Bathampton Church.

The members left the York House Hotel in motor-cars and motor char-à-bancs at 9.30 a.m., and proceeded to Bathampton Church.

The actual building, after two restorations and enlargement, is not of much architectural interest. As on the occasion of the Society's former visit in 1876, the chief object of interest was the carved figure let into the outside of the wall under the east window. Collinson (I, 118) describes it: in this position "is a statue of a woman in *alto relievo*, holding a book in her left hand, the other hand on her breast. This figure is much defaced by time and mischief, nor is it certain whom it was intended to represent." A good illustration will be found in *Proc.*, XXII, i, 48, with an account of the debate that took place. Prebendary Scarth cited the opinion of Mr. J. R. Planché, that it represented a bishop of the eleventh century; in which period however there were no bishops of Bath. Dr. Hunt and Bishop Clifford considered it to be the figure of a female; and the latter afterwards joined Professor Earle in

adjudging it to commemorate a Roman priestess. Professor Haverfield however pronounces it to be medieval (*V.C.H. Somerset*, I, 367).

After these theories had been related to the party by the Rev. E. H. BATES HARBIN, the Rev. H. GIBBON, Vicar of the parish, suggested that the figure might represent a boy-bishop, on the ground that the prior of Bath had a residence in the village, and that the Church was dedicated to St. Nicholas, on whose festival the ceremony of the boy-bishop took place.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER, F.S.A., objected that the figure was far too large for a boy, and that the oft-cited example in Salisbury Cathedral was the effigy of a boy only, and not a bishop at all.

The Rev. W. B. ATHERTON said that there was a very similar figure at Abbotsbury. He thought the carving must have been executed by a novice, for it was very feeble in regard to the dress.

The Rev. J. F. CHANTER, F.S.A., in support of the abbess theory, said that the Abbess of Shaftesbury, the owner of Kelston, brought the bones of St. Edward the Martyr to Bradford to save them from the Danes. The stone was evidently not in its original position, and may have been brought from another church.[1]

In the south aisle of the Church are the recumbent effigies of a man in armour and a woman. They appear to belong to the period *circa* 1400, and may commemorate some members of the family of Hussey, who had large possessions round Bath. A slab in the aisle, and a tablet in the tower, record the burial of Admiral Arthur Philip, the founder and first governor of New South Wales (*S. & D. N. & Q.*, VI, art. 9; XII, art. 180).

1. In view of the very differing opinions of good authorities, it is well not to overlook the possibility that the figure may be comparatively modern.—E.H.B.H.

Mr. St. George Gray exhibited and described a finely preserved specimen of a granite axe-head of late Stone Age type, which had been found in the parish.

Bradford-on-Avon.

Here a disappointment awaited the members, as Mr. A. W. N. Burder, F.S.A., of Belcombe Court, who had kindly undertaken to describe the various places to be visited, was unable to be present. His carefully prepared notes and photographs of Anglo-Saxon churches in the north of England were however available.

CHURCH OF ST. LAWRENCE.

Accounts of previous visits of the Society to the two churches will be found in *Proc.*, XXII and XLI. In 1876, Canon W. H. Jones, who recovered and restored the *ecclesiola*, and Professor Freeman were present; and their statements should be carefully weighed in considering the probable date of the building.[1] Since this time much attention has been given to the study of the architectural remains in Western Europe, constructed between the fall of Rome and the rise of the Gothic style; and in Italy Signor Rivoira has propounded a theory that all pre-Norman buildings in England are very late in the period, perhaps not before 1000 A.D.[2] Mr. Burder's notes referred to the pilaster strip-work round the chancel arch as evidence of a late date. But neither the presence of this feature, nor the absence of long and short work and of herring-bone masonry, can be any real criterion of the exact age of the building. In the latest architectural work dealing with "The English Parish Church" (1914), the Rev. Dr. Cox

1. See also Freeman's "King Ine," *Proc.*, xx. ii, 27.

2. G. T. Rivoira, "Lombardic Architecture," trans. G. M. Rushforth; 2 vols., 1910.

shows that herring-bone work may be Saxon, or even Roman, as well as Norman.

At the earlier meeting, Professor Freeman said that when he first saw the gate of Honorius or rather of Stilicho erected at Rome *c.* 420, he had at once thought of Bradford; and William of Malmesbury noted that Aldhelm built *more Romano*. It seems very improbable that this work would have been imitated so exactly after six hundred years when a new style of architecture had come to the front in every direction. It must also be remembered that William of Malmesbury finished the *Gesta Pontificum* by 1125, so it is probable that he would have known if the Church of St. Lawrence had been built after 1000, or of the use to which it had been put. Mr. Burder suggested that it may have been intended for a temporary shrine for the relics of St. Edward the Martyr.[1] It certainly could not have been intended in the eleventh century as the parish church of Bradford. Domesday records 159 grown up men within the manor, which implies a churchgoing population of some four hundred persons, and the Society had practical experience that the accommodation was far more limited.

After listening to Mr Burder's notes, and examining the building inside and out, the party proceeded to the

Parish Church.

A description of the building by Canon Jones will be found in *Proc.* XXII, i, 56.

The Rev. E. H. Bates Harbin announced that he had received a letter from the newly-appointed Vicar, the Rev. A. Richardson, regretting his inability to be present; and with the help of Mr. Burder's notes explained the architectural features of the building, which range back to the Norman period.

1. It was sometime used for an ossuary or bone-house, as in the conveyance to trustees in 1715 for a charity school-house, it is described as a building commonly called or known as "the skull-house."

Kingston Hall.

When the party arrived at this beautiful Elizabethan house they were fortunate enough to be welcomed by the owner, Mr. John Moulton.

Mr. Moulton said the house was built on the site of an older residence which gave the name to a family, as proved by documents found in the older house and still in his possession. In 1711 the last of the Halls died, and the property passed to Miss Bayntun. She married the heir presumptive to the Dukedom of Kingston. They had two children, a son who became the second and last Duke of Kingston, and a daughter, who married the future Earl Manvers. The family did not seem to have been remarkable in any way. The house was inhabited by the notorious Duchess of Kingston, whose trial for bigamy caused a great stir. When living at Bradford she was not the beautiful creature she was in her young days and was not at all prepossessing. In 1806, a man named Debitt bought the property and the old mill below, and used part of the hall for his factory purposes, drying cloth on the lawn. The house became dilapidated, and the old pinnacles tumbled down. His (Mr. Moulton's) father bought it in 1848, and restored it very carefully, using the old pinnacles.

In answer to questions, Mr. Moulton said Blomfield gave the date of the present house as 1560-80. The architect was not known, but he was probably the builder of Longleat, for features of that mansion were reproduced there.

Mr. Harbin said everyone who knew Longleat could see the family likeness. It was extraordinary that in all the old houses they visited there was no proof of who built them or who was the architect, no bills being left. Even at Montacute it was the same. They were deeply indebted to Mr. Moulton for receiving them and for the clear account he had given of his beautiful home. It was evident it had fallen into good hands.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1900, a reproduction of the Hall excited great interest; and among the many remarks two were noted down: "Ma foi c'est comme le dimanche tous les jours," and "c'est la paix du Seigneur au milieu de la revolution."

Tithe Barn.

On arriving at the great Tithe Barn at Barton farm, the members were notified that the owner, Sir Charles Hobhouse, Bart., had been warned of the dangerous condition of the roof; and that they must enter on their own responsibility. No notice was taken of this warning; and the party emerged in safety.

Since the meeting the Wiltshire Archæological Society has received a communication from the owner that he could no longer be responsible for the costly repairs of a building which was of no use to the farm; and that it must be pulled down unless outside help could be obtained. Mr. C. R. Peers, H.M. Inspector of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings, has arranged to bring the barn under the notice of the Commissioners of Works in the hope that it may be found possible to take it over as a national monument.

After inspecting the Chapel on the bridge, the party adjourned to lunch at the Swan Hotel.

The afternoon programme was practically over new ground as far as this Society was concerned. South Wraxall manor-house had not been visited since 1876, and the other items appeared for the first time.

South Wraxall Manor House.

Leland visited this house about 1540, and noted in his itinerary: "Sir Henry Long hath a little manor about one mile from Monketon Farley at Wrexley." In Aubrey's day there was much heraldic glass in the hall windows, which has now disappeared.

A description of the building, with an illustration,[1] will be found in Parker's "Domestic Architecture of the XV Century," vol. II, 334. The plan is that of the letter H, the hall representing the cross-bar. The gate-house forms part of the main building. The shields at the ends of the drip-mouldings over the entrance archway bear the badge of a fetterlock, concerning which Mr. F. WERE has forwarded this note:

"The fetterlock was the badge of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, Earl Marshal of England. It must therefore have been carved by or in remembrance of Sir Henry Long, who was with the Earl Marshal at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, 1520, and was knighted for making a gallant charge at Thérouanne. I think this tends to prove that he was in the retinue of the Earl Marshal then and allowed to bear the cognizance."

The members were received by Mr. E. RICHARDSON COX, and invited into the great hall. Here Mr. Cox gave an account of the various enlargements and alterations made from time to time, not all of which were by any means improvements.

The oldest portions now remaining are the gatehouse and the hall, probably built *temp.* Henry VII. The domestic quarters at either end were swept away shortly before 1600, and the present wings erected by Sir Walter Long. A similar rebuilding took place at Holcombe Rogus in 1590, and at Cothay Barton (*Proc.* LVIII, i, 60, 65), the old hall in each case being left between reconstructed outer portions. After the fashion of the time, Sir Walter introduced the blazon of heraldry in every possible position. Aubrey gives a list of the shields both carved and painted in the windows, but these latter have all disappeared. Canon Jackson[2] in his notes

1. Two exterior views of the house will be found in the *Proceedings, Bath Branch, Som. Arch. and N.H. Society*, 1907, facing p. 140. In the same *Proceedings* for 1914, Mr. G. J. Grey has figured two of the gargoyles at South Wraxall Manor-house.

2. Aubrey, "Wiltshire Collections," edit. Canon J. J. Jackson, 1862.

adds: The connexion of many of these shields with the Long family is not quite clear. Some are explained by the pedigrees; others relate to matches recorded on the monuments here and at Draycott: but many were evidently introduced in compliment either to neighbours or political leaders.

Mr. Were has kindly forwarded some heraldic and genealogical notes which practically support Canon Jackson's opinion as to the difficulty in explaining some of the shields so lavishly blazoned. In the words of Mr. J. H. Round: The second half of the sixteenth and the first half of the seventeenth centuries were for genealogy and heraldry a black period indeed. Heralds were amongst the greatest sinners from the Wriothesleys and Dethicks of Tudor days to Bysshe Garter King of Arms in the time of the Restoration (*Peerage and Family History*, II, 309).

Mr. RICHARDSON COX invited the party to inspect the interior of the house. He pointed out that the buttery hatch, contrary to the usual plan, was not on the screen side of the hall. He regretted that an architect in "restoring" the hall made the mistake of arranging a ministrels' gallery over the screen, and in doing so removed the old staircase, while he put in a window over the screen, which was quite out of keeping with the building, and was a great eyesore. The hall was much improved and altered by Sir Walter Long, who was responsible for the whole of the decorations of the house. He put in the mantelpiece they saw in the hall in the time of his first wife, by whom he had a son. He married again in 1601 Catherine, daughter of the then owner of Longleat, Sir John Thynne, by whom he had six children. She was excessively jealous of the son by the first wife, and, thinking her husband would not live very long, determined to oust him from succession to the Little Manor, as Wraxall was always called. She went to a lawyer in Bath, her own step-brother, Sir Egremont Thynne, sergeant-at-law, and instructed him to prepare a will that would effect her purpose. When he was

drawing up the document it was said a hand appeared out of the wall and came over the parchment, and he was so alarmed that he put it away till the next day. But then the same thing happened, and the hand of the first wife continuing to appear when he touched the will, he threw up the whole thing, and said he would not draw up any document to deprive the eldest son of the property.[1] Mr. Richardson Cox mentioned that he had been responsible for a certain amount of alterations in the house. When he came there, much against the opinion of the architects, he made a way for the servants to cross from one wing to the other without having to bring their household utensils through the hall.

From the hall the members ascended to the drawing-room, where the handsome plaster ceiling and the oak panelling were introduced by Sir Walter Long in 1601. The room was formerly quite narrow, but Sir Walter threw out two bays, the ornamental projection between them being merely a prop to hold up the old roof. The visitors duly noted the figure of Geometria, and saw that her companions were Arithmetica, Prudentia, and Justitia.

After wandering round the charming gardens the party assembled near the gates, where

The DEAN of WELLS conveyed their thanks to Mr. Richardson Cox for having so very kindly allowed them to go into every part of the house. It was a great privilege indeed, and to himself (the Dean) an intense pleasure, for he had a house built on almost corresponding lines, though the Deanery was built around a square, and therefore was very closely packed together, whereas Wraxall Manor was cast about as it were, and had quite a peculiar charm in consequence. His was a town house and Mr. Cox's a country house; that was the difference.

1. This incident is recorded by John Aubrey in his *Miscellanies*.

St. Aldhelm "Box Ground" Quarry.

A pleasant ride from Wraxall to Box Hill brought the members to the St. Aldhelm Quarry, the property of the Bath and Portland Stone Firms, Ltd. Here Mr. T. Sturge Cotterell, the general manager of the company, and the Rev. H. H. Winwood, F.G.S., received the visitors.

Before entering the quarry the Rev. H. H. WINWOOD collected the members round the massive blocks of "ground bed" ready for exportation, and with the aid of maps pointed out the geological features of the district. The hills on either side of the Avon valley consist of fairly horizontal beds of the Great Oolite. The river at the base cuts its way through the limestone and clay beds of the Upper and Lower Lias, so that were there a continuous section exposed we should have a complete series of strata forming the Jurassic system. Though the hills are capped with the upper beds of the Great Oolite—and one may expect to find the strata on one side corresponding with that on the other—yet such is not the case. Recently an opportunity was afforded the speaker of measuring these beds on the top of Lansdown, the opposite hill (780ft. O.D.), and the result shall be briefly given. Three wells were being sunk in different places to catch the water of the upper springs borne up by the clay beds of the Fuller's Earth. In every case the Great Oolite series was sunk through to the top of the Fuller's Earth, the depth being about 14ft. Turning now to the section on Box Hill (600ft. O.D.), what a difference we find! The total thickness of the same series of strata amounts to 80 or 100ft. Not only do they vary in this respect but in their texture also. The "ground bed" here, so fine in texture, so easily worked and so valuable as building material, averages from 12 to 14ft., whereas the corresponding stratum on Lansdown measures at the utmost 5 to 6ft., and moreover is split up into several comparatively thin beds, locally named "bastard freestone," and used merely for rough walls and

outhouses. They are much coarser in texture, more sandy, and not so easily worked as those on the opposite side. How is the difficulty in the variation of thickness in the corresponding beds on the north and south of the Avon to be accounted for? The late Charles Moore was quite aware of this variation, and tried to explain it by a fault during the deposition of sediment in Great Oolite times, letting down the south side which continued to receive deposits while the north side remained stationary. This is a question which still needs working out: also the origin of the Avon valley—whether by a fault or by the gradual cutting down by its waters through strata some 100ft. in thickness.

Mr. COTTERELL then conducted the party along the subterranean passage to the present day workings. It was a complete change to pass from the blazing sunshine into the dark and cool tunnel, the path being lighted by lamps carried by every fourth member of the party. Mr. Cotterell said the distance to the scene of the stone-getting was about half-a-mile, but it seemed a good deal more.

At the farthest point reached the company were only 70ft. below the surface. Mr. Cotterell explained[1] to the party that the quarry was originally opened on the south side—the present entrance is on the north—by the Saxons who quarried from the surface, whereas now the stone was obtained through tunnels. He described the method of getting the stone from the Oolite beds, which are about 20 feet deep.

Mr. Cotterell and Mr. Winwood having been thanked for their kindness, the members made their way to

St. Catherine's Church and Court.

Before inspecting this interesting house and church (just within the Somerset border), a much appreciated tea was partaken of in the barn of the Court farm.

1. See Mr. Cotterell's paper in Part II.

The Rev. E. H. Bates Harbin, when the party were collected in the Church, expressed the regret of the Vicar of Batheaston (the Rev. A. M. Downes) that owing to an engagement at Cambridge he was unable to be present. A deed of 1258, preserved in the chartulary of Bath Abbey, showed the existence of a chapel dedicated to St. Catherine, but there must have been a building at an earlier period, because the font was Norman of a rather peculiar pattern. From 1100 at all events the prior of Bath had a small chapel there for the benefit of his serfs and villeins (*S.R.S.*, vii, ii, 165). The oldest part of the present building was probably the capital on the north side of the chancel arch, which was Somerset Early English, the type Mr. Buckle told them to look for as opposed to the more ordinary Early English. The building was taken down and rebuilt in the days of Prior Cantelow of Bath who died in 1499. The east window was a marvellous specimen of glass, put in, as the inscription shows, for a memorial of Prior Cantelow who built the chancel. The glass was a practically perfect specimen of that period, but owing to there being four lights the Crucifixion could not be shown with Christ in the central light. His figure was on the left, and that of St. Peter introduced to fill the window. The Church had suffered by a restoration in 1846. The pulpit was a beautiful and perfect specimen of late fifteenth century woodwork with traces of the original colouring. An interesting object was the monument to Mr. Blanchard who seemed to have possessed every virtue; indeed they might really say he was too good to live.

The Court.

As the Court was in the hands of the builders, the interior could not be shown; but the owner, the Honourable Richard Strutt, had kindly given permission for the party to visit the grounds. In the mellowing splendour of a perfect midsummer evening the lovely terraced gardens looked their best,

and the visitors were loath to tear themselves away from such an old-world scene.

An account of the Court, amply illustrated, by Mr. F. Bligh Bond, will be found in *Country Home* for August 1909; and the frontispiece of this volume is a reproduction of one of the illustrations (copied by permission).

In 1524, the then prior and convent granted to Thomas Lyewelyn a lease of the capital messuage called Katherine's Court, which by the inventory must have been of considerable size (Collinson I, 158). Prior Cantelow may have built it for his residence, as he evidently had an affection for the place and was well off. When he brought an action against his predecessor in the priory for impoverishment of the office, the latter retorted that the "priour commonly rideth with xviij horses or ther aboute and her servauntes all in one lyverey or clothyng. And useth nott hym self lyke to a man being in pouertye nethyr in his ridyng ner in his other dedes."[1]

The wills of William Llewellen 1576 and of Benedict Lluellin 1582, both of Katherine, are recorded; and in 1594 the property was purchased by William Blanchard whose forefathers were settled at Marshfield. As Mr. Bond is of opinion that there is now no feature visible externally which can be said decisively to belong to the Tudor period, it is most probable that Mr. Blanchard rebuilt the Court in the prevailing fashion, retaining however in the hall some good panelling of Henry VIII date, including remarkably fine linen-fold work.

Conversazione at the Roman Promenade.

In the evening the Society was kindly entertained by the Mayor and Mayoress of Bath (Dr. and Mrs. Preston King), who invited a large number of citizens to meet the members at the Grand Pump Room and Roman Promenade where a conversazione was held. The guests were received at the west end of

1. *S.R.S.* XXVII, 49,—Star Chamber Cases, *temp.* Hen. VII.

the Pump Room, where the sergeants at mace and the city sword bearer were in attendance upon His Worship. Mr. W. E. Angell's orchestra performed in the concert hall. Songs were rendered by Miss Mary Wood and Mr. Maurice Rayner, and a few impersonations by Mr. L. E. C. Baker. Refreshments were served in the Pump Room, and on the Terrace.

Before the company dispersed, the Rev. E. H. Bates Harbin on behalf of the Society, proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the Mayor and Mayoress. He expressed their pleasure that His Worship had recovered from his indisposition and said how greatly the Somerset archæologists had enjoyed the entertainment amid such classic surroundings.

Mr. Albany Major seconded the vote of thanks, and the Mayor appropriately acknowledged the thanks of the company.

In addition to the Somerset Archæological Society, invitations were extended to members of the City Council, the principal civic officials, members of the Bath Branch of the Somerset Archæological Society, the Bath Selborne Society, the Bath Medical Association, the Literary and Scientific Institution, the Bath and West Country Society of Artists, and their ladies.

Third Day's Proceedings.

At 9.30 a.m., the members left the York House Hotel, and proceeded to the Roman Baths, which were shown under the guidance of Mr. Alfred J. Taylor, M.S.A., Architect to the Baths Committee.

Since the meeting he has provided the following résumé of his remarks :—

The Roman Thermae at Bath.

The City of Bath occupies the site of the Roman town of *Aquae Sulis*, although there is evidence that, as in the case of Chester, it was a waste for probably two centuries,

following its destruction in A.D. 577. Antoninus in his 14th Itinerary mentions it as in direct communication with the military roads from London through Silchester (*Calleva*) to Caerleon (*Isca Silurum*). The Roman road from Lincoln, through Cirencester to Ilchester and the south coast, crosses the former road at Bath, but both these ancient roads appear in the first place to have omitted Bath, precisely as was the case with York (*Eboracum*). The road from Lincoln crosses the valley a mile to the eastward of the city through the fort-town on Hampton Down ; the road from Caerleon crossing at the fort, although a more direct road to Silchester and London was also carried to the south of the present city.

The diversion of these roads by the Romans, so far as they can at present be traced, was due to the attraction of the hot mineral springs, the erection of the baths, and the residences surrounding them.

Claudius (A.D. 41-54) was in all probability the Roman founder, as a coin of his reign ("first brass") was obtained during the excavations, which was apparently originally deposited on the large stone slab on which it was found.

It may be assumed that A.D. 54, or within fifteen years of that time, was the date of the commencement of the baths, which, subsequently enlarged from time to time during a period of 350 years, were afterwards allowed to fall into disrepair, and although still used for their original purpose, were much curtailed during the following 177 years. In 577, Bath was destroyed by the Saxons after the battle of Deorham, and the whole district laid waste. It seems probable that after the destruction of the buildings the waters from the springs were unable to discharge their overflow through the conduits which the Romans constructed for that purpose, and consequently the water spread over the area covered by the buildings which gradually became swamp and marsh, and the whole of the Roman work was covered foot by foot to a depth of perhaps twelve feet. Mediæval buildings were erected over

the site of these baths, and later modern buildings took their place at a still higher level, without the builders having any knowledge of the presence of ancient work, all traces of which were lost and remained concealed for nearly 1200 years, and their existence was merely a matter of conjecture until about the year 1754. At this date excavations were made for the erection of houses on the site of the Priors' residence near the Abbey, when a considerable bath was uncovered.

This bath, generally called the Lucas Bath, is situated at the extreme eastern end of the excavations, and comprises, in addition to the rectangular swimming bath, two semicircular baths, hypocausts and heating chambers.

An account of this discovery was published in August, 1755, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*; subsequently further portions were laid bare, but as the ancient work which was not then destroyed was again covered with houses, the Roman Baths were once more lost to view. About the year 1871, the late Major Davis commenced work, which led to the discovery of the Roman well in 1878, an octangular enclosure 50ft. by 40ft., in which is enclosed the spring which provides the greater part of the mineral water (at a temperature of 120° F.) now used in the modern bathing establishments, and in 1880-1 what is known as the Great Bath was opened out. This bath, 110ft. by nearly 68ft., with a water surface of 83ft. by 40ft., is the largest yet discovered, and is of great interest; the bottom is still entirely covered with sheets of lead, 10ft. by 5ft. in size and weighing 40lbs. to the foot super, laid by the Romans, and is in a remarkably good state of preservation. There are also a circular bath and several other large baths, together with the chambers for hot baths corresponding to the system now known as "Turkish" baths (1883-7).

A portion of these discoveries has been covered in by the erection of the Queen's Baths, but these have been erected so judiciously that no ancient work is really hidden, and the

new buildings preserve the old from exposure to the weather. Since 1871 excavations have been carried on more or less continuously, and in 1895 a wooden duct, which formerly bore away the hot mineral water from the spring beneath the King's Bath, was traced for 100 yards or more. The wood of this duct, which is oak, is remarkably perfect, although the structure was probably put together, if not in the reign of Claudius, not later than the time of Titus. Coins of these emperors were found during the exploration, with other coins of Constantine and his successors. More remarkable recoveries from this duct were a carbuncle ear-ring set in gold, a crescent pin with a pearl, other pins of bronze, fibulæ, etc., and no less than thirty gems (*intaglios*) of either the first or second century.

Amongst all the monuments and remains of the Roman occupation of Britain, it is in this city alone that any public baths have been discovered; and when it is remembered that, unlike any other Romano-British work, the buildings erected here were not only of great extent and architectural grandeur, but were constructed of colossal materials obtained from the immediate neighbourhood, the visitor to Bath cannot fail to be impressed with the continuity of its history, while he finds evidences so complete of an imperial splendour only surpassed in Rome itself.

It is believed that the Roman Thermae from the first to the fourth century covered an area of several acres, capable of the accommodation of a large number of bathers, while a much larger area of gardens and recreation grounds undoubtedly adjoined the baths themselves.

If the baths had not a distinctly British origin (the general dimensions leading some authorities to that belief) it is held to be established that the Roman work, begun as early as the reign of Claudius, was carried on and subsequently enlarged and altered under successive emperors. On the recall of the Roman legions from Britain the ruins of the baths seem to

indicate a considerable curtailment. Many baths and apartments were blocked up, the bathers being fewer ; but still with a paucity of means to maintain them in repair, they served to accommodate the Romano-British inhabitants of Bath, until the city was ruthlessly destroyed and laid waste in A.D. 577.

Amongst the antiquities discovered during the excavations are fragments from the tympanum of a pediment to a temple probably dedicated to Minerva—a fine piece of sculpture. There are also portions of columns which evidently supported this pediment, together with pieces of the cornice belonging to the same structure ; and fragments of perhaps two or three more temples and a great number of other objects such as altars, sculptures and inscriptions, all of great interest not only to the antiquary, but also to the public generally.[1]

The Rev. E. H. BATES HARBIN, before the members left the Museum, expressed their hearty thanks to Mr. Taylor, the architect to the Baths Committee, for his kindness in giving such a clear exposition of the Roman Baths. They were also much indebted to Mr. Winwood. As that was the last occasion on which so many of them would be together, he wished in their name to propose a vote of thanks to everybody who had so kindly helped to make that meeting a success. He had the pleasure of thanking the Mayor on the previous evening. There were many more people to be thanked. There was their President, who came down from London in the midst of his arduous duties, to give them a start in the right way. He wished also to include the Committee of the local branch of their Society, who had given Mr. Gray and himself all the assistance they could in drawing up the programme. Then there were the incumbents of the churches and the owners of the houses which they had been able to examine during the last three days. He also wished to include most particularly his colleague, Mr. Gray.

1. A full description, with elaborate plans of the baths, will be found in Professor Haverfield's article, *Victoria County History*, I, 219-288.

He, the speaker, was well acquainted with that part of the north country where the remains of the Roman wall could still be seen. The thoroughness of the work which provided such magnificent baths to utilize the hot springs and erected the mighty barrier to secure what after all must have seemed a contemptible little island was an eternal witness to the Roman genius: These are imperial works and worthy kings.

Bath in the Eighteenth Century.

On leaving the Baths some of the more important specimens of Domestic Architecture in the City of Bath were inspected under the able guidance of Mr. MOWBRAY A. GREEN, F.R.I.B.A., author of "The XVIII Century Architecture of Bath." Since the meeting he had drawn up the following résumé :—

The present classical appearance of the City of Bath gives little indication of the large number of fine XVII Century houses which existed till within twenty years of the opening of the XVIII Century. A few remains of these houses exist, but the introduction of the sash window put an end to the picturesque mullioned treatment which had preceded it.

During the first quarter of the XVIII Century and before the true Palladian manner had asserted itself, there were many examples of work executed in Bath with a distinctly classical character, and with the introduction of the three orders at times into the central portion of the façade, but generally without the dominating feature of the crowning cornice as seen in the later work.

In Broad Street there are two houses, both of which retain the gabled ends of the XVII Century. One of these, No. 38, is dated 1709. There is evidence also that both the mullioned window and the sash window were in use at one and the same time. In most of the houses of this period, however, the windows are surrounded by a heavy projecting moulding, and

the sashes have very stout glazing bars with small panes. An excellent type of this remains in Green Street (date about 1716), which, with 38, Broad Street, retains internally most of its original features. The rooms are panelled in wood, and some of the cupboards are fitted with semi-circular recesses. The windows are carried up as high as the ceiling, adding great cheerfulness to the interior. In the Green Street House there still remains the stone shell head over the central doorway, and this house has also three gabled ends of a XVII Century type. On the south side of Westgate Street are several houses of a classic character, dating from about 1720.

Shortly after this, about 1726, John Wood came to Bath and commenced his active work. Almost all of his examples lie outside the boundary of the old Roman and mediæval City, his chief earlier buildings being those of Queen Square which were commenced on the east side in 1728, and were completed by 1735. The upper façade of the Square is treated in what was then the new Palladian manner, the ground floor storey being rusticated, and the two upper storeys enriched by Corinthian columns and pilasters, the central house and the two end houses having columns. The whole of the façade has a crowning cornice, the central house having a large pediment adorned with three vases, and the end houses an attic storey, the mouldings of all these three houses being very fully enriched. To appreciate the appearance of such buildings at this period it is necessary to remember that the roofs were covered with thick stone tiles, the colour of which accorded with the buildings themselves.

In its original design the central house of the west side was set back some distance from the houses on either side, having a forecourt in front of it. This was afterwards filled in with a Neo-Grec building.

The most interesting house of the Square is No. 15, on the west side, the residence of Major Charles H. Simpson (lately deceased), which contains a magnificent staircase of Spanish

mahogany and oak with fluted Corinthian columns as newels, and twisted and fluted balusters. The brackets of the staircase, which are open and have three balusters to each tread, are richly carved, and the stair treads themselves appear to be formed of solid blocks of wood dowelled together. The soffit of the first quarter-space landing is inlaid. The window shutters are of mahogany and are carved. The front door, which is 4ft. wide by 8ft. high, has a massive brass rim lock and enormous hinges and bolts.

At the bottom of Gay Street is a house, No. 41, with a circular bay, facing diagonally across Queen Square. The external portion of the bay window is ornamented with small Ionic three-quarter columns with blocks. The plan of this house is peculiar, the principal room of each floor being set diagonally across the house and therefore producing a triangular-shaped room adjoining it on the side. This little room adjoins the dining room on the ground floor, but forms a dressing room from the bedroom on the first floor. The principal room is circular at both ends and is panelled in wood on both floors, the lower floor being treated with the Ionic order and the upper one with the Corinthian. This house has also a fine staircase of mahogany and oak and the sky-light over the staircase seems to be of the same date as the house.

Gay Street was in building from 1750 to 1760. The houses are small, but some of them contain good detail.

At the top of Gay Street the Circus is situated. This is entered from three sides only, a feature to which Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, F.S.A., has called particular attention on account of its value in maintaining the circular character of the buildings as seen from any point of entrance. The houses here are treated with the Doric, Ionic and Corinthian orders in their three respective storeys, and the parapet is finished at the top with pineapple ornaments. The first section, Nos. 1 to 10, contains the most interesting houses. It should be borne in mind that most of the houses built during the period

of growth in Bath were financed by bankers who supplied the funds to builders on the strength of long leases taken up by highly respectable tenants.

The first of the houses built in the Circus was No. 7, and this was erected for William Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham. The indenture for this was entered into by John Wood in 1753, the house being finished in the following year. The Circus dates from 1754 to 1769. In May, 1754, the elder Wood died and the work was carried on by his son, John Wood the younger, who completed the Circus, and, after building Brock Street, proceeded in 1767 to put up the buildings of the Royal Crescent, which were finished in about eight years. This consists of thirty houses with a perfectly plain basement, and with an Ionic Palladian order embracing two storeys over, with a crowning cornice and balustraded parapet. All the openings are without ornament. The form of the Crescent is roughly half an ellipse, probably struck with compasses.

The interiors of these houses, although very lofty and decorative, have not the character of the earlier work, but the perfection of plaster work is seen in the ceilings, many of which must have been executed by foreign workmen. The staircases were now no longer built of wood, but had stone steps with iron balusters.

In 1769-71 the New Assembly Rooms to the east of the Circus were built by the younger Wood at a cost, it is said, of £20,000, a sum which in our day would probably be equivalent to an expenditure of three times that amount.

The plan is an excellent one for its purpose, consisting of an outer lobby entered from the west end, with a corridor at right angles running north and south the complete width of the building, and so providing three separate entrances. Within the lobby are cloak rooms, right and left, and beyond, in the heart of the building, is an octagonal hall, from which on the north the large Ball Room is entered, to the east the Octagon and to the south the Tea Room.

The Ball Room, which measures 104ft. in length, 41ft. in width, and 42ft. in height, is divided in its altitude into three parts. The sub-structure is about 15ft. high, and above there is an engaged range of three-quarter wooden Corinthian columns about 12ft. high, the window openings and recesses being between them. The third portion of the room contains an immense cove 11ft. 6ins. high, and above is a flat ceiling with five panels. There are fine glass chandeliers hanging from the centre of each panel.

The Octagon is about 47ft. in diameter, and connects the Ball Room with the Tea Room.

East of the Octagon lies the Card Room, 70ft. by 26ft., probably an addition to the earlier building, but appearing on Harcourt Master's map of 1794.

The Tea Room, or the Smaller Assembly Room, is approximately 66ft. long by 41ft. wide and 42ft. high. It has also been called the Concert Room. Between the columns of the gallery at the west end is some good ironwork of the period.

The street to the south of the Assembly Rooms is called Alfred Street, and was built by Wood about 1768. The doorway of the last house but one is enriched with delicate carving, and the bust of King Alfred surmounts the doorway. The interesting ironwork has on either side two torch extinguishers in which the link-boys put out their torches.

Pulteney Bridge which was erected about 1770, and therefore some years before the greater part of the buildings on the other side of the river, was the work of Robert Adam, who was employed rather extensively about this time by Sir William Johnstone Pulteney, whose wife was heir to William Pulteney, Earl of Bath, and was desirous of connecting his estate with the City. In the folios of Adam's drawings, now preserved in Soane's Museum in Lincoln's Inn Fields, are found plans by him for laying out the Pulteney Estate, and for various designs upon it, the most interesting one being one for a street 100ft. wide in a straight line from

Pulteney Bridge, and occupying practically the same position as the present Pulteney Street.

The Bridge consists of three high segmental arches of equal span, upon which stood a row of little shops and houses flanked at each end with a square house of rather greater width attached to which was a portico. All the porticoes have now disappeared, and the buildings have been altered in various ways. The working drawings of the Bridge are also in the Soane Museum.

On the proposal of Mr. A. F. SOMERVILLE, Mr. Mowbray Green was cordially thanked for his guidance.

Englishcombe Church.

After luncheon at the York House Hotel, the members drove to Englishcombe (Inglescombe). Here the party was welcomed by the Rev. G. H. Lawrence, Vicar of the parish. When the Society visited the Church in 1876, "it was suffering from wanton mischief and long continued and disgraceful neglect."

The Rev. C. W. SHICKLE, F.S.A., before giving a short history of the parish, congratulated the Vicar on the change effected since the time when he himself used to officiate here. The descent of the manor is easily traced. In Domesday it was held of the Bishop of Coutances by Nigel de Gournay, and continued with his descendants until Sir Thomas de Gournay, the regicide, forfeited his life and estates in 1333. By a title which is not very clear[1] his son, Sir Matthew de Gournay, held it for his life; and in 1421 it was annexed to the possessions of the Duchy of Cornwall, of which it still forms part.

The advowson was given by Hawisia de Gournay to the Abbey of Bermondsey, who in the time of Prior Henry de

1. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XL, ii, 236.

Soliaco transferred it to Bath Abbey for an annual pension[1]. But in the charters and other records there is no reference to the dedication of the Church, and it remains among the very few instances in the diocese where the dedication is not known.

In the neighbourhood of Bath there are a number of small churches still retaining portions of Norman architecture, and among them Englishcombe Church occupies a prominent position, which no doubt it obtained from having been the parish church of the Gournay family, whose castle formerly stood here.

Of this early period are the lower part of the central tower, west wall and portions of the south wall of the nave, north wall of the chancel, and the font which is dated by Mr. H. Pridham within the period 1154-1189. There would appear to have been a Norman arcade all round the interior of the Church. Under the tower on the north side it is still complete, the arches being worked with a chevron moulding, and fragments still remain on either side in the nave and chancel. The south wall of the tower has no arcade, and is otherwise so different in design and arrangement of the mouldings and attached pillars as to lead to the conclusion that this part has been rebuilt, perhaps at the date when the tower was raised a storey. This is formed of old materials, and contains stones with chevron mouldings, Norman eaves-course, pieces of pillars, etc., while the lintel over one of the belfry windows is formed of a stone coffin lid of very early type.[2] Many fragments of worked stone will also be found in the path leading to the porch.

1. In the Annales de Bermundeseia (Chronicles and Mem., An. Monast., III, 431), the date of the gift of Hawisia de Gournay is entered under 1112, 12 Hen. I. This is manifestly an error of the compiler of the Annals in 1433 for Henry II, that is 1166, when by the death of his father Robert (son or grandson of Nigel) his daughter Hawisia was heiress of all his lands. The compiler also states that there were two priors bearing the name of Henry de Soliaco. The first held office for less than a year in 1186, and after as short a period by Adam, was succeeded by the second Henry, who became the well-known Abbot of Glastonbury in 1189, and Bishop of Worcester in 1193.

2. Report of R. K. Freeman, architect, 1876, kindly supplied by the Vicar.

The tracery of the east window in the chancel is of the reticulated pattern. Over the chancel arch is a *bambino* or figure of an infant, in such a position in England perhaps unique.

The windows in the nave are Perpendicular. In the clerestory window over the transept arch are some fragments of ancient glass. This arch and the window in the transept or chapel are very late in date, certainly long after the Gournay family had ceased to own the manor; but a doorway now built up and traces of earlier windows in the walls show that the existing chapel had a predecessor. The soffit with upper portions of the window jambs is panelled and decorated with shields alternately plain and of a late elaborated pattern.[1] These bear the emblems of the Passion, the arms of Bath Abbey, a Tudor rose, and a cross between two tridents in pale, a coat which is not given in Papworth's *Armorials*.

The entrance doorway may be Norman, but is devoid of detail. In the churchyard is a decayed stone figure. On this there is a note by W. W. Whately in the Jerdone Braikenridge "Collinson" at Taunton Castle, dated Dec., 1842. "About two years ago in altering the Church, on removing the old pulpit they discovered the recumbent figure now placed on the north side of the Church in the churchyard. In taking up the effigy a stone coffin was discovered beneath, in which were bones and some remains described by an eye-witness as wood ashes, probably the vestments. Nothing else was found. It has sustained injury from bad usage, and in its present position, I am sorry to say it will soon be destroyed."

The Wansdyke.

By permission of Mr. H. W. Corner, of the Manor Farm, Englishcombe, the members walked over his land to a spot where a good length of the Wansdyke can be seen.

1. Collinson (III, 341) records some shields in a similar position in the west window.

Mr. H. St. George Gray, in opening the proceedings, said that the Bath Branch of the Society had made cuttings through the dyke at Englishcombe and on Claverton Down.[1] The pottery and other remains discovered were insufficient to prove the date of the dyke in this part. He read a letter from Mr. A. E. Hudd, of Bristol, who had walked along the course of Wansdyke, and who expressed the view that the remains at Englishcombe were probably of Saxon date. There were other antiquaries who regarded certain parts of the dyke as being of prehistoric date. The speaker's first experience in archæological excavating was obtained 25 years ago when he was a junior assistant on the staff of the late General Pitt-Rivers. The work in question was conducted in the Wansdyke between Devizes and Avebury, where cuttings were made through the vallum and fosse.[2] At the bottom of the fosse and on the old turf line under the rampart Roman remains were found, including an iron knife, a nail, a sandal-cleat and red Samian pottery. These discoveries afforded evidence of Roman or post-Roman date, but it did not necessarily follow that the Wansdyke was of that period throughout its length. He concluded by observing that the members were fortunate in having Mr. Major with them that day, for he had made a special study of the great dyke.

Mr. Albany F. Major, Hon. Sec. of the Earthworks Committee of the Congress of Archæological Societies, said, that during the past twelve months he had been exploring the course of Wansdyke, beginning with the least known portion, that to the east of Savernake Forest. Having traced it from its eastern termination at the foot of Inkpen Hill, on the borders of Berkshire, Hampshire and Wiltshire, to its junction with the Roman road from Marlborough to Bath, he had spent three or four days prior to this meeting in following its line

1. *Proc. Bath Branch, Som. Arch. and N.H. Soc.*, vol. 1904-1908, pp. K and 54, with sections.

2. Pitt-Rivers' "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," III, 243-276.

from the point a little west of Bathford, where it left the Roman road, to Maesknoll, some three miles south of Bristol, the furthest point west to which it could be traced with certainty. Collinson, in his "History of Somerset," said it went to Portishead. His definite statement could not be disregarded in view of his great local knowledge, but Sir Richard Colt Hoare, who described the course of the dyke very minutely in his "Ancient History of North Wiltshire," published only some thirty years later than Collinson's History, was unable to confirm Collinson's statement, though his agents found some traces of the dyke at Yanley Street, two or three miles north-west of Maesknoll. Later observers have been equally unsuccessful in tracing it further. The distance from Inkpen Hill to Maesknoll is some sixty miles as the crow flies, but the length of the dyke is probably at least eighty on account of its windings. It has not been traced through Savernake Forest, and it has been generally supposed that it stopped on reaching the forest on either side. This was a point on which the speaker reserved his opinion, pending closer investigation. But from a point on the western edge of the Forest to Morgan's Hill between Devizes and Calne, where it joins the Roman road, its course through the West Woods and across the downs south of Avebury is uninterrupted, and it is seen at its best and boldest on the downs. After joining the Roman road it runs alongside through the enclosed country, where it is difficult to follow, but the speaker had seen it at several different points where roads crossed it. From Bathford, where it parts company with the Roman road, he had followed it without much hesitation to Bathampton Camp. But from that point for some distance onward its course lies through country, which on account of its nearness to Bath, has been very highly cultivated and latterly largely built over, with the result that the dyke has been almost obliterated, and its track, as shown in the Ordnance maps, must to a great extent be taken on trust. Mr. T. S. Bush has observed the

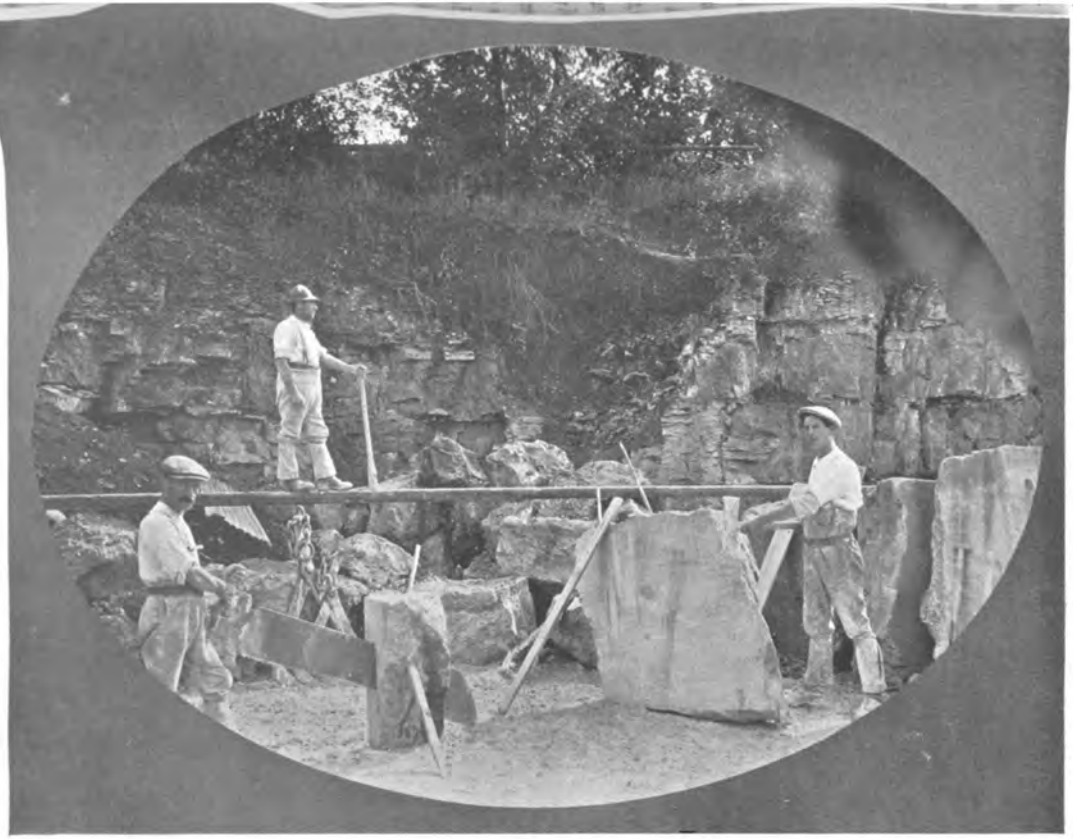
WANSDYKE QUARRY, ODD DOWN, NEAR BATH,
Showing Section of Ditch of Wansdyke, looking East.

A. G. Bolwell, Photographer, Bath.

section of a ditch exposed in a quarry south-west of Bathampton Camp, which he thinks may be the ditch of Wansdyke. If so the course shown in the O.S. maps is not correct. Even in Hoare's time there was much uncertainty about this part of its course, and the cutting up of Prior Park has effaced much that he was able to record. But at the head of Horsecombe Vale it reappears near the Cross Keys Inn on the Frome road, and runs in a straight line almost due west for about three-quarters of a mile to Odd Down, touching the Fosse Way close to Burnt House Inn. This stretch of it has, no doubt, been preserved by the boundary walls and hedges that run along its top all the way. Near Odd Down, the speaker was fortunate enough to find a quarry opened to the north of the dyke, known as Wansdyke Quarry, which had extended at one point to its very base, thus exposing two sections of the ditch. With the help of the foreman, Thomas Norris, he got the following rough measurements of this: Depth of ditch 7ft. 6ins. from the surface of the silting, probably some 8ft. 6ins. from the original surface; width to foot of vallum 24ft; vallum about 4ft. above edge of ditch where measured. The height of the bank varied very much. The ditch was excavated out of the solid rock, and the foreman said he had been unable to find the marks of the picks or other implements by which it had been made. The proprietors of the quarry, Messrs. E. Love and Son, had recently had photographs taken of the two sections of ditch, and the speaker was able to obtain copies from the foreman (*see* accompanying Plates). The fact of the ditch being made in the rock is of some importance, as Sir Richard Colt Hoare had suggested that the absence of traces of the dyke beyond Maesknoll might be due to the difficulty of making it, as the rock lay so near the surface. The geological formation is however practically the same here as it is at Odd Down. From Odd Down to Englishcombe, where the party were assembled, and thence onward to Maesknoll, the course of the dyke could be traced with

approximate certainty, though there were considerable gaps where it was no longer visible. About half-way from where they stood to Stantonbury Camp, at a point a little south of Newton Park, there were signs of extensive disturbance of the ground in the immediate neighbourhood of the dyke. This had been previously observed by Mr. A. E. Hudd, who had walked along the course of Wansdyke many years ago, and suggested that possibly this was the site of a British village. The speaker had further discovered on the line of the dyke in the same spot a small square entrenchment, and it seemed a site well worth investigation. As regards the origin and object of Wansdyke, it was at present only possible to give a very guarded opinion. General Pitt-Rivers had pointed out that in many respects it resembled very closely the two Roman walls in the northern part of the country, and the same observer had proved conclusively that one section of it, east of the Avon, in Wiltshire, was Roman. Some few years ago cuttings were made in the dyke west of the Avon, near Bath, by the Bath and District Branch of the Society. The results were inconclusive, but a few small pieces of pottery were found, and these had been submitted the previous day to Professor Boyd Dawkins and Mr. St. George Gray, who both pronounced them Roman.[1] There was therefore evidence for the Roman origin of a considerable portion of the dyke. But there were several well marked sections of it, and without excavation it was impossible to say that they were all of the same date, though the speaker thought it doubtful if any of it was prehistoric. The object for which it was thrown up was equally uncertain. Dr. Guest's theory that it was a Belgic boundary had been exploded by the work of Pitt-Rivers, and the fact of its running to Inkpen Hill on the southern border of Berkshire told strongly against the theories that it was a boundary line between the Britons and the Saxons, or between

1. The pottery was examined without reference to the depth or position in which it had been found.—H.St.G.G.



WANSDYKE QUARRY, ODD DOWN, NEAR BATH,
Showing Section of Ditch of Wansdyke, looking West.

A. G. Bolwell, Photographer, Bath.

Berkshire and Wessex. It ran right across the downland, otherwise absolutely open, between the Thames-Kennet valley and the valley of the Avon. On this line the crest of the vallum still rose in many places forty feet or more above the bottom of the ditch, and it was difficult to suppose that such a stupendous work was not at least in part defensive.

Mr. A. F. SOMERVILLE asked for the derivation of the word Wansdyke, and Mr. Major said that the forms under which the word appeared in old charters and chronicles clearly showed that it was named after Woden. It was, therefore, a fair inference that the Saxons did not know its maker and thought that great god only could be capable of such a work.

Mr. W. M. TAPP, LL.D., F.S.A., said that as the ditch was to the north of the rampart it was intended to protect the people on the south. It could not have been from military attack they were to be protected, and possibly it was formed as a safeguard against cattle raids. Some people might say the cattle could be driven through the openings in the earthwork, but those openings were generally close to the large camps.

From Englishcombe the party returned to Bath. The last and not least interesting place on the programme was Langridge; but owing to the motor drivers having taken the route over Lansdown, much valuable time was wasted, and only a very hurried visit could be paid to the interesting Church and Manor-house.

Langridge.

The Rev. C. W. SHICKLE, F.S.A., who was Rector of the parish for many years and devoted much care and labour to the restoration of the Church, gave an account of the building, and of the history of the descent of the manor; and the following notes are an amplification of his remarks, with additional information received since the meeting.

As in the case of Englishcombe the Church retains portions of Norman architecture. The entrance doorway on the south side has the semicircular arch enriched with chevron mouldings and an outer band of lozenges. The capitals rest on obliquely banded shafts. The chancel arch has two orders of chevron moulding with an outer band of pellets; the coned capitals rest on two engaged shafts on either side. The south wall, in which one of the original windows still remains, is also of this period. The western tower has a pack-saddle roof, a rare feature in Somersetshire. The most interesting object in the Church is the sculptured group of Virgin and Child, now replaced in what is believed to have been its original position over the chancel-arch; this is probably of the XII Century.[1] There is also a recumbent effigy of a female, which by the dress appears to be early XIV Century; and a brass commemorating Elizabeth Walsh, dated 1441. The whole of the oak roof and the seats were given by the Rev. C. W. Shickle, and the carving of the bench-ends was carried out from his designs.

The Manor-house stands close to the Church. It is of two very different periods. The earlier and more interesting portion, dating from the end of the XIII Century, resembles in design the peel towers of the north of England. Of the tower, Collinson (i, 132) records the popular tradition that it was a prison, but inclines to the opinion that it was nothing more than a granary or some such repository. The larger portion of the existing building belongs to the XVI Century; it forms a wing to the earlier part, and was added by the Walrond family.

In Domesday the manor, with many others, was held of the Bishop of Coutances, by one Azelin or Ascelin. Before long it became the possession of the family of Walsh or le Walles, who also owned Hutton, near Weston-super-Mare. When Robert Fitzhamon conquered Glamorgan, *c.* 1100, the head of

1. *Proc. Soc. Antiq. London*, ser. i, vol. IV, 37, 152.

the family seems to have been a follower, as they then acquired considerable property there, including Llandough. Here they built a castle, of which some portions still remain, forming part of the present manor-house. Robert Walsh, of Langridge, remembered the Church of Llandough in his will, made 1427 (*see* later on). The monumental brass of Gwenlliam Walsh still exists. She was the widow of Walter Morton, Constable of Cardiff Castle, 9 Henry V.

The earliest reference to the Walsh ownership is in 1225, when Adam le Waleis made good his claim to a free tenement in Langerig formerly held by Walter, son of Ralph.[1] He was lord of Hutton in 1259 in a suit of *mort dancestor* between Payn Fitzjohn and himself, concerning lands at Ladywell in that parish.[2] In 1272, it was found that he had withdrawn himself from the Hundred Court of Winterstoke.

He was succeeded by John le Waleys, who, in 1293, presented John Golde to the Rectory of Langridge.[3] In 1303, he held Langridge of Thomas de Gournay for half a knight's fee, and Hutton and Elborough of John de Appedam.[4] As John le Valeys sen. in 1305, he gave the manor and advowson of Hutton to Joan daughter of John de Sco Laudo for her life. In 1309, as John, son of Adam le Waleys, he granted the said manor, subject to the life interest of Joan, to John, son of John le Waleys, with remainder to his sister Christina.[5] It must be only a surmise that these were his grandchildren by a deceased son. However all the parties disappear, and in 1314 the manor of Hutton is found settled on Adam le Waleys and Joan his wife,[6] the heir and probably a son of John son of Adam. In 1316 Adam Walsh (Waldechef in the record)

1. *S.R.S.*, XI, 337.
2. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XXXI, ii, 57.
3. *S.R.S.*, VII, ii, 98.
4. *Feudal Aids*, IV, 311, 312.
5. *S.R.S.*, XII, 7.
6. *Ibid.*, p. 48.

held Hutton; and John Leg and John Hese held Langridge and Tadwick.[1] Leg was probably connected with Robert Leger of Langridge, who followed his feudal lord Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, to the fatal field of Bannockburn, and was there taken prisoner. Almost the last order given by the ill-fated Edward II was to order Adam le Walsh, lord of Llandough, to bring four hundred men to Cardiff Castle to his assistance, 28 October, 1326. In the great taxation of moveables in 1327, Adam le Galeys paid nothing at Hutton, but eight shillings at Langridge, where presumably he was then living.[2]

John Walish was patron of Hutton in 1342. In 1346 he held two knights' fees in Hutton and Elborough which John le Waleys once held; and half a fee in Langridge formerly held by William le Waleys,[3] who is not referred to in any other record.

Roger Walsh, of Hutton, made a will on 25 Jan., 1404, and died shortly afterwards. The only relative mentioned is his wife Alice.[4] In the *Subsidy Roll*, 13 Hen. IV, 1411-2, another Roger Walsh holds the manor of Hutton and lands in Langeridge and elsewhere.[5] As Roger Walsh, gentleman, he made his will 11 November (proved 26 Nov.) 1425. He desired to be buried in the chancel of the parish church of Hutton "where I am a parishioner."[6] No relations are mentioned. On his death, if not before, Hutton became separated from Langridge, and descended to the families of Sambroke, Dodesham, and Payne.[7]

The only male member of the family apparently now surviving was Robert Walshe of Langridge. He is entered as

1. *Feudal Aids*, IV, 325.
2. *S.R.S.*, III, 82.
3. *Feudal Aids*, IV, 357, 358.
4. *S.R.S.*, XVI, 17.
5. *Bath F.C., Proc.*, IX, 3, 195.
6. *S.R.S.*, XVI, 13.
7. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XXXI, ii, 60.

patron in Bishop Bubwith's register, 13 Jan., 1415. His will was made on the 6 May, 1427, which, according to his brass[1] in the Church, was also the day of his death. He desired to be buried in the chancel of Langridge Church opposite to the high altar; and left legacies to the Cathedral of Llandaff and to Llandough and several other churches in the diocese. The only relative mentioned is his wife Elizabeth.[2] Curiously enough in the *Subsidy Roll* of 1428 Robert is entered as holding half a fee in Langridge which John de Walsh formerly held.

There was another family of this name settled at Cathanger in Fivehead, in 1428, when Thomas Walsh held land there. At the end of the century Robert Walsh was a landowner; but the christian name is too common to connote a connection with the Langridge family, and the arms of the two families are quite different.

Elizabeth Walsh, the widow, died 20 April, 1441, as recorded on her monumental brass in Langridge Church. Robert Walsh left no direct heir, and, subject to his widow's jointure, Llandough and Langridge passed to Alice the daughter of his aunt Johanna, who had married John Stodley, of Wiltshire. Alice, and her husband, Thomas Cryklade, presented to Langridge Rectory in 1443 and 1454, but died soon after, as in 1458 the presentation was made by the guardian of John, son and heir of Thomas Cryklade deceased. In the official list of early *Chancery Proceedings* of the XV Century, there is a reference to a suit brought by John, grandson of Thomas Cryklade, against his uncle, John Cryklade, concerning the manor and advowson of Langridge.[3] An examination of the pleadings might explain the discrepancy between the two authorities; but nothing more is heard of John and his uncle. Alice Cryklade left three daughters, who eventually became

1. Recorded in Collinson, but not now in existence.
2. *S.R.S.*, XVI, 120.
3. P.R.O., Lists and Indexes, VII, 1901.

co-heirs of her property. Elizabeth married Drew Samborne, whose representative is the present owner of Timsbury, Christian, the second daughter, married Thomas Waldron, of East Hanney and Childrey, co. Berks, and the youngest, Eleanor, married Thomas Hall, of Bradford.

The next three presentations throw no light on the ownership of the manor, but in 1490, a joint presentation was made by Drew Sambourne, Robert Walleron (Waldron) and John Halle. There is a pedigree of the Sambourne family in the Visitation of Oxford in 1574,[1] wherein Drew is entered as of Southcott, co. Berks, and husband of Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Crikelade, of Studley, co. Wilts. In 1508, the patrons were William Lusholner, William Wallron, and John Halle. In 1530, the comprehensive entry in the episcopal register records that the presentation was made by William Lassher (no doubt the same as Lusholner) and Anna his wife, late the wife of William Sambourne, dec., the father of Margaret, wife of William Wyndesour, son and heir of Andrew Lord Wyndesour (Windsor), William Walrond, and Alice, widow of Thomas, son of John Hall, lords of the manor of Langridge.[2]

In 1556, the presentation was made by William, now become Lord Windsor, Thomas Walrond, and Giles Willson, in right of his wife Dorothy. In 1565 the presenter was William Windsor, Esq., of Princes Risborough, who was the seventh son of Lord Windsor by his first wife, Margaret Sambourne.[3] After this date the presentations were made exclusively by the Waldron family.

The arms of the family show that they had no connection with the better known family of the same name in Devonshire and South Somerset.

Of Thomas, husband of Christian, and Robert, joint patron

1. *Harl. Soc.*, V, 232.
2. Weaver, F. W., "Somerset Incumbents," 275.
3. Collins' *Peerage*, edit. Sir S. E. Brydges, 1812.

in 1490, nothing seems to be left on record. Their successor, William, made a will 14 Nov., 1546, wherein are many bequests of household goods and wearing apparell to children and others.[1] The inquisition *post mortem* states that he died 12 Jan., 1546-7, and that Thomas is his son and heir.

Thomas heads the family pedigree entered in the Herald's Visitation of Somerset in 1623, but neither his will nor inquisition are in existence. His son and successor, Edward, died 8 January, 1604-5. By his will he desired to be buried at Langridge.[2] His eldest surviving son, Richard, tried to disguise his identity by signing his name as R. Oulrond in the Visitation of 1623. His son, Edward, was succeeded by Francis Walrond, who was the patron of the living in 1698. His monument still survives in the Church : "Here lyeth the body of Francis Walrond, sen., who departed this life the 29th May, 1703, aged 35 years." He was the last of the family to own Langridge ; for in 1706 it was sold to William Blathwhayt, and a tenure which may have lasted for six hundred years came to an end.

Owing to lack of time the inspection of Langridge Church was very hurried, but the kindness of Mr. Shickle was acknowledged by Mr. C. Tite, as was also the goodness of Mrs. Bolwell, of Court Farm, in serving tea.

The party then returned through Swainswick to Bath, and the meeting of 1914 came to an end.

1. *S.R.S.*, XXI, 93.
2. *Somerset Wills*, III, 18.