and introduced the President for the coming year, the Right Hon. the Earl Gainsborough, assuring him that he would meet with unflinching courtesy and help from the officers and all the members of the Society.

LORD GAINSBOROUGH said he felt it a very great honour to have been selected as the President for the year of that honourable and learned Society. It was only last year that the privilege came to him of becoming a member, through his friend Mr. Sinclair Baddeley. He had no technical knowledge of archæology, and it was mainly at the instance of the late Canon Bourne that he consented to take the office of President for this year. After referring briefly to the ancient history of Campden and its former trade as a wool centre, Lord Gainsborough went on to refer to the curious dialect which had survived among some of the remote corners of the Cotswolds. This dialect, he said, was derived from the Anglo-Saxon, and was of very great interest, the dialect having survived here with more of its original purity than in any other portion of England. The English of Shakespeare was still to be heard in some of the hill districts of the Cotswolds, and had he time he could give them many instances. He ventured to put this forward as a subject that might interest some of the members of the Society.

After the meeting the fine Parish Church of Campden was inspected. It is an imposing-looking edifice, with nave, north and south aisles, which are continued eastwards, and a clerestory, a western tower, and a chancel with north chapel, now used as a vestry. Though tradition assigned the present building to the commencement of the fifteenth century, the style of the architecture led Canon Bazeley to assign most of it to the reign of Henry VI. or Edward IV. It was stated to be quite possible that the architect designed the Lady Chapel at Gloucester and the Campden tower about 1480. The south chapel of the chancel contains some splendid alabaster effigies and marble busts of members of the Hicks and Noel families who are buried there. A canopied tomb on the north side of the altar came in for considerable attention. It is that of Thomas Smith, a lord of the manor of Campden, who died in 1593.

The VICAR (the Rev. T. Carrington) welcomed the members, and said he should be glad to learn anything he could from them about the church. He called attention to the great length of the chancel as compared with the length of the nave. The latter was square, and slightly smaller than the chancel. No one could tell them the date of the church, though they knew the tower was finished in 1480, and they owed much of the church to the generosity of the Flemish merchants who came there to buy wool. It was said that the church was of the end of the fourteenth or beginning of the fifteenth century.



SOUTH-WEST VIEW OF CHIPPING CAMPDEN CHURCH.

From a photo by F. F. Tuckett, F.R.G.S.

Canon BAZELEY remarked that the whole appearance of the church put the date seventy or eighty years later than the vicar had suggested ; and if the tower was built in 1480, there was not much difference between that and the church.

Mr. CHARLES said the church was interesting when they considered what was going on at the time it was built in regard to other churches in the district. Rickman had put the date of the church at from 1380 to 1401, and the tower at 1500. About that time the whole district was busy with church building. He found distinct traces of Flemish work in the church, especially about the caps of the pillars, and what more natural than that the Flemish wool merchants should be anxious to get the best they could for their money ?

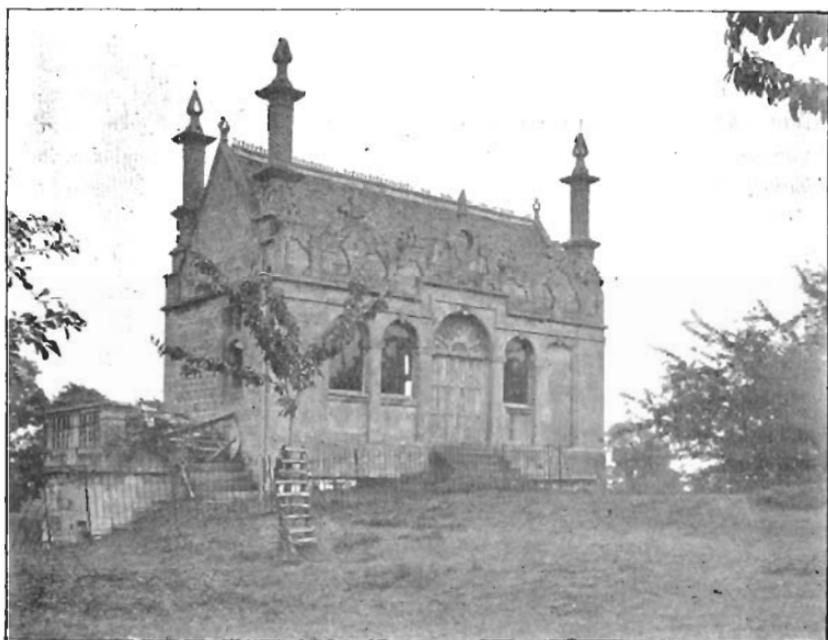
At the kind invitation of the Earl and Countess of Gainsborough, afternoon tea was offered to the members at Old Campden House; and they were subsequently received at the Grammar School by the headmaster, Mr. F. B. Osborne, where the buildings, and particularly the Jacobæan fireplace, with effigy of an unknown gentleman in the dress of that period, attracted much attention. The fine old Market Hall and other buildings of interest were inspected, and in the evening dinner was partaken of at the Noel Arms Hotel.



MARKET HOUSE AND TOWN HALL, CAMPDEN.

The manor of Chipping Campden was held previously to the Norman Conquest by King Harold, and at the time of the Survey by Hugh, Earl of Chester. It continued in the hands of the Earls of Chester till 1232, when, on the death of Earl Ranulph without issue, it devolved to his four sisters.

In the time of Henry VIII., Thomas Smith, who is said to have belonged to an old Campden family, was lord of the manor. In 1609 his son, Anthony Smith, sold the manor to Baptist Hicks, a wealthy mercer of London. To this generous merchant Campden owes its almshouse, built and endowed in 1612, and its picturesque Market House, built in



LOGGIA, CAMPDEN HOUSE.

1627, at a cost of £90. Baptist Hicks built Campden House at Kensington in 1612, and commenced the construction of a splendid mansion at Campden in the following year. In 1620 he was created Lord Hicks of Ilmington, and in 1628 Viscount Campden. He died in 1629, and was succeeded as lord of the manor and Viscount Campden by his son-in-law, Sir Edward Noel, who died at Oxford in 1642. During the Civil War Campden House was occupied in turn by the Puritans and Royalists; and in 1645 it was ruthlessly destroyed by Sir Henry Bard, who had held it for the King.

It would appear from a bird's-eye view, formerly belonging to the late Canon Bourne, that the house, which stood on the south side of the church, had four fronts. On its south front was a terrace with a loggia at either end. These loggias, known locally as the banqueting halls, and also the gate-house still remain.

The town derived its first name from *Ceapan*—to buy, and, like Chipping Sodbury and Chipping Norton, was a *market* town of some importance, and a trading centre for Cotteswold and Welsh wool. It had a charter from Henry III. and James I., and grants of fairs, &c., from the early lords of the manor. The Corporation was abolished in 1883, but the four silver maces and other municipal relics are held in trust for the inhabitants.

A Grammar School, founded by John Varby or Fereby in 1487 and rebuilt in 1628, holds a Townsend Scholarship, in turn with the Crypt School, Gloucester, Cheltenham Grammar School, and Northleach School, at Pembroke College, Oxford. In the old schoolroom is a Jacobæan fireplace, and above it a bust supposed to be that of the founder, although dressed in the costume of the beginning of the seventeenth century. An excellent school-house was built in 1858-64.

Grevel House, the residence of Louis Dease, Esq., was built by Campden's merchant prince, William Grevel, about 1390. There are other interesting houses of various dates in the main street of the town.

A *History of Chipping Campden* has been written by Percy C. Rushen, Woodbridge, 1899, 8vo.

The Church of Campden is said to be dedicated to St. James. It would seem that this, or an earlier church, was dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin. It consists of a nave, with north and south aisles, which are continued eastwards, and a clerestory, a western tower, and a chancel with north chapel, now used as a vestry. Below the north aisle is a crypt. From the fact that in the will of William Grevel, who died in 1401, and whose brass lies on the chancel floor, he desires to be buried in the Church of the Blessed Mary of Campedene, and bequeaths 100 marks to the new work to be carried on there, the present building has usually been assigned to the commencement of the 15th century. The style of the architecture would lead one to assign most of it to the reign of Henry VI. or Edward IV. The nave has five bays on either side, with lofty columns, quirked octagonal caps, and flat arches, like those at Northleach. The caps remind one of the fan-shaped epaulières or elbow armour worn by knights about 1460-70, as seen on the effigy of Sir Thomas Peyton at Isleham and on the brass of Thomas Quatremayne at Thame. The high tower arch and the chancel arch are of the same date and style. On the second arch from the east on the north side are two brackets of the same character as the caps; these also appear at Northleach.

There is a tradition that William Grevel built the north aisle, and it is

possible that the eastern limb of its church, with the chapels, is older than the nave.

The tower is a handsome example of late Perpendicular. It has four stages, and is ornamented with panels, battlements, and crocketed pinnacles. An old rhyme says: "A man of the name of Bower built Gloucester Cathedral and Campden tower." This cannot mean that Bower was the architect of Gloucester tower, for this we know was built in the time of Abbot Seabroke, 1450-57, by Robert Tully, who was afterwards Bishop of St. David's.

*"Hoc quod digestum specularis opusque politum,
Tullii hæc ex onere Seabroke Abbate iubente."*¹

But Bower, as an *alias* of Robins, is a Gloucester name, and it is quite possible that the same architect designed the Lady Chapel and Campden tower about 1480.



NAVE OF CAMPDEN CHURCH.

The south chapel of the chancel has been used as a burial-place of the Hicks and Noel families, and contains four life-size effigies and two busts. The chancel roof is said to have been the gift of Sir Baptist Hicks, who also was the donor of the Jacobæan pulpit and the brass eagle. It was he

¹ Inscription on west wall of the choir, Gloucester.

who built Campden House, at the beginning of the seventeenth century; and we must assign to him the rebuilding of the porch, the caps of the turret staircases leading to the roofs at the north-west and south-west corners of the nave, and perhaps also the battlements and pinnacles of the nave. There is a quaintly-carved niche over the fifteenth century doorway of the porch, which must be an insertion.

Most of the windows have the lozenge-shaped termination to their hood moulding, which is so characteristic of late Perpendicular; but one of the windows of the south aisle has instead of this two human heads, with head-dresses of the time of Edward IV.

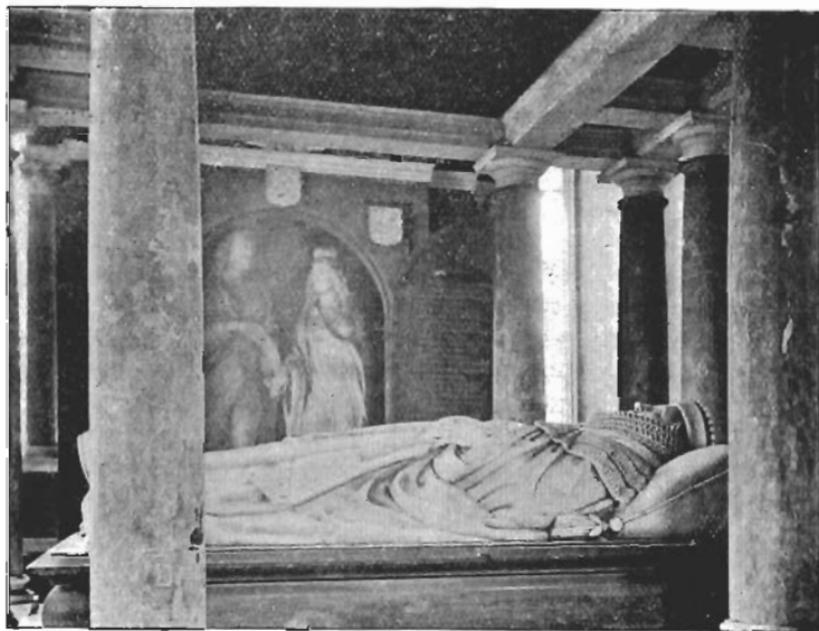
The vestry, some of the brasses, a stone coffin built into the north wall of the chancel, and the mutilated font, are probably relics of the earlier church of Campden. All else has disappeared, except, perhaps, the lower portions of the walls.

The effigies and brasses deserve careful examination. On the north



TOMB OF SIR THOMAS SMITH, CAMPDEN CHURCH.

side of the altar is a canopied tomb, on the slab of which reclines the figure of Thomas Smith, Lord of the Manor of Campden, who died in 1593. Below him are his two wives: (1) Elizabeth Fitzherbert, with five sons and four daughters, and (2) Katherine Throckmorton, with two sons and two daughters. The arms of Smyth, *sable, a fesse between three saltires or*, appear, impaling those of Fitzherbert and also of Throckmorton. At the west end of the tomb is a badge or crest consisting of two twisted snakes. The head of the effigy rests on a tilting helmet, and the feet rest on a crest similar to the above. The armour consists of a peaked cuirass, with pauldrons, brassarts, epaulières, &c., &c. A double chain is suspended



HICKS AND NOEL TOMBS, CAMPDEN CHURCH.

from the neck. The skirt of taces is not divided. The rivets and fastenings of the armour are carefully represented.

In the middle of the south chapel, on an altar-tomb, recline the superb alabaster effigies of Sir Baptist Hicks, Viscount Campden and his wife Elizabeth, arrayed in mantles, ruffs, and coronets. He died in 1629, and his widow erected this monument to his memory. On the south side of the chapel are the marble effigies of Sir Edward Noel, Viscount Campden, and Julianna, his wife, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Sir Baptist Hicks. They died respectively in 1642 and 1644. They are represented as standing in a recess or tomb, enveloped in shrouds. The

sculptor was John Marshall. On the east wall are half-length figures of Penelope Noel, who died in 1633, aged 17, and Anne Noel, who died in 1636.

An excellent paper on the Manor and Borough of Chipping Campden, by the Rev. S. E. Bartleet, a vice-president of this Society, appears in the *Transactions*, vol. ix., pp. 134-192, and it is much to be desired, if his arduous duties as Rector of Dursley will allow him, that he should give us his promised account of the advowson and church.

The brasses in the church have been ably described by Mr. Cecil Davis. They represent: William Grevel, citizen of London, "*flos mercatorum lanar' tocius Anglie*," who died in 1401, and his wife Marion, 1386; William Welley, merchant, 1450, and his wife Alice; John Lethenard, merchant, 1467, and his wife Joan; William Gybbys, 1484, his wives Margaret and Marion, seven sons and six daughters.

Campden, like Northleach, Cirencester, Lechlade, and other Cotteswold towns, was the abode of rich wool merchants who have left behind them lasting traces of their taste in these fine examples of mediæval art, and of their wealth and piety in a fine fifteenth century church. A cope of crimson velvet with portraits of saints, and two altar frontals of white watered silk embroidered with a representation of the Assumption, are preserved at the Vicarage.

There were four chantries founded at Campden: two in honour of St. Katharine, one in honour of the Holy Trinity, and one in honour of our Lord's Mother. The silver-plate, as well as the lands belonging to these, was confiscated in 1548. It is so difficult to distinguish in the ancient records between the previous church of Campden and the Norman chapel at Broad Campden, that some persons have doubted the existence of an earlier parish church on the site of the present one.

At night a conversazione took place in the Town Hall, at which papers on various subjects were read. Mr. GUY DAWBER contributed an interesting paper on Campden, which was as follows:—"Campden is almost unique amongst the many interesting towns of the Cotswolds, and within its small limits contains some beautiful examples of domestic architecture. It lies in the heart of the stone district, and this material is used to the exclusion almost of all others, and we find here the genuine Cotswold common-sense style of stone building brought almost to perfection. Apart from the picturesqueness of its long street (with the somewhat unusual arrangement of groups of isolated buildings), and the strong and sturdy character of its architecture, it is singular in possessing a group of buildings designed evidently by one hand and erected within a few years of each other. Though possessing all the charm and variety of the local work, they are stamped with a scholarly feeling and grasp of design and composition that impart an air of distinction apart from the other buildings

in the town. Sir Baptist Hicks purchased the manor in 1609, and in 1613 he commenced to build his large house at Campden on the high ground overlooking the vale to the south of the church. He had previously, in 1612, built himself a town house at Campden Hill, in Kensington, which after undergoing many vicissitudes was destroyed by fire in 1682. His country seat, which also came to the same untimely ending, for reasons which do not concern us here, was planned on a scale of lavish magnificence, even in those opulent days, and with its terraces, gardens, fishponds, and extensive out-buildings, covered a space of over eight acres in extent. But little of the original remains, but the western pavilion of the terrace, the entrance gateway, and the so-called 'laundry' have escaped the hand of the vandal and restorer, and show the fine quality of the work and its peculiar characteristics. The architect of these buildings is unfortunately unknown, but Sir Baptist Hicks being one of the wealthiest commoners of his day, would doubtless employ a man of recognised skill and ability in his profession. By the same hand are the almshouses, a simple group of buildings on a raised terrace overlooking one of the approaches to the great house; and in the main street the beautiful old market hall, dated 1627, still stands as a testimony to the generosity of Sir Baptist and the ingenuity of his architect. The windows in the gables over the semi-circular arches were originally open and glazed, until blocked up on the advent of the window tax, and a stone balustrade, a portion of which still remains, enclosed the openings overlooking the roadway. These few buildings are, without doubt, foreign in their origin and conception, in the sense that they were not indigenous to the district, as they stand quite apart from the traditional homely local growths, and show traces, not only of a masterly hand, but also of the prevailing Italian feeling which was then so prevalent in the centres of learning and culture. There are many other buildings in Campden which merit more than a passing glance. Amongst others the beautiful house built by Greville, in the close of the fourteenth century, with its superb oriel bay, so delicately wrought both inside and out, many delightful houses of later times, and a fine and almost unique series of sundials affixed to the walls of many of the houses."

Mr. F. B. OSBORNE read an interesting paper on the history of Campden Grammar School, which is printed in this volume of the *Transactions*.

The Rev. S. E. BARTLEET said the Grammar School was formerly a chantry, and it appeared to have been the only chantry which was not seized in bygone times.

The Rev. Canon BAZELEY said that as the Society appointed one of the town trustees, they would be glad to see the Grammar School flourish. It was a great pity when these country grammar schools were

absorbed by the large town schools. They would like to see the schools kept up, and the headmasters depended upon the inhabitants of the town and district to do this. They had an excellent master, but he could not do everything himself.

Mr. KENNEDY SKIPTON read a long but interesting paper on "Sport in Gloucestershire," which dealt mainly with the Berkeley and Badminton Hounds. Some of the details of hunting history were very interesting, but we are not able to reproduce the paper, with the exception of references to the Dover Hill games. Early in the seventeenth century the games were instituted by Robert Dover, and the top of the hill was then an open space of five hundred acres. The games seemed to have been managed for forty years by Dover himself, who had special permission from James I. to run the games. The sports were referred to by Shakespeare in *The Merry Wives of Windsor*. The county gentry and others came from sixty miles round to these games on Whitsun Thursday, and they flourished till the Civil War. At the Restoration they were revived and remained in existence till 1851, when they were stopped by Act of Parliament. Dover seemed to have been a friend of the poets of his day; at one time 30,000 people attended the games.

Mr. BADDELEY addressed the meeting briefly on "Some of the recumbent effigies in the county." He dealt mainly with monuments to the memory of the Sandys family at Miserden, which had for many years been ascribed to Italian workmen, but which he had always thought were of English workmanship, in which opinion he had lately been confirmed by the best authority on such subjects in the country. He discouraged attempts to give to Italians and Dutchmen the credit due to Englishmen for some of the beautiful effigies and monuments found in various churches.

During the evening the ancient maces of the Campden Corporation were handed round and inspected with much interest. On behalf of those present the Earl of Gainsborough, who was in the chair, thanked those who had prepared the papers read.

On Wednesday morning the members of the Society proceeded to Ebrington Church, where prayers were said by the minister in charge during the absence of the incumbent, and the building, which contains many features of interest, was inspected.

The name of the parish seems to be derived from the Patron Saint, St. Eadburgha. It contained three separate manors in 1086. (1) Bristentune was held by William Goizenboded, and passed to his descendants, the Boyeses, who held it till the time of Edward I. Alan de Zouch died seized of it 1314, leaving three heiresses. The Corbets were lords till the reign of Henry VI., when it was purchased by Sir John Fortescue, Lord Chancellor of England. Upon his attainder in 1468 it was alienated to

the Bridges family, and afterwards restored to the Fortescues. Lord Fortescue is the present lord of the manor. (2) The Grevels of Campden held Charingworth. (3) The Keyts, whose pedigree is given in the *Heralds' Visitation of Gloucestershire in 1682-3*, p. 101, resided at Ebrington for some 300 years, and many of their monuments remain in the Parish Church. They intermarried with the Freemans of Blockley, the Rileys of Campden, the Porters of Mickleton, the Coventrys, the Tracys, &c. Sir William Keyt set fire to his house at Norton in 1741, and perished in the flames. The baronetage became extinct on the death of his son, Sir Robert Keyt of Middleham, in 1784, s.p.; but there are still people of the name in the parish and surrounding districts.

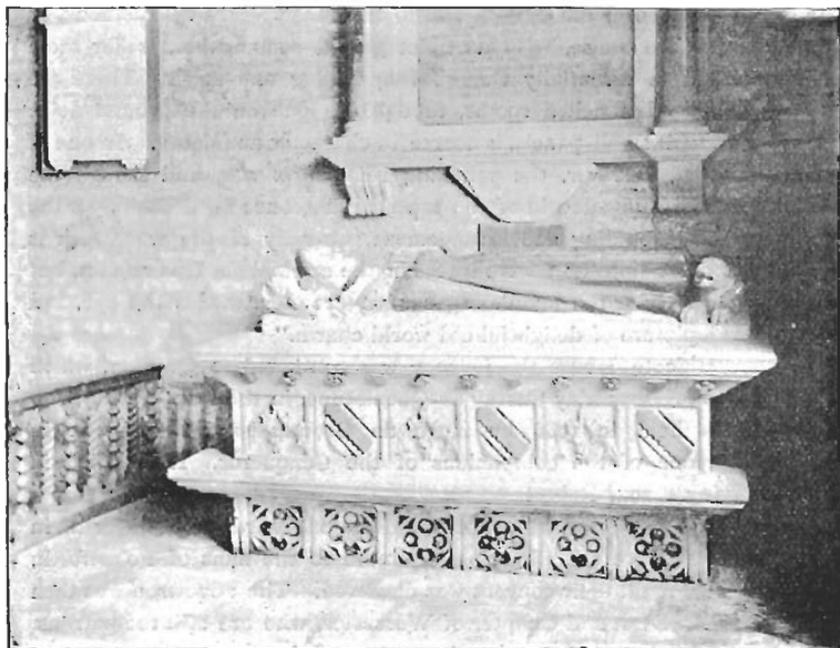
Ebrington appears to have been the scene of a battle, for in a field near the Vicarage human skeletons, shields, spear-heads, rings, pins, &c., of Saxon manufacture have been found.

The Church of St. Eadburgha, Ebrington, consists of a nave with south chapel, chancel, and western tower. The north wall of the nave has been re-built. The south window of the chancel and the east window of the south chapel contain some painted glass, given by Sir William Keyt, representing the life of Joseph, also the arms of Keyt, *azure on a chevron between three kites' heads crased or as many trefoils slipped gules*; of Coventry, *sa. a fesse ermine between three crescents or, &c.* On the north side of the altar the effigy of Sir John Fortescue, Lord Chancellor in the time of Henry VI., lies on a handsome fifteenth century tomb, with a tablet erected to his memory by Robert Fortescue in 1677 and repaired in 1765 by Matthew, Lord Fortescue.

On the south wall are the busts of Sir John Keyt, who died in 1662, and his wife Margaret, daughter and heir of William Taylor, of Brixworth, who died in 1669. The chancel arch is Perpendicular. Two pointed arches lead into the south chapel, which has an open timber roof. One of the beams rests on a fine corbel representing a king's head. The doorway of the rood-loft remains. The Perpendicular font has an octagonal bowl with quatrefoil panelling and a band of flowers. It is set on an octagonal stem. There is a doorway on the north side of the nave, now stopped up. The late Perpendicular tower of two stages is embattled; it has four pinnacles and a staircase in the south-east angle.

Over the south doorway, inside the porch, is some Norman work, consisting of the familiar chevron moulding; but it is noted that the various courses do not tally, the angles not coinciding. In the churchyard is a stone coffin and a large stone slab. This stone slab, which bears a fourteenth century cross, has been lying on the ground as if it were a tombstone; but it is stated that in its measurements it exactly coincides with the stone coffin, and the surmise is that it really forms the lid of the coffin. Mr. Bazeley suggested that if further investigation and confirma-

tion confirm this belief, the coffin should be placed on some stones (to keep the damp from perishing it) and the lid placed on the top. It should be stated that in other churchyards of the district there are similar slabs which are evidently tombstones. In the church is a quantity of heraldic glass, dating from the seventeenth century, which Mr. Bazeley considered was probably foreign in origin, though, after what had been said the previous night, he would not commit himself to the statement that it was foreign. In the church is a very characteristic Perpendicular font. The registers date from 1568.



TOMB OF SIR JOHN FORTESQUE, EBRINGTON CHURCH.

The party then journeyed to Hidcoté House, where they were received by Major Wright, and the following notes by Mr. Dawber were read :—
 " Hidcote House, some two miles out of Campden, stands in high ground overlooking the roadway, and is a very picturesque example of seventeenth century architecture. It is built entirely of stone, and is roofed with slates of the same material, and follows the not uncommon L shape in plan. The internal angle lies towards the south-west, and the entrance is immediately opposite to the gateway to the main road. Like so many of these Cotswold stone houses, the plan is entirely self-contained : no porch or bay windows or any projections break the enclosing lines ; and though

the interior has been mercilessly modernised, a good deal remains to explain its original conditions. The house is dated in the main gable over the entrance 1663, and bears the initials 'F. K.,' and in the weather vane close above is the representation of a kite, the badge of the family of that name, who erected the house. It is somewhat late in character, and though pleasing in its general composition, yet shows traces in detail of decadence from the strong and virile work of a century previous. The three principal gables are shaped after the Jacobæan pattern of earlier times; and though the builder evidently thought he would try his hand at some elaboration in design, yet the result is sadly out of harmony with the rest of the work, and detrimental to the general effect. The back, or long side of the house, with its quiet gabled composition, is far more pleasing, and is essentially Cotswold in feeling and spirit. There are remains of good panelled rooms, though the one on the ground floor, divided up with small panels, is coarse in character and detail. In one of the bedrooms, however, the panelling remains *in situ*, and though the large panels are now devoid of the tapestry that once filled them, yet the detail of the moulding and arrangement generally of the woodwork is worthy of our admiration. No traces of the original gardens remain, but the quiet beauty of the undulating country around satisfies the eye, and completes a picture of delightful old world charm."

From Hidcote House the journey was continued to Quinton, which appears in the Domesday Survey as Quenintune, in the hundred of Ceolfede; was held in 1086 by Hugh de Grentmaisnil, of Lisieux in Normandy, one of the companions of the Conqueror. Hugh died in 1093, leaving a son, Robert.

In the reign of Stephen, Robert Marmion, Lord of Tamworth, in Warwickshire, gave the Church of Quinton to the nuns of Polesworth, and they held it till their convent was dissolved. The advowson was then granted to the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, who are still the patrons. Robert was succeeded by a son and grandson of the same name. The last Robert had a son, William, and a grandson, John, who held it in the time of Edward I. Matilda Marmion had a grant of free warren in Nether and Over Quinton in the same reign. John, son of the last-named John, held Quinton in the reign of Edward III., and left it to his son, Robert, who, having no issue, gave it in marriage with Avice, his sister, to Sir John Grey, on condition that their issue should take the name of Marmion. Sir John and Lady Grey had two sons, Lord John Marmion, who died without issue, and Robert, whose daughter and heiress married Sir Henry FitzHugh. In 1430 Sir William FitzHugh, son and heir of Sir Henry, sold Quinton to Richard Grainger, and he re-conveyed it to Ralph, Lord Cromwell. Matilda, daughter of Ralph's son and heir, released it to the President and Fellows of Magdalen College in 1480.

There were other manors: Admington, held by Winchcombe Abbey till the Dissolution; Meon, held by the Grevels, and afterwards by the Noels; and Radbrook. Sir William Clopton, Knight, died in 1419, seized of the manor of Radbrook, held of Henry FitzHugh as of his manor of Quinton. Sir William's effigy in stone lies in the nave of the church. He married Joan, daughter and co-heiress of Alexander Pearsford, who after his death became a recluse in a cell attached to the church. Her brass effigy lies on an altar-tomb in the chapel of St. Mary, at the east end of the south aisle. His arms—*ar. two bars gu., fretty or*—may be seen on the leather jupon or surcoat of his effigy and on the brass; the arms of Pearsford—*gu. a fesse between six pears slipped pendant*—may be seen on the latter. For a full account of Sir William and Lady Clopton and their effigies, see *Trans. B. & G. A. S.*, xiii. 162—172.

The Church of St. Swithin, Quinton, which was probably built by Robert de Marmion, Lord of Tamworth, in the reign of Henry I., consists of a Norman nave with two aisles and clerestory, an Early English chancel, and a Decorated tower with a ribbed spire.

The arches of the south arcade have capitals with scalloped edges and truncated cone mouldings, and short round piers cut square on the south side, but hollowed out with a square set-off on the north side. This arcade is no doubt part of the original Norman church, erected about 1140. The north arcade with its pointed arches and small circular moulded caps is Transitional Norman, and was probably added after the nuns of Polesworth obtained the advowson. At the east and west ends of this arcade the responds consist of small caps with inverted cone moulding and circular shafts. The nave appears to have had three different roofs in succession: (1) Norman, (2) Decorated, (3) Perpendicular. The clerestory windows belong to the latest work in the fifteenth century. The set-off of the second, or fourteenth century roof, is very conspicuous. Above the arches of the arcade are heads, from which spring the struts supporting the roof.

On the north arcade are remains of Early English fresco work. The nave has several very good Decorated windows of two lights, on the north and south, as at Mickleton, and three-light windows at the extremities of the aisles. The east window of the north aisle has some rich stained glass and a canopied niche which once contained a statue in lieu of a central light. In the Chapel of St. Mary, the Radbrook or Lingen burial-place, there are fourteenth century sedilia and a piscina. Fosbrooke tells us that John de Hayford, who died in 15 Edward III., endowed a chaplain to serve at St. Mary's altar. The date of this work is therefore about 1340. At the west end of the south aisle outside may be seen the outlet of a drain far below the level of the present roof. This belonged to the pointed roof of the fourteenth century. The chancel is Early English, with

characteristic moulding below the windows continued along the east wall. There are two deeply-splayed hooded windows, and one beautiful fifteenth century window on the north side. The windows on the south side are of the fourteenth century style. The east window was walled up until the recent restoration. There is an Early English aumbry on the north side of the altar, and an original bracket for a piscina of the same style on the south side.

The tower has a single light window cinquefoiled on the west. The belfry windows are very long, each of them having two lights and a transom. The parapet is embattled, and at each angle there is a crocketed pinnacle. The late fifteenth century ribbed spire has some ogee-headed windows, and near the top a band of Tudor flowers. The aisles and clerestory have no battlements. The east gable of the nave has a bell niche.

The effigy of Sir William Clopton, illustrated in vol. xiii., p.67, lies on an altar tomb under the south arcade. The knight wears a bascinet to which is fastened a camail. On his arms are epaulières and coutes, whilst the legs are protected by cuisses, genouillières and jamps of plate and sollerets; over his cuirass he wears a joupon or surcoat of leather with scalloped edge. His sword, of which only the hilt remains, is attached by a narrow belt which crosses his body diagonally. Around his hips is a baldrick or jewelled belt, to which is attached an anelace or dagger. The annulet on his breast is a puzzle; it can hardly be a mark of cadency, as he appears to have been his father's eldest son. There is no inscription.

The brass effigy of Joan, Lady Clopton, lies on an altar-tomb in the Radbrook Chapel. The lady wears a veil head-dress, and wimple. She has a long kirtle with tight sleeves and fur cuffs; over this is a mantle fastened by a cord passing through two metal loops. The figure is within an arched canopy. The inscription, as well as an illustration, is given in vol. xiii., p. 168. The words *que tibi sacrata clauditur hic vidua milite defuncto sponso pro te ihu fuit ista* show that she became a recluse in a cell adjoining the church. The arms of Clopton and Pearsford appear on four shields.

Until the restoration the east window was walled up, or perhaps we should say there was no east window. In connection with this point Mr. Bazeley said that in Gloucestershire there were many churches which had no east window. In place of the east window there were rich frescoes, with windows in the side walls of the chancel to light them up. On the part of architects of the nineteenth century it was a craze to put in east windows, because they thought they ought to be there; they therefore inserted one, and destroyed the characteristics of the church altogether. At Quinton there appeared to have been no east window till a few years ago; a rather poor fourteenth century style window was then inserted.

Great interest was evinced in the brass effigy, lying on an altar tomb, to the memory of Joan Lady Clopton, who in the fourteenth century, on the death of her husband, became an anchoress in a cell adjoining the church, as appears from the inscription on the tomb. Mr. Bazeley gave a very interesting account of the rites attending the placing of a recluse in the cell; the ceremony bore a great resemblance to the burial service, penitential psalms being sung, and extreme unction being administered. The person about to become an anchorite, if a member of the clergy, lay on his face in the chancel during the earlier part of the service; if a layman, he lay on his face in the nave; and if a woman, in a similar position at the west end of the church. When the cell had been examined by the bishop to see that it was in a fit and proper condition to receive the recluse, the man or woman, as the case might be, was placed in it, never to leave it till death. In the case of a wealthy anchoress, there would probably be a woman to minister to her. Except in case of dangerous illness or approaching death, the door of the cell was never opened. Mr. Bazeley said that attempts to find traces of the cell in which Lady Clopton spent the remainder of her days had borne no fruit, but suggested that possibly the building at the entrance to the churchyard, now used as a blacksmith's shop, was originally the cell. They were all aware "to what base uses," etc., and it was possible that what in the fourteenth century was an anchoress' cell might in the twentieth serve as a blacksmith's shop.

Lunch was served at the College Arms, after which the party drove to Mickleton, and were received at the church by the Rev. A. M. Coxwell Rogers.

We learn from King Ethelred's Foundation Charter of Eynsham Abbey, A.D. 1005, that among the estates which Æthelmær Ealdorman of Devonshire gave for the endowment of his Abbey was that of Micclantun, which Ealdorman Brihtnoth, who had received it by gift from King Edgar, had left to him by will. Brihtnoth was probably that Ealdorman of the East Saxons who died at the battle of Maldon fighting against Olaf Tryggevessen in 991.

Mickleton was held by the Abbey till the Dissolution, when it came to the Crown, and was granted to Richard Lukenore. In 1594 it was sold to Edward Grevill, of Melcote, who three years later sold it to Edward Fisher. In 1656 Sir Edward Fisher, Knight, sold it to Richard Graves. Richard Graves, Lord of the Manor, who died in 1729, was a distinguished antiquary.

The Rev. Richard Graves, Rector of Mickleton, published in 1773, *The Spiritual Quixote or the Summer's Rambles of Mr. Geoffrey Wildgoose*. This work was a satire on Whitfield and his followers. It passed through many editions.

The Church of St. Lawrence, Mickleton, consists of a west tower, a nave, with north and south aisles and south porch with upper chamber, and a chancel. The fourteenth century tower is of two stages, with a ribbed and broached spire and four pinnacles at the juncture of the tower and spire.

There is no mention of a church in the Domesday Survey or of a parish priest, but it does not follow necessarily that no church existed in 1066.

The present church seems to date from the twelfth century, and to have comprised a short nave with aisles, and probably a small apse at its eastern extremity. In the fourteenth century the western bays of the nave arcades were added, and the aisles rebuilt on a larger scale. The chancel and chancel-arch were rebuilt in the fifteenth century, and there are traces of older work being used up in its construction. In the same century the clerestory was added, and the present low-pitched roof substituted for an earlier pointed one. Early in the seventeenth century the south porch and chamber above were added in the Renaissance style.

The Transitional Norman caps and semi-circular arches of the nave with their conventional foliage are French in their character and feeling, some of them being almost identical with those at Sens and Canterbury. They may be said to be Norman in style and Early English in treatment.

Particular attention should be given to the fine series of Decorated windows in both aisles.

In the east window of the north aisle is some good stained glass with the following inscription in Lombardic characters, giving briefly the devolution of the manor in early Saxon times:

EADGARUS REX
DEDIT,
MYCCLANTVNE
BRITHNOTO DVCI
ET ILLE
AETHELWARDO DVCI
ULTIMO
COMMISIT DONO
QUI
POSTEA EAM.
MONASTERIO DE
EYNESHAM
DEDIT.

Corona.
Royal Arms:
France quartering England.
Quarterly: 1 & 4 gu. an eagle
displayed or, Graves. 2 & 3 azure, a
chevron ermine between three swans
proper, Swan.
Mantled crest and arms.
Crest: A talbot passant
Arms: Graves.
Motto: Spe num fugiente.

Arms, quarterly 1 & 4 Graves. 2 & 3 sa. a fesse engr. arg. between dexter hands couped or. Bates.

In the south window of chancel is some good glass with the following quarterings :—

Quarterly of 12 :

1. *gu.* 3 demy lions or, a chief of the 2nd. Fisher.
2. *Arg.*, on a fess engrailed az. 3 crosses paty or.
3. *Az.* 3 eagles displayed, or.
4. *Ermine*, 5 chevronels *gu.* on a canton of the 2nd a lion passant or.
5. *Barry* of ten arg. and *gu.* within a bordure az. charged with 8 martlets or.
6. *Vairé* az. and arg. a pale sa.
7. *Gules* 3 cushions argt.
8. *Barry* of ten arg. and *gu.* over all a lion ramp. sa.
9. *Arg.* 3 horse-shoes sable, nailed arg.
10. Quarterly 1 and 4 *gu.*, 2 and 3 *vairé*, vert and or, over all a lion rampt. arg.
11. *Arg.* a fesse *vairé*, between 3 eagles displayed of the last, or and *gu.*
12. *Paly* of 6, arg. and *gu.* a bend *vairé* sa. and argent. Rudder says vert and or.

Motto: *Vigilet qui vincet.*

The east window of the chancel and the north and south windows are Perpendicular.

The upper chamber of the porch has been originally one long room, and contains the old barrel roof and fireplace.

There is a good iron-bound chest, studded with nails, which perhaps is 500 years old.

From Mickleton the party drove to Long Marston, where the Rev. E. H. Garrard received them at the church and gave some interesting information respecting the building. It was probably built about the middle of the fourteenth century, though there were records of an earlier church in the village. In 1043 the property was given by the Earl of Mercia to the monks of Coventry, one of the conditions being that a church should be built. The estate afterwards passed to Winchcombe, and at the time of the Dissolution was split up among various people. In the east window is some glass, probably dating back to the time of Henry VII, and a brass to the memory of Samuel Burton, Archdeacon of Gloucester during the reign of five bishops; the date is 1684. A peculiar feature of the church is the oak-braced belfry, displayed by the recent removal of the gallery; it has been stated that there is only one other example of the kind in England. Above the sham roof which was put up in 1867, when the church was restored, is a very good wagon-head roof, but the weight and thrust had proved too great for the walls. The old tombs in the churchyard attracted considerable attention.

On leaving the church the members of the Society were received by Commander and Mrs. Carrow at their residence, and entertained to afternoon tea on the lawn. It is well known that in this house Charles II. was hidden for a night on his flight from Worcester. He was disguised as a

man-servant, and the story goes that he was told by the cook to wind up the jack, and was unable to do so. His clumsiness roused the wonder of the cook, who asked wherever he came from that he did not know to wind a jack. He replied that he came from Staffordshire, where they did not use jacks, and the matter was not pursued further. The jack in question was exhibited by Commander Carrow, and duly admired. A long telescope, once the property of James II., was also on view.

The annual meeting concluded on Thursday. A meeting of the Society took place in the morning, when the following votes of thanks were passed, and Tewkesbury suggested as the place of meeting for 1902; the final choice rests with the Council.

The following votes of thanks, proposed from the Chair, were unanimously agreed to:—

- (1) The chairman and members of the Local Committee.
- (2) To the Local Secretary, L. G. Dease, Esq., for his unvarying courtesy in carrying out the arrangements for this meeting and providing for the comfort of the members; and also to the members of the Local Executive Committee, F. B. Osborne, Esq., and M. Stanley, Esq.
- (3) To those inhabitants of Campden and the neighbourhood who have so kindly offered hospitality to the members.
- (4) To J. Iddiens, Esq., Major W. Wright, Commander Carrow, F. D. Miller, Esq., and Edgar Flower, Esq., for their invitation to the Society to visit Wickhamford Manor House, Hidcote House, Long Marston House, The Priory at Broadway and Middle Hill respectively.
- (5) To Lady Gainsborough, Mrs. Carrow, and Mrs. Edgar Hill for their courteous hospitality.
- (6) To F. B. Osborne, Esq., for his reception of the members at the Grammar School, and for the use of the Technical School.
- (7) To the Incumbents of Evesham, Wickamford, Campden, Ebrington, Quinton, Mickleton, Marston Sicca, Buckland, and Broadway, for the facilities offered by them of visiting their churches. and for their reception of the Society and explanation of their sacred buildings respectively.
- (8) To H. A. Prothero, Esq., E. Guy Dawber, Esq., F. B. Osborne, Esq., Cecil Davis, Esq., Kennedy Skipton, Esq., and W. St. Clair Baddeley, Esq., for their papers or addresses.
- (9) To the Rev. W. T. Alston for the excellent photographs to illustrate the programme.

The party then drove over Broadway Hill (it was too hazy for view) to Buckland.

In A.D. 709, Kynred, King of the Mercians, gave the Manor of Buckland to the Abbey of St. Peter, which was at that time ruled by its second Abbess, Edburga.

The village takes its name from the tenure by which the Abbey held it. Boc-land was a private estate held under a written title. The Manor is described in the Domesday Survey as containing ten hides, twenty-two villeins, and six bordars. No church or parish priest is mentioned earlier than 1187—1191, when the advowson was confirmed to St. Peter's Abbey Gloucester, by Pope Clement III. The manor gradually increased in value, under the excellent management of the monks, till 1540, when at the Dissolution it passed into the hands of Henry VIII.

What is known of its history from 709 to 1540 will be found in the *Transactions* of this Society, vol. ix., pp. 103—124.

The manor was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Richard Gresham, Lord Mayor of London, and it was inherited by his son, Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of Gresham College and the Royal Exchange. Christian, sister and heiress of Sir Thomas, brought it in marriage to Sir John Thynne, and their descendants held it till the end of the eighteenth century, when it was sold by the Marquis of Bath to Thomas Phillips, of Middle Hill.

The Church of St. Michael, Buckland, consists of a nave with north and south aisles and a north porch, a chancel, and a square embattled tower at the west end.

As we have seen, a church existed at Buckland in the last half of the twelfth century; no traces of it are found in the present church, and the rector has suggested that the Abbey Records refer to the chapel of Laverton in this parish, which has been destroyed within the memory of those yet alive. Some beautiful stonework ornamented with chevron moulding, built into some cottages on the Glebe Farm, show that it was a twelfth century structure.

The three bays of the south arcade of the nave, and the two eastern bays of the north arcade are late Early English or thirteenth century. They have plain chamfered arches with clustered semi-detached shafts and moulded bell-shaped caps. The responds of the two easternmost bays of the north arcade have each a single detached shaft. The chancel arch, the east and west windows of the north aisle, and a piscina in the south aisle, all belong to the thirteenth century church. At the east end of the nave, on the apse of the gable, is the cote which formerly contained the sanctus bell. The bell itself has been removed into the belfry, and is now known as the Ting Tang. The lower part of the tower seems to be earlier than the upper part.

Considerable changes took place in the fifteenth century. A clerestory was added to the nave, and the upper part of the tower and the western

bay of the north arcade were built. The chancel was rebuilt, and the Perpendicular windows were inserted in the north and south walls of the nave. A low pitched roof, as may be seen by the drip courses on the east wall of the tower, was substituted for the thirteenth century roof. Some of the oak seats are relics of this restoration; so also is the font and a richly carved tomb on the north side of the tower. A late rector, the Rev. Philip Norris, found it in the churchard and removed it to this spot; see *Transactions*, vol. ix., p. 18. There are some good fifteenth century tiles on the floor of the south aisles, ornamented with the arms of the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick, Lords of the Manor of the adjoining parish of Child's Wickham. Two doorways which led to the rood-loft and an aumbry high up in the east wall of the nave, which belonged no doubt to a rood-altar, remain *in situ*. The glass in the east window of the chancel is a hundred years older than the stonework, and was probably the gift of William Grafton, rector from 1466 to 1510. The glass is evidently of the time of Edward IV. It represents three of the seven sacraments of the Church: Confirmation, Marriage, and Extreme Unction.

(1) The scene on the left has always been said to be Infant Baptism; and so it is, inasmuch as when a bishop was present confirmation followed immediately the rites by which the child was made a catechumen at the church door, was received into the Church, was anointed with oil, and baptised, &c., &c. In each light the officiating minister is a bishop, and we cannot help thinking that the figures are portraits and the scenes are historic. Perhaps they represent the marriage of William Grafton's parents, his baptism, and the death of his mother. In the first scene, the bishop, who wears a cope and mitre, places one hand on the child's head and blesses him with the other. A tonsured white monk stands in the background holding a church in his left hand, whilst the head of a pastoral staff which appears may have been carried by a figure which is now lost, and a deacon upholds the book of offices before the bishop. A man, perhaps the father, probably the god-father, holds another child.

(2) Marriage. This light, which is figured in Lyson's *Gloucestershire Antiquities*, pl. xxxix., has been sadly mutilated. The bishop's head is gone. He wore a mitre, amice, chasuble with orphreys, dalmatic, and alb, and we see him in the act of joining the hands of a couple, and blessing them with uplifted hand. The bridegroom has a gypcière or purse fastened to his girdle, and a hood thrown over his shoulders. His cuffs and the hem of his gown are of ermine. The bride, who holds her gloves in her left hand, wears the butterfly head-dress, which betokened a lady of rank in the earlier years of the reign of Edward IV. Her gown is also trimmed with ermine, and being raised in front, the under garment is seen below. Behind the foremost group are four men, two of whom wear turbans with

the ends hanging down, and a woman, who holds gloves in her left hand, and acts as bridesmaid. Above the party is a jewelled canopy.

(3) Extreme unction. The bishop's face is gone, and the other figures have been disturbed. The bishop, in alb, dalmatic, and chasuble, with two attendant priests, administers the last sacrament to a dying woman, anointing her with oil. She wears a golden circlet on her head. In the background are three ecclesiastics and three laymen, who seem to be holding a consultation. One of the ecclesiastics holds the bishop's staff. On a panel over the window outside is the date 1585.

On the panelling in the north aisle appears the following inscription:—
 "Thomas Izzard and James Sowthern of theyr own cherg have given this wainscot and benchin to church in the yere of our Lord 1615." The western gallery belonged to this date, and also the remarkable testers or bench heads of carved oak in the south aisle. There is a holy-water stoup at the north door.

In the nineteenth century restoration, the plaster was ruthlessly stripped from the walls, and many interesting frescoes were irreparably destroyed.

The church was described by Mr. Bazeley as one of the most interesting they had seen during the present meeting. It appears to date from the thirteenth century, or earlier, but considerable changes took place in the fifteenth century. The principal feature is the fine old glass which fills the three upper compartments of the east window. The glass is evidently of the time of Edward IV., and was possibly the gift of William Grafton, mentioned above. The three lights represent three of the seven sacraments of the Mediæval Church—Confirmation, Marriage, and Extreme Unction probably the whole series was once represented. The other four have disappeared, with the exception, perhaps, of some fragments which now form a border to the three. Mr. Bazeley gave a description of the scenes depicted, and the Bishop of Clifton made a few interesting remarks respecting the first panel. The scene appears to be that of the confirmation of an infant, and his lordship said in mediæval times it was an almost universal custom to confirm infants in arms. In one of the "Uses" it was laid down that if parents neglected to have their children confirmed before they were three years old, they should fast on bread and water on Fridays till the confirmation took place. Attention was drawn to the fact that the plaster had been stripped from the walls at the restoration some years ago, and Mr. Bazeley said he would like to protest most emphatically against this practice, which seemed to be a favourite one of architects in the nineteenth century. They ought to be made to replace the plaster at their own expense. He did not think they would see so much of this done in the twentieth century. The walls of such a church were never intended to show the bare stones.

The Rectory House contains an ancient hall with some good fifteenth

century glass and carving. As in one of these windows appears the rebus of William Grafton, a *graft rising from a tun*, we may attribute the building of the hall, &c., to this good rector. On the quarries are birds of various kinds, some holding weapons, and some with labels proceeding from their mouths on which is inscribed "In nōie Ihu" ("In the name of Jesus"). There is a border of crowns, and below are the words, "Willm Grafton. Grafton Rector." In another window appears the *rose en soleil*, a badge of Edward IV. There are two angels carved on the beams of the roof, which rest on corbels quirked, and decorated with red roses.

In a chest is preserved a blue velvet cope, which has served as an altar-cloth and also as a pall. It has been described by Mrs. Bagnall-Oakeley in the *Transactions*, vol. xi., pp. 255, 6. The letters W. H. Y. and two curious representations of churches are thought to be a rebus of William Whytchurch, Abbot of Hayles, c. 1470.

In the same chest is preserved a Mazer Cup, *i.e.*, a cup or bowl of maple wood, set in silver. Inside is a figure of St. Margaret piercing the mouth of a dragon with her staff. Round the edge is written, "Will'mus Longmore me fecit anno Domini 1607. Magister Wingfield Rector de Buckland huic poculo aliquid ornatus.....?"



ANCIENT GRANGE OF PERSHORE ABBEY, BROADWAY.

The party then drove to Broadway, and, after lunch at the Lygon Arms Hotel, visited the interesting fourteenth century building locally known as "The Priory," which was originally a Grange of the Abbey of Pershore. When this Society visited it in 1884 it was found to be in a deplorable state of dilapidation; but it has been greatly improved by the present owner, F. D. Millett, Esq., and is now used by him as a studio.

A description of the Grange, by John Robinson, Esq., as it appeared in 1875, is given in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, vol. xxxii., pp. 437-9.

Mr. Millett received the party here, and explained the building in a



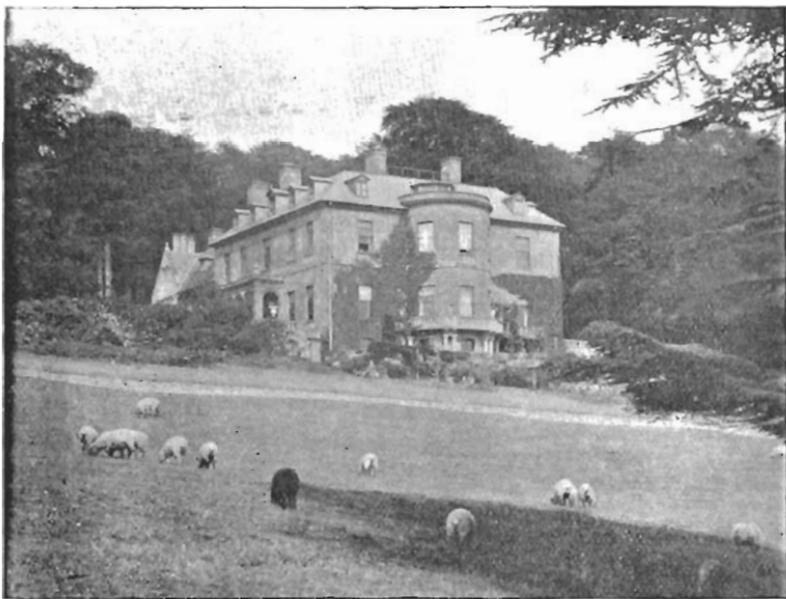
OLD CHURCH, BROADWAY.

manner which amused some of them. The Bishop of Clifton, to whom most of this racy description was addressed, seemed to enjoy it hugely, particularly that relating to the alteration of the three-foot staircase to one of four feet. The house is filled with curios of various descriptions, which were much admired. The Church of St. Eadburg, the last one seen during this meeting, was then visited. Mr. Bazeley called attention to a stone effigy which now forms part of the coping of the churchyard wall, and remarked with a sigh as of relief and congratulation: "But we are not in Gloucestershire now."

The Church of St. Eadburg, Broadway, is cruciform, comprising a nave with narrow north and south aisles, a central tower with external staircase at the north-east angle, north and south transepts, and a chancel. The ledges which supported the rood-loft remain under the central tower.

Since the erection of the new church near the village, the old church has only been used occasionally in summer.

The north and south arcades of the nave are Transitional Norman, having each three bays with pointed arches, capitals with truncated cone mouldings and circular bases. Half the arches have square edges, the others are chamfered. The roof of the nave dates from the fifteenth century, and is somewhat higher than the pointed roof which preceded it. There are traces of fourteenth and fifteenth century work in the transepts and chancel. Most of the windows were inserted in the fifteenth century. The font is Early English. There is an escutcheon of Charles I., also a Jacobæan pulpit with sounding-board, and another of fifteenth century



MIDDLE HILL, BROADWAY.

work with Proverbs xxix. 18, rendered thus: "Where the Word of God is not preached the people perish." This pulpit came from a small chapel which stood where the new church now is. The translation is probably derived from the Vulgate: "Cum prophetia defecerit, dissipabitur populus." There are some good ancient oak seats under the

tower. A pillar almsbox is of unusual form and very ancient. A brass is affixed to the east wall in memory of Anthony Daston, of the Dumbleton family, who was Lord of the Manor of Broadway in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and died in 1752. The knight's head is bare and rests on a helmet. The breastplate has the tapul or projecting edge. The skirt of mail is somewhat longer behind than in front, and is undivided. Attached to the rim of the breastplate are tassels of plate with rectangular lower edges. The knight wears a long sword on his left side; the strap passes round his waist, and is knotted in front. Frills appear on his wrists and neck. He wears fluted pauldrons and epaulières, genouillères, and broad sollerets. This brass is a palimpsest, the figure of Sir Anthony Daston having been engraved on the back of an earlier one. Part of a shield is visible, bearing in the second quarter *two chevrons gemelles*, and in the fourth, quarterly, *1 and 2 an estoile of 6 points, 2 and 3 an annulet*.

The party were afterwards entertained at afternoon tea at Middle Hill, the residence of Edgar Flower, Esq., which was built by William Taylor, Recorder of Evesham, in 1726, and enlarged in 1776. It was for some time the abode of Sir Thomas Phillips, Bart., who filled it with his magnificent collection of manuscript and printed works. It has been greatly improved by its present owner.

After tea, the visitors returned to Evesham, whence they took the train for home, all having thoroughly enjoyed a most interesting meeting. A deep debt of gratitude is owed to Mr. L. G. Dease, the Local Secretary at Campden, for the excellent arrangements which made the meeting so great a success; to the Rev. Canon Bazeley for his care in drawing up the programme of the meeting; and to the Rev. W. T. Alston for the photographs with which it was illustrated.
