During the year 1907 it was found that the Bells of the Parish Church at Bardown could no longer be rung with safety owing to the rotten condition of the Bell Frame & Chime. The money for restoration & the addition of 2 Bells was raised & the whole of the Tower cleared to enable the new beams & bell frame to be fixed. Thus involved moving the parish chest. The Vicar (Rev. Charles J. Lamj) took the opportunity of clearing out the Chest, & found many interesting papers & documents about the Parish; Church Wardens, Court Amts & Overseers, accounts from 1726. Registers dating from 1653. Official & agreements etc. These were put in order & many signed & the Vicar then determined to get all the notes & information possible for writing a history of Bardown. It soon appeared that all the ancient history of the Parish was connected with the Abbey. Meanwhile some antiquarian friends had been here studying the Vicar to obtain entrance to the Abbey grounds & make some researches. After much correspondence between Mr. Charles Bell the owner & Mr. C. Jones, a list was drawn up & by which on payment of £50 the Vicar was allowed to enter the field for purposes of excavation. Research from 17 Feb 1909 till 17 March 1911. Antiquarians in the neighbourhood were consulted. The Vicar drew up "Notes on Bardown Abbey," delivered a lecture to the members of the South Lincolnshire Union to our enthusiastic audience at Bardown. The Ball on page 2 was sent out & over £50 being promised, the agreement was signed on 17th Feb 1909.
Dear Sir,

I venture to enclose some particulars about Bardney Abbey (which may already be well-known to you) with a view to showing what an important place it was in early Christian England. No plan or engraving or idea of the various buildings can be obtained after diligent search and enquiry; and it is much desired by some archaeologists that the site should be excavated and a plan obtained of the foundations.

It is now possible to obtain an entrance for excavating purposes, and in view of the visit of the Royal Archæological Society in the coming summer, it would be most interesting to have something uncovered as soon as possible.

But the owner will not allow entrance to be made till £50 is paid down; tools and labour would probably run to another hundred pounds. Before undertaking any responsibilities in the matter I am trying to find out if there would be anything like a general desire and adequate support for such a scheme. If this interests you, I should be grateful for the promise of a subscription, if the plan proceeds.

The excavating will be done under my personal supervision with the advice of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, Vice-President of the Royal Archæological Institute.

The following well known gentlemen in Bardney support this scheme; and will be responsible for the proper use or return of any monies sent for this purpose:—Rev. Charles E. Laing, Vicar; Thomas Sidebottom and Fred Thompson, Churchwardens; J. D. Blanchar, J.P.; E. Brackenbury, A. Dury, John S. Sharpe, J.P.; W. Smithson, A. L. Treadgold and W. Varlow.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES E. LAING.

Bardney Vicarage, Lincoln.
January, 1909.

The following subscriptions have been paid or promised:

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<td>Rev. C. E. Laing (lecture and concert)</td>
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DEAR SIR,

In a letter sent out to various Antiquarian Societies in January last, it was stated that it was possible to obtain excavating rights on the site of the Ancient Abbey at Bardney, and it was suggested that if any persons interested in this kind of research would communicate with me it would be possible to proceed very soon.

The answers to this letter were very encouraging, and produced £27 in promises, which was sufficient for the payment of £25 for the digging, as the necessary expenses of printing, tools, hut, fencing, and postage. The owner, on being approached, seemed to suggest that unless we made an agreement with him at once the opportunity would be lost.

So I now have to report that we have signed an agreement, paid £25 down and promised to pay another £25 on August 19th, and we have obtained all necessary permission to excavate for 2 years and a month.

The excavating began on the day that the agreement was signed (February 19th) and considerable progress has been made. Commencing where a certain stone suggested a corner we have opened out on both sides about 250 feet of good solid walls, 2 feet wide and 3 feet wide, and opened out two large chambers, 42 feet by 15 feet and 48 feet by 15 feet; one of these contains a large corner fireplace and pavement extending 14 feet 3 inches by 12 feet. Glass, pottery, lead fragments and nails have turned up, and three or four small interesting pieces of bronze and a small pair of pliers; these might indicate a workshop where a large fire was necessary in order to keep the iron and copper in a malleable state. So far it has been able to visit us; these particulars are mentioned to show that the promise for the near future is excellent, and that the results do not merely contain rubbish as the appearance of some of them suggest.

We can pay all the initial expenses, but have not a farthing to provide money in hand is being spent on a caretaker; but at present, in 15 working days, volunteer diggers have put in 350 hours’ work, this has all been done freely and willingly by men who come up when they can, and at present no less than 32 have been to help and will come again; this enthusiasm of Bardney people, about the Abbey, is excellent and will probably continue; but for organised work we must have some more money, for the amount of excavating to be done is enormous.

Our thanks are due to the following list of subscribers, also to our honest diggers. Also to Messrs. John Sharpe, W. Varlow, J. D. Blanshard, A. L. Treadgold, for fencing, wheelbarrows, planks and carting; to Mr. Mason for much help and making the bridge over the moat.

It is probable (though not settled at present) that members of the Royal Archæological Institute, on the occasion of their visit to Lincoln in July, will visit Bardney; if this is arranged we shall, by the kind permission of Mr. J. D. Blanshard, open the tumulus known as King’s Hill, and we shall be anxious to have as much as possible of the Abbey Site uncovered by that time.

I shall be very pleased to add your name to our list of subscribers, and you will have the satisfaction of knowing that every shilling now sent to me will be spent on actual digging as we can see our way to all initial expenditure.

The Lincoln and Nottingham Archæological and Archæological Society have passed an unanimous resolution of approval of this scheme and have appointed a small Committee who will visit, advise, report, and make plans, &c.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES E. LAING,
Vicar of Bardney,
March 1900.
When it was known in June that the members of the Royal Archaeological Institute were likely to visit the site during their week's visit to Lincoln, extra labour was put on at the following: Mr. Pope and Mr. Bennett of Lincoln show the results.

The Richard Howcastle Slab, found on 8 July 1909.
BARDNEY ABBEY.

The question as to whether the result of the excavations so busly progressing on the site of Bardney Abbey remains still to be answered. But that they will yield something of archaeological importance is pretty well established. The conclusions are more or less indefinite. As the Vicar of Bardney, the Rev. C. E. Leas, is undertaking the operations, observed to his representative, "We are working very much in the dark. We have no plans, and as yet the excavations only give an indication here and there of the lines on which we should proceed." But those indications grow more definite as the careful spade and shovel feel their way. There is no doubt that in one place the main wall of the Abbey has been uncovered.

Some Results of the Excavations

Then the reader may turn to our fourth picture, which will specially place for Harrison's Camera. The urn is a very fine piece of pottery which was fortunately raised almost intact. A water erer, probably, and very likely of the fifteenth century. There are several curious ornaments in pewter, and an ivory spade, all useful for the antiquary. And quite a museum of antiquities reposes in the Parish-room. Old chisels and knives, a peculiarly twisted pillar, glassed tiles, the huge heads of enormous nails, a sword hilt, a pair of hands carved in stone into an attitude of prayer, a pair of old pattern pliers and a distinctly modern pair of nut-crackers, the relic probably of a picnic party of the nineteenth century.

These and many other discoveries have resulted from the adventure. They are encouraging as far as they go. But they are

A FEW FRAGMENTS.

The hideous looking gargoyle curiously enough formed a base stone, and not a spout.

Special photo by Harrison's, Lincoln.

Norman, medieval, or whatever it may be, there is no doubt that it is once one of a part of a fine building. And whatever its period, the Norman Cathedral of Lincoln was as nothing compared to this historical wreck.

THE PROSPECT.

This picture gives a good indication of the probable line of the building and of the solid character of the masonry.

Special photo by Harrison's, Lincoln.

A BEAUTIFUL WATER EWER.

Special photo by Harrison's, Lincoln.

A beautiful sight, the Norman Abbey, as if waiting for the restoration. A splendid thought, the King, Oswald, king and saint, Queen Ostrida, and Gilbert of Ghent, all present, last earthly rest, either in the Abbey itself, or in the tumulus known as King's hill, half a mile beyond. It is a splendid speculation. No one of the voluntary workers takes up his spade without feeling that before he lays it down he may be his lot and privilege to find a national treasure. And it is an honour which will be in all honour, for every spadeful of earth, so far, has turned out pure interest in the cause. We may, however, that the prime need of the cause is still help, either in service or money. In the latter particularly no help, because the needs of the garden taking many voluntary workers at The Vicar, the Rev. C. E. Leas, now pity recovering after a serious illness, be glad to acknowledge contributions, or small.
Dear Sir,

In thanking you for your subscription to the Bardney Abbey Excavation Fund, or if you have not already subscribed, in asking for your help, I beg to report that very considerable progress has been made, and that, in view of the visit on Saturday, July 31st, of the members of the Royal Archaeological Institute, I have thought it well to speed all the money in hand on labour, and get as much outline shown as possible by that date.

After following many walls of buildings and opening out a side chapel, we at length found the Church, at the N.W. corner and soon found the west front; this extends about 60ft. and from the pillars, doorways and staircases appears to have been vast and magnificent. The walls of the Church have now been followed, and show a cruciform building about 260ft. long and 60ft. wide with a north transept, S.E. side chapel and cloisters on the south. Carved stones, many of them perfect and beautiful of Saxon, Norman and early English periods have been unearthed; in the side chapel an altar base and broken slab with five crosses, a sunken piscina and several inscribed slabs in the pavement.

We have scarcely touched the Convent buildings as yet or found either of the gateways. Under the agreement I am bound to leave the site level, and to replace grass, etc.; but it is a thousand pities to fill in the Church again; the beautiful carved work and bases of pillars (one cluster 6ft. high) should be left exposed; so it is time already to see if it is possible to raise funds to buy the site of the Church with Transept, Side Chapel and Cloisters; then to store up all the carved work and build a wall round it with the tons of useful stone which have been dug out.

If this could be done we should leave the interior of the church for a time, make sure of excavating the other buildings before 19th March, 1911, the date when our agreement ends, and then do the church carefully at our leisure.

We are still having help from many willing volunteers, and I am pleased to be able to say that all the money paid for labour has been to men otherwise out of work.

I submit the account of the money received, and would gladly welcome any further donations for excavating purposes, or promises of help towards purchasing the site.

I am Sir,

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES E. LAING.

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£13 1 7

The following subscriptions have been paid or promised:

- The Council of the Royal Archæological Institute, a first grant 5 0 0
- The Lincoln and Nottingham Architectural Society 1 1 0
- Northampton and Gainsborough Architectural Society 1 1 0
- The Worcester Architectural Society 1 1 0
- The South Natu ralists’ Union 0 10 6
- Mr. A. Whinfield (Worcester) 4 0 0
- Mr. W. R. Fane 2 0 0
- The Dean of Lincoln 3 3 0
- Rev. A. F. Sutton 1 0 0
- Rev. R. E. Cole 2 2 0
- Rev. W. O. Massingham 1 1 0
- Mr. F. M. Burton, F.G.S. 1 0 0
- Rev. I. E. Lay (lectures and concert) 3 16 0
- Mr. A. H. Leslie Melville 2 2 0
- Mrs. C. C. Siddharp 5 10
- Mr. R. M. W. Siddharp 4 0 0
- Mr. F. Thompson 0 5 0
- Mr. W. Vickers 1 0
- Mr. E. Bradbury 1 1 0
- Mr. A. L. Treadgold 1 1 0
- Mr. J. D. Blundall 1 1 0
- Mr. A. Daly 0 5 0
- Capt. J. S. Reeve 1 0 0
- Mr. W. Smithson 0 9 0
- Mr. A. S. Leslie Melville 1 1 0
- Rev. J. S. Coway Waller 1 0 0
- Mr. H. Gamble 0 10 6
- Mr. S. R. Sills 0 10 6
- Mr. James Thropp 0 10 6
- Rev. J. A. Penny 0 10 0
- Rev. S. E. Jealous 0 2 6
- Capt. H. N. Reeve King 1 0 0
- Very Rev. Dean Howard 0 5 0
- Mr. K. Lee 0 1 0
- Mr. C. Turner 1 1 0
- Miss L. Rutson 1 1 0
- Rev. T. A. Stobbie 1 0 0
- Rev. H. F. Allison 0 5 0
- Rt. Rev. Dr. Mitchellson 1 0 0
- Rev. A. Hunt 0 5 0
- Rev. Canon Locke 0 10 0
- Mr. A. Shuttleworth 5 0 0
- Rev. S. Rowlands 0 2 0
- Mr. J. Main 1 1 0

Miss E. Curtis 0 5 0
Mr. T. Cradock 0 2 6
Mr. Kaye 0 2 6
Miss Shepherd 0 10 0
Mr. J. Smithson 0 2 6
Mr. H. R. Brown 0 2 6
Mr. Pole 0 1 0
Mr. T. H. Bowby 0 5 0
Mr. G. Robinson 0 1 0
Rev. A. T. Hall 1 1 0
Mrs. Tempest 1 1 0
Mr. William Scorer 1 1 0
A. Friend 0 1 0
Mr. Bailey 0 2 0
Mr. E. Smithson 0 2 6
Mr. A. Stephen 1 0 0
Mr. T. E. Townshill 0 10 6
Mr. Docking 0 2 6
Mr. Travers 0 0 6
Miss Lay 0 5 0
Rev. F. Broadhurst 0 10 0
Mr. P. T. Lay 0 5 0
Miss Creaney 0 2 0
Mrs. Cockings 0 6 0
Miss Sharpe 0 5 0
Mr. H. Stanley Maple 0 5 0
Mr. C. H. Bowby 0 5 0

3rd letter sent out in July 1909 with good results.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.

OUTLINE OF FAMOUS ABBEY OPENED OUT.

The following letter from the Vicar of Bardney, Lincolnshire, is interesting in view of the new discovery at Bardney Abbey of the tombstone of Richard Horncastle, the abbot, who died in 1508. This discovery, following the previous ones in the north and south transept, the chancel, and Lady chapel, proves the value of the find, and leads archaeologists to hope that they are on the eve of even more important developments. For years there was nothing but a green tumulus to indicate the treasures that lay beneath. Local legend asserts that a Benedictine abbey, founded in the eighth century, stood once on this spot, and that Etheldreda, Queen of Mercia, abbess of the monastery, was buried here in 718.

To the Editor of "The Standard."

Sir—We are now in preparation for the visit of the Royal Archæological Institute on July 21. getting the outline of the Abbey Church opened out. It had originally a west front, with centre and two side doors, with a small passage leading up a staircase, five steps of which are complete. The front was vast and magnificent, with decorated pillars and crockets, measuring 52 ft. inside. The length of the church was about 254 ft., with north transept, side chapels on the south-east, and cloisters on the south side.

In front of a side altar we have evidently found the burying place of some of the abbots—seven slabs are already uncovered. One is a fine Parrock marble slab, much broken, and centuries rided. All these are lying in a mass and east. One enormous slab, which had been moved at some time or another, is lying north and south, propped up by stones, showing marks of having been levered. It is marvelously perfect, and measures 8 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 9 in., and is 7 in. thick. The inscription is perfect, and it bears the figure of an abbot engraved deeply in the centre under three canopies, clothed in Eucharistic garments, holding in his hands a shield surmounted by a crown.

This stone covered the grave of Richard Horncastle, abbot from 1460 to 1507. He resigned in consequence of his great age, and died (so the inscription says) in 1508. The pillars in the nave of the church are coming out well. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

[Signature]

CHARLES F. LAING

Bardney Vicarage, Lincolnshire.
The results of excavations at the Bardenry Abbey site, Lincolnshire, is illustrated in the first photograph, the chancel step being in the foreground, and the altar slab marked by crosses. To the right and left are a couple of free pillars.

(2) The Vicar of Bardenry (Rev. C. R. Laving) and his excavating staff.

Photographs by Bennett, Galenborough.
Bardney Abbey Excavations.

Bardney Vicarage, Lincoln,
22nd July, 1909.

Dear Sir,

I beg to report that very considerable progress has been made with the excavations at Bardney Abbey, and in view of the visit on Saturday, 31st July, of the members of the Royal Archaeological Institute, I have put on all the labour the accounts would afford, in order to get as much outline as possible shown by that date.

After following many walls of buildings and opening out a side chapel, we at length found a large wall running E. and W., following this westward we soon found large corner buttresses, which lead us on to the west front of the Church; from the remains which are considerable, it is easy to see the Church was vast and magnificent. We have now trench the whole outline of a cruciform building with north and south transepts each with two eastern chapels, in length about 260 feet, and breadth 62 ft. inside. We have dug out a great deal of the presbytery, which has produced on the south side the base of four very large Norman pillars, the cylindrical portion of these was 7 ft. in diameter, on the inside of these pillars there is disclosed a low narrow wall which marks the extent of the quire stalls. The part of the presbytery screened off by the Norman arcade contains at least eight engraved tombstones, one of them very remarkable from its size and perfect condition, 8 ft. 2 in. by 3 ft. 9 in. and 7 inches thick, with the engraved figure of the abbot, under a triple canopy, vested with chasuble and crozier. We have also dug out a side chapel which contains an altar base and broken slab with five crosses, a floor piscina and footing of the screen pillars, &c. From the pillar in the west front to the last pillar in the nave there are nine pillars on each side, five of these are dug out and each vary a little in design.

We have scarcely touched the conventual buildings, but can locate the cloisters, chapter house, abbot's house, and there remains still a tremendous amount to be done, that will be full of interest.

Of course our difficulty is money, but all that has been done (and visitors are astonished at the amount) has been done for £100, including £50 for right of entry.

The remains are so fine that it seems impossible to bury them again, so our next difficulty will be to purchase the site.

We shall gladly welcome visitors, specially experts, whose advice we much need.

A plan will be ready by 31st July.

I am, sir,

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES E. LAING.
On June 16, it was decided to work into a mound about 100 yds N.W. of the South Transept; in after a little work an excellent Norman wall was found, this was followed westward, then round a large buttress, continued westward, which leads to another large buttress with a large Gonkole stone. Two steps, then, to a doorway which then became evident that the shaped, in S.W., then to a doorway, at it there became evident that the West Front of the Church was found. Work has proceeded with patience and perseverance round the north and eastern to the main west door, on to the remaining arcade. At the S.W. door with elaborate tracery on the east and north, a staircase of the S.W. door with elaborate tracery on the east and north, a staircase of the S.W. door with elaborate tracery on the east and north, a staircase of the S.W. door with elaborate tracery on the east and north, a staircase of the S.W. door.

On July 8th, the Horncastle slab was found.

On July 13th, Mr. W. Bond visited, gave much useful advice and began to draw plans of the Church.
On July 21, the members of the Royal Archdiocesan Institute of the Archdiocese of St. Louis assembled for a social evening at the home of Rev. J. W. Walsh, O. P., in the Parish of St. Mary's, St. Louis. Among the guests were representatives from various parishes and diocesan institutions.

The evening started with a brief prayer led by Rev. J. W. Walsh, followed by a refreshment hour. The guests enjoyed conversation and networking, discussing current events and updates from their respective parishes. The evening concluded with a prayer and the singing of the Institute's motto: "I am, I am not, I shall be, I shall not be."
This figure showed signs of red paint on the Dalmatic, but gold on what appears to be the base of a spindicon, but these gradually faded on coming to the light.

The parish Church is dedicated to the Holy of God in memory of St. Lawrence, thus there may be a link between the Abbey and the parish Church which it appears the Abbey served.
LINCOLN ECHO.

15TH VISIT BARDNEY ABBEY EXCAVATIONS.

On Monday afternoon, Her Royal Highness Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, princess of King Edward VIII, accompanied by Baroness von Eckardstein, the Hon. Miss Hawkins, Mrs. Ballad, Major Bronskill, and Mrs. Weigall, patrolled over from Woodhall Spa to Bardney. They were not at the Abbey by the Rev. Charles E. Leung, Vicar of Bardney, Mrs. Leung, Miss Veronica Leung, and Mr. Denny. The Vicar showed the party over the excavations, and gave a short history of the Abbey in his usual interesting manner, after which Her Royal Highness and the ladies of the party did some excavating and succeeded in uncovering the second pillar for the nave of the Abbey Church. Mrs. Leung entertained them to tea at the Vicarage, and they visited the fine restored old Church of St. Lawrence, much admiring the east window, chancel roof, reredos, etc. Her Royal Highness expressed great satisfaction at all she had seen.

Oct 1909

UNEARTHING AN ABBEY.

The Bardney Excavations.

VISIT OF ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The visit of the Royal Archæological Institute to the Lincoln districts should really have terminated on Friday, but in view of the important discoveries of the site of Bardney Abbey, it was decided to devote an extra day to inspecting the excavations there.

On Saturday the members of the Institute, except for those who had already left, were driven to Woodhall Spa, where they bathed and bantered. They then proceeded to Woodhall Spa, where they bathed and bantered. Subsequently they proceeded to Topham, where there were some interesting remains of a Tewkesbury Abbey, founded in 1239, and then to the site of the great Benedictine Abbey of St. Oswald at Bardney.

This monastery is said by some authorities to have been founded about 704 by Edwin, but others date its foundation as early as the fourth century. Those certain must have been an Abbey in existence at Bardney in 637, for in that year the abbot of York who was sent to pagans in the north, returned with the bones of his uncle, King Oswald, there. Thirty years previously Oswald had been slain by the Mercians at Maserfield (known now as Maserfield), and his head and arms were exhibited on wooden stakes. They were removed in the following year, and carried to Northumbria. The bones were kept in a silver box at St. Peter's Church at Bambergh, and the head was interred at St. Alcuin at Lindisfarne, and re-removed in 750 within the coffin of St. Cuthbert in Durham. The Bardney Monastery was burnt to the ground by the Danes in 690, but was refounded by Ragnegof and Giffard de Giffard, Earl of Lincoln, early in the 12th Century. The last charter of Royal Charter was granted by King Henry III in 1265. In addition to Giffard, Edward, his wife Osfrida, who was murdered in 697 by Northumbrian nobles, and Giffard de Giffard are said to have been buried at the Abbey.

What Excavations Have Brought to Light.

The excavations have been in progress for about five months, under the superintendence of the Vicar of Bardney (the Rev. C. E. Leung), who explained to the committee on Saturday what progress had been made.

From the remains, which were considerable, the excavators said that they were able to the Church chapters and magnificently. They had now reached the whole outline of a cruciform building, with nave and two aisles, each with two eastern chapels, in length about 610 feet, and breadth 62 feet inside. They had dug out a great deal of the presbytery, which had been predicated on the south side, the line of four very large Norman pillars, the cylindrical portions being 7 feet in diameter. A few feet further on was discovered the remains of the choir stalls. The part of the presbytery discovered is covered by the Norman arcade contained at least eight large lancet windows. These windows were found in the foundations of two side chapels, and had had the clerestory, chapter house, and abbots' house, from the present pillory in the west front of the last pillory in the nave, these being piers on each side, which each carry a pillar in design.

The architecture revealed is of beautiful character, and the tombs found in the site, the burial ground, are for the most part elaborately carved. The doors are a massive stone, weighing about 5 tons, 6 feet 2 inches by 3 feet 9 inches, and 1 foot thick, 11 feet 6 inches, and in perfect preservation. A Latin inscription found on the stone, translated, reads: 'Here lies Richard Harroway, sometime Abbot of this monastery, who died the first day of the month of October, A.D. 1208. On whose soul may the Lord have mercy, Amen.'

Under a triple canopy is the inlaid figure of the abbot, vested with chasuble and cincture. Other stones found relate to the following: Roger de Barrow, abbot, who died in 1205; Michael Grene, prior 1265; Robertus Fosa, a brother; Robert de Barrow, prior; William de Bablow, prior; and several others.

Richard de Goldborough, a soldier; Johannes de Thirle, chapter; 400, 1205; Richard de Chalget, Rector of Fordby, 1205; and Thomas Edmunds, prior, 1467. These were an obelisk with the inscription illegible. One is of porphyry, another is in the shape of a crown lid.

Stone Coffins are Unearthed.

Several stone coffins have been unearthed, but one of these imitates the shape of a coffins. In this case the lid was broken, and the Vicar himself took out the burial of the bones of Mr. Launcells, the vicar-general of the diocese discovered, including the skeleton and a broken portion of another skeleton. But stones period priests were found in the Abbey; a glacial level and glacial gravel race with fine handle and heavy impressions at the front, a crystal with four sides used for lighting purposes, several knives, glass chalice, pieces of broken earthenware, a bone, a ring with a stone in centre, several bones, an old tooth cavity, fragments of pottery, flint, etc. As the Vicar said, the buildings discovered are fine in the impression of having been again, and an appendage should be made to purchase the site. Amongst the buildings not yet touched are the gatehouse-a very important one-and the inn, situated next to the Abbey's dwelling. The records show that the inn was a very luxurious structure. It is anticipated that the excavation work will last for two years, but funds are urgently needed to carry on.

After partition of the site on the site, the party returned to Lincoln and inspected the site with the visit.
Last Pilar, N.W. Nave

Pillars on North Side of Nave
Engraved by Comwell & Pasco
July 1909

General View
July 1909
AN APPEAL to the County of Lincoln and all lovers of Ancient Sites to preserve Bardney Abbey

To purchase the Site of the Church, Chapels, Side Chapels and Chapter House, and to Excavate the Domestic Buildings, will require: £1,000, towards which we have £240.

South News 30 Oct 1909

Another appeal whose contents are worthy of attention is "An Appeal to the County of Lincoln, and all lovers of ancient sites to preserve Bardney Abbey." The little book, written by the Rev. Charles E. Lezing, who has taken such an active part in the excavation of the fine old building, contains a great deal of interesting information, and is fully illustrated. It could in itself constitute a powerful lever in the cause of financial assistance. On Feb. 19th excavation began on a bare field, and even as of the twenty piles of the nave have been excavated, and some striking architectural features are disclosed.

The "visitors" book at Bardney has been a valuable source of revenue, and incidentally it gives good proof that the visitors to the work are deeply interested, for in August alone £20 within seven days, was the result of voluntary aid by those who saw the work. The illustrations in this little book include a sketch plan of the part excavated, up to September, 1899, views of the site today, and six months ago, and a good series of photographs of the articles discovered.

Within a couple of weeks we shall have seen

The Rev. Charles E. Lezing of Bardney, is sending out through the county for assistance in preserving the site of Bardney Abbey. He is a very zealous man, and has spent many hours in the excavation of the fine old building. He is deeply interested in the cause and has taken such an active part in the work. The little book, written by the Rev. Charles E. Lezing, who has written so much about the history of the town, contains a great deal of interesting information, and is fully illustrated. It could in itself constitute a powerful lever in the cause of financial assistance. On Feb. 19th excavation began on a bare field, and even as of the twenty piles of the nave have been excavated, and some striking architectural features are disclosed.

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Within a couple of weeks we shall have seen

The church has been discovered to be 24 feet long and 10 feet wide, with a 10 feet nave, and two side chapels forming the south transept. The ceiling of the chapter house appears to be quite complete on the north, south, and west sides, and the windows show the lines of the clerestories, refectory, bell-tower, and kitchen are clearly defined.

The appeal which the Vicar of Bardney, the Rev. Charles E. Lezing, is sending out through the county for assistance in preserving the site of Bardney Abbey is very serious. It is not a matter of mere words, but of action. The church has been much injured in the past, and if steps are not taken soon, it may be lost forever.

The Vicar of Bardney is a man of deep religious feeling, and he is anxious to save this ancient building from destruction. He has been working hard to raise the necessary funds, and he has managed to secure a grant of £200 from the government. But this is not enough, and he is still seeking further assistance.

The church is a fine old building, and it is a great pity that it should be allowed to fall into decay. It is a relic of a bygone age, and it is a place of great antiquity. It is a place where many interesting things have happened, and it is a place where many great men have worshipped. It is a place where many important events have taken place, and it is a place where many important decisions have been made.

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SOME NOTES

on

BARDNEY ABBEY

(2nd Edition)

by the

Rev. CHARLES E. LAING,
Vicar of Bardney, and Author of
"Some Teachings on the Book of Common
Prayer."

Price 2d., to be sold for the benefit of the
Excavation Fund.

A SET of 7 PRINTS, Postcards,
6d., post free 7d.

A SET of 10 PHOTOGRAPHS,
Postcard size, 1/8 post free.
BARSDEN ABBEY.

A thorough excavation of the site of the famous Abbey of Bardsden has been going on for several months under the instructions of the Rev. Charles E. Leamy (Bardsden Vicar), who has been proceeding under the supervision of Mr. E. W. St. John Hope and of various members of the Lincoln and Nottingham Architectural Societies, while the parts that appear to have most interest have been carefully measured and described.

Mr. Hope has thrown a church of 24 ft. long and 40 ft. wide, with north and south aisles, and the latter consisting of two churches, on the east side of the great church, which is a very large and interesting structure, and the west of the church, which is also a very interesting one, and gatehouse.

The remains of the church are quite complete on three sides. The principal tombs have been identified, beginning with that of Roger de Borsou, who was elected in 1310 and died in 1347, and was buried in the west, and that of the last Abbot, about 1459, Richard Horncastle, who resigned from 1438 to 1439, and whose monument is a fine piece of work. It will be remembered that Bardsden, which is a Benedictine foundation, dates from the beginning of the seventh century, when it was the oldest of the Lincolnshire houses that served the cause of the Danes. After the Conquest its lands fell into the hands of William's nephew, Robert, son of Guinevere, who restored them to the church, and at the close of the Conqueror's reign the church was rebuilt and restored to St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Oswald.

Last October excavations began after the signing of an agreement to excavate for two years, on a payment of £500 to the owner of the site, and a sum of £1,500 to the owner of the site, and a sum of £2,500 to the owner of the site.

The work of excavation has been supervised by the Lincoln and Nottingham Architectural Societies, and the results have been most interesting, and many visitors have expressed a deep interest in the remains. The work has been carried out by the Society of Antiquaries, and the results have been most interesting, and many visitors have expressed a deep interest in the remains. The work has been carried out by the Society of Antiquaries, and the results have been most interesting, and many visitors have expressed a deep interest in the remains.

EXCAVATION OF BARDEN ABBEY.

The excavations have been carried out by the vicar, under the supervision of Mr. E. W. St. John Hope, Mr. G. B. Barningham, and some members of the Lincoln and Nottingham Architectural Societies, have established the fact that the church was built in 1244, long and 60 ft. wide, with north transept and two side chapels forming the south transept. The remains of the church are quite complete on the north, south, and west sides. The remains of the church are quite complete on the north, south, and west sides. The remains of the church are quite complete on the north, south, and west sides. The remains of the church are quite complete on the north, south, and west sides. The remains of the church are quite complete on the north, south, and west sides.

It is pointed out that, as under the agreement with the owner of the site (whereby it is to be used for a period of £1,500 for two years and one month), there must remain eighteen months only to complete the work; and, further, that, as this cannot be done within a large gang of men employed, an important reason is shown for the purchase of the site of the church.

It is said that the church was built in 1244, long and 60 ft. wide, with north transept and two side chapels forming the south transept. The remains of the church are quite complete on the north, south, and west sides.

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BARDNEY ABBEY EXCAVATIONS.
NORTHWEST NAVE PILLAR.

Photographs taken by
Pim. Cork
Sept. 1909.
The Vicar met Mr. Charles Bell at Mr. Scraes’ office in Lewisham, and
paid £50 deposit & signed contract to purchase 3 acres of the site for £500.

14 Oct 1909

Lord Londesborough sent £10,000 towards purchase of the site & the
Royal Archaeological Institute voted 2nd Grant of £25.

During October 7389 Octobals were sent out.
All Slabs, pillars covered up for the winter.
Began work at the Tree & worked Northward towards Repaston.

During November 6877 Octobals were sent out
The new bridge over the brook was completed.
The well & the oven were discovered.

Work continued all the winter in the Domestic Buildings
at the Gateway & walls to the South of kitchen & connected with
the brook, also along the wall inside the south brook to discover
if possible the Gateway.
The museum was dusted over & fitted up.

During December 4397 Octobals were sent out.

1910

20 Jan - 17 d. 20

Working at the Infirmary.
During February 346 Octobals were sent out.
Working at West Gateway.
During March 3815 Octobals 100
Mr. W. Fane bought Mrs. H. H. St. John Hope's
Uncovered Tombstones & Pillars.
Bardney Abbey Excavations.

The Excavations have been continued through the Winter with very satisfactory results, and in the Summer when the parts covered for protection from frost and bad weather are again exposed, there will be much of enormous interest to all lovers of antiquities and historical ruins.

But hard times and election fever have seriously affected the flow of subscriptions, and now they seem to have ceased altogether, so we have been obliged to dismiss two of our five men.

We are delighted to be able to report that a generous benefactor, whose name will not appear just yet, has guaranteed the £500 for purchase of the acre of the site, so that all the most important parts are now secure. Towards this £500 we can pay at once £155, as the Baroness von Eckardstein has most kindly raised her promised subscription of £10 nos. to £50.

The Title Deeds will for the present remain in the hands of the guarantor, but eventually we hope the site will be conveyed to the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest.

In answer to the Appeal lately sent out, very nearly £200 has been received, including the raised subscription mentioned, and 270 sums of 2s. 6d. or under.

We are thankful that our Scheme has prospered so well in a comparatively short time, but we want now, in round figures, £350 for the purchase, and at least £250 for further excavations; this is more than our former estimate, but the printing and postage have been a very large expense.

So we are hoping that a great many lovers of ancient sites and historical ruins, will send as some help. Subscriptions may be large or small, and may be sent for the Purchase Fund, only, or for the Excavation Fund, to me, or to the Lincoln Branch of the Union of London and Smiths Bank.

Bardney is 9 miles from Lincoln, on the Boston line, and the Abbey Site is 1½ miles from Bardney Station.

BARDNEY VICARAGE, LINCOLN.
March, 1910.

BARNEY ABBEY EXCAVATIONS.
To the Editor of The Lincolnshire Chronicle.

March, 1910.

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly allow me space in your valuable columns for the following statement:

These excavations have been continued through the winter with very satisfactory results, and in the summer, when parts are being covered for protection from frost and bad weather are again exposed, there will certainly be much of enormous interest to all lovers of antiquities and historical ruins. But hard times and election fever have seriously affected the flow of subscriptions, and now they seem to have ceased altogether. So we have been obliged to dismiss two of our five men.

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Yours, etc.,
CHARLES E. LANS, Vicar of Bardney.
Bardney Vicarage, Lincoln, March 2, 1910.
Photographs taken by Dr. Hermitage Day, May 1910.

Some of these appeared in his article on Barabiy, Abeyi in the August number of the Treasury Magazine.

In the Museum.

South Aisle of the Quive.
Broken Staircase, near the Well.
Staircase in West Front.

Coffins from Chapel House.

Coffins found in Chambri N.E. of the Church.
In Harold Brakshaw's sketch a week at the Colosseum may be reduced to a bare outline. As to the Romanum offered difficulties. It was necessary to get rid of the noxious parasitic plants, such as the capriflex, or wild fennel, which were doing serious harm to the old masonry, especially at the tops of the arches of Titus and Septimius Severus. Also, to keep down the growth of the Parietaria officinalis, lichens, which covered the sides of the temples of Saturn and the Diva Faustina. This done, he turned his attention to the growth of grass as a protection of the tops of old walls and other surfaces against the disintegrating action of heat and frost. Layers of powdered pumice, covered with a thin layer of mould, were laid on the raw edges of the walls, or on other exposed surfaces, upon which grass was carefully sown. Commodore Bent has a great belief in the efficacy of this as a protection against the ravages of weather, and advises that it should be adopted also in the Colosseum. As to the...
BARNEY ABBEY.

VISIT OF LOUGHT NATURALISTS, ANTI-
QUARIAN AND LITERARY SOCIETY.

Faced by the enthusiasm of the Vicar's address on a previous occasion, together with the important results from time to time recorded in the Press, and, no small amount of encouragement, given to the object of Bolland, I have been enabled to arrange a visit to the ancient Abbey of Barney, which is the subject of this excursion.

The morning was devoted to the examination of the ruins of the Abbey, where the remains, as will be seen from the accompanying sketch, are well preserved, and the various points of interest which have been mentioned above, are still visible.

The tour was conducted by Mr. G. Hall, who, with his usual care and attention to detail, gave a full and interesting account of the history of the Abbey, its most interesting monuments, and the various points of interest which have been mentioned above.

The visit was most enjoyable and instructive, and the naturalists and antiquarians present were highly gratified with the excellent specimen of a historic site which Barney Abbey affords.

BARNEY ABBEY.

by a RAMBLER.

"Do ye care from Barney?" This is a phrase that is frequently used in the less Londonish when any one enters a door, and is often lost in the当中 of the old traditions which gave rise to the saying. How often a by-

ward throws his talons after the cause, or the number of a fish is passed into oblivion, and how long a building remains hidden beneath the ground coverlet which nature so easily provides to cover up the works of man and preserve the names of the antiquarian of after generations, is well known.

With the object of the tour, Barney Abbey, until the enthusiasm and de-
termination of the Vicar, the Rev. C. L. L. Brown, had not been visited for some time by the members of the Society.

The Abbey, which is situated on a hill, is considered by many to be one of the most interesting examples of Norman architecture in the county.

The church is of considerable size, and is built of stone, with a high tower at one end. The windows are large and pointed, and the roof is covered with slates.

The interior is furnished with many interesting relics, including a large cross, and a number of carved stones, and the walls are decorated with MSS.

The floor is covered with tiles, and the walls are painted in various shades of green and yellow.

The Abbey is now in a state of repair, and is visited by many visitors who come to see the ancient monuments and the interesting relics which are preserved in the church.

The excursion was a success, and the members of the Society were highly pleased with the visit to Barney Abbey.
THOMAS CLARK Sometime Rector of Farrney. 1505

FR. THOMAS ELHINGTON 1667

WILLIAM SOTHERAY Sub-Prior & Sacristan 1526

LORD RICHARD of GOSEBOROUGH MILES
18 June 1910

The Lincoln District Parochial Union held their Annual gathering. Canon Hodgkinson said the Office Standing close to the spot at which the Altar sat. The Vicar instead of a sermon gave an address, on the History and Architecture of the Buildings. Over 500 members came to make preparation for the visit the remaining pillars on the North Side of the Nave were all cleared.

SERVICE IN BARDNEY ABBEY RUINS

Hundreds of people on Sunday morning attended a full service of evening conducted in the ruins of Bardney Abbey by the Vicar of Bardney (R. K. Lake). The surpliced choir attended and the Vicar, in the course of an impressive address dwelt on the history of the Abbey. Amongst the most interested in the service was the well-known Lincolnshire historian, Mr. Henry Wain, of Fishtoft, who is claimed to be the oldest parish clerk in England.

Photograph

of a

Grass Rubbing

by

Canon Fowler

since 1910
24 June 1910. Rev. Charles E. Lamig met
Mr. Charles Bell at Mr. Scorer's office
in Lincoln, the conditions of the purchase
of 3 acres were read & the conveyance signed.

30 June 1910 Mr. Scorer wrote saying
that the matter of the purchase was
completed & £510 paid to Mr. Bell.
Of this £510, the Vicar paid £160
the guarantors paid £350.

Sap + Deo

Oct. 26 & 27 Mr. Haver
breakfast & spent two days
in measuring & planning
that excavated since his
visit in May last.

Lincoln 31 Oct. 1910

Arch. W £. D. 1910

Dorman & Freeman
Soho 1910.

It will be a relief to all interested in the
Barshill Abbey operations to know that the
large Horncastle tomb slab has been safely and
appropriately removed, and is now fixed to the wall in
side the parish church. As the slab weighs over two tons, great credit is due to Mr. A.
Symkam and Mr. Taylor for the removing and
fixing without the slightest damage to this very
valuable archaeological find.

SERIOUS MORTON, ARCHITECT.
Photos by Rev. H. Rundle
All Saints' Day 1910.

Remains of Inner Gateway

Entrance to Owen Close to the Wall
Oct 26. x 27 Dr. Harold Batsford came to measure a plan very done since his visit in May last. which included a great deal of building work of the church, including the Sweet House, a domed Sarcophagi of the Priory Gateway. Also much work at the Dormitory & Rees Dale. Also the mill. Also static like building 200 ft long 30 ft broad.

Oct 27. The Horncaster slab was safely moved & fixed against the south wall of the Parish Church.

Oct 28. Nov 5 Covered all Tombslabs, 6th Altar Slab West front & some of the pillars, for the Winter. During the winter months erected a wall on the North boundary & 2 fences on the monastic acres.

Filled in all the chambers, outside the wall, with the church filled to the site of the wall.

Placed 158 loads of strong soil on ells over.

BARDNEY ABBEY EXCAVATORS.

REV. CHARLES E. LAING, VICAR OF BARDNEY, AND HIS HELPERS.

Daily Graphic 11 Feb. 1911

BARDNEY ABBEY EXCAVATIONS.

PROGRESS OF THE EXCAVATIONS.

The Rev. Charles E. Laing, vicar of Bardney, Lincoln, has forwarded to the Daily Graphic an account of the Bardney Abbey excavation scheme. By his efforts and the unalterable generosity of numerous donors portions of the Abbey have been discovered, and the parishioners of three acres, including the whole site, has been accomplished. This was accelerated by the loans without interest from an anonymous friend, whose £500 in the account of the fund and does not desire interest. But for this help, says Mr. Laing, the whole site would have been covered in and needed next March, never to be seen again, and before the plan could possibly be completed. The expenditure amounts at present to just over £200, and in order to complete the work and repay the guarantee a considerable sum is still necessary.

Portions of the Abbey were built in early Norman times, followed later by the north transept, the nave, and the west front, which was completed in the thirteenth century. The excavations have defined the chapter, with doorways leading into the church, the chapter house, and the frater. The chapter house is shown to have been rectangular in shape and small in comparison with the church. Masts of the site of the frater has been cleared, and exhibits a row of tables on either side of a line of stone seats and the high table at the east end. Many of the stones or legs of the tables and in the room, however, less fine ones, have been found and are now in the museum. The pulpit steps are much broken, and it is clear how the pulpit was arranged. Archaeologists and those interested in historic sites will undoubtedly join in the hope that Mr. Laing may be provided with the necessary funds for the completion of the undertaking.
Bell refused to let me have the road of ground covered by excavated soil & turf. So rather than be in his hands, on March 17th 1911, determined to remove the whole mine on our own Boundary. Six very large heaps of soil were to be delivered to Butterwick & Manston-heath 4 to 6 of turf.

Tod & St John's

Many labourers & more men were employed. Much labour & funds were spent. This bought the funds very low, so a Requisition was drawn up for £1,000 which ordered 2 there were sent out.

Beginning on 8 Feb. to all subscribers & others

March 7th 1911. Crowder found the reverse of the Abbey Seal in a cast &n in a gateway. This was filled up and taken from the heap dug out at the South-West corner outside the Church.

Photograph of Reverse of Abbey Seal

An impression taken from

(Rev. H. Rundle)
Chamber at North End of Durrington

Rena Stelt
Brown 80ft 64ft
A REPORT
of work done and the
present condition of the
Bardney Abbey
Excavations:
together with a full
list of the Subscribers
and Accounts.

Bardney Vicarage,
Lincoln,
February, 1921.

Dear Sir,

Since an Appeal was issued to the County and
all Antiquarians, on behalf of the Bardney Abbey
Excavation Scheme, much money has been sent to
me with very many most encouraging letters and a
great deal of work has been accomplished, but as an
enormous amount of work remains to be done and the
funds are running very low it seems an opportune
time to present a report of the use of the money that
has been so kindly contributed.

I. THE CHURCH, with the exception of the
South Aisle and South Arcade, has been cleared. It
consists of a presbytery of four bays with aisles,
stopping short of the east end, transepts of three bays
with eastern chapels, and a nave of nine bays with
aisles. It is 260 ft. long by 62 ft. wide, and 130 ft.
across the transepts.

The Church was built slowly, beginning with the
presbytery in early Norman times, followed by
the South transept, the North transept and one bay
of the Nave afterwards, four bays were continued in
the early part of the thirteenth century, and the
west front was completed about 1240. The high
altar must have been against the east wall, the quire
occupied the two western bays of the presbytery, and
the Nave Altar was between the first pair of pillars
in the Nave.

BARDNEY ABBEY

Indications of at least twelve other chapels have
been found, and the floor, especially of the South aisle
of the presbytery and the nave, are covered with
monumental slabs of unusual interest.

Two Altar Slabs are lying close to the spot in
which they were in use, and these we hope to replace.

The Monumental Slabs at present number 44, and
there are many more to be uncovered in the South
aisle of the nave.

It may make this report a little more interesting
to many to give the following list of them:

1. Lord Richard of Goldesborough, miles.
2. John of Tatthewell, Chaplain 1406.
3. Thomas Clark, Rector of Partney 1505.
4. Fr. Thomas Elkington, 1483.
5. William Sotherby, Sub-Prior and Sacristan 1536.
9. Michael Gare, Prior 1505.
12. Roger de Barowe, Abbot 1252.
14. John Sav . . . . . . 1440.
15. John and Alice . . . . . 1444—1446.
16. Thomas White, 1525.
18. Richard Borrell, Conf. and Thomas de Him, Sub-Prior 1527.
19. Thomas de . . . . . . 1506.
22. Robert Martin.
23. (Inscription all broken).
24. John de hokton de harton.
25. Roger Baynthorpe.
26. (Inscription badly broken).
27. John Bracy. 1415.
29. John . . . . . . .
2. THE CLOISTER is quite clearly defined, but at present we have found no signs of the inner arcade, there are doorways leading into the Church, the Chapter House and the Frater.

3. THE CHAPTER HOUSE is rectangular, and small in comparison with the Church; the stone seat which surrounded it appears to be intact, but other work pressing, this has been left for the present as it comes within the limit of the purchased portion of three acres.

4. THE FRATER. A good deal of this has been cleared and reveals a row of Tables on either side in front of stone seats and the high table at the East end; also the drain at the S.W. corner, pantry arrangement, and doorways to the cloister and towards the kitchen.

Many of the stumps or legs of the tables are in situ, broken off, but no less than 5 tops with carved heads have been found and are now in the Museum; the pulpit steps are much broken, and it is not clear how the pulpit was arranged.

5. THE DORTER over a long sub-vault was a long and strong building, the floor supported by eight pillars of which the bases have been uncovered, and also much work has yet to be done.

6. THE RERE DORTER at the South end of the dorte 80 ft. long and 4 ft. wide has been cleared out; it has the drain and pit inside on the East side, and a chamber at the North end and another projecting westward at the South end.

7 & 8. TWO PARLOURS have had very little done to them at present.

9. THE CELLARIUM also has to be excavated, but at the South end of it a Courtyard has been nearly cleared and has disclosed some rough paving, a well, an oven and a fireplace.

10. THE WELL, 17 ft. deep, has been pumped out, emptied and searched; one pewter plate fairly perfect, another broken in half, the connection between the bucket and chain, the bottom of the bucket, several pieces of leather, and a great quantity of animal bones were found.

11. THE GATEWAY due West of the Church, has been found, dug out, carefully planned and filled in again as it lies outside our limit; there appears to be a cobbled roadway from the Gatehouse to the West door of the Church.

Remains of another gateway, almost demolished, were found on the South side of the Cloister, and there is a possible or probable entrance or gateway on the North side of the Cloister.

15 & 16. GUEST CHAMBERS. Two sets have been carefully trench and planned, one set is filled in again, being outside our limit. In both sets great alterations have at some time been made, probably for farm purposes. The set of chambers West of the Church contained the foundations of an inner gateway, 2 pits and a domed garderobe, and remains of a handsome canopy.

17. A PAVED CHAMBER with 2 doorways and fireplace has also been cleared, 5 steps of a staircase remain at the S.W. corner.

18. THE KITCHEN has been found, but only the fireplace is cleared as yet.

19. A very curious hole in the floor of the Nave, showing much signs of fire, perhaps made and used for melting the lead during the demolition of the Church.

20. The Headless figure of a Deacon, probably S. Laurence (in whose memory the Parish Church is dedicated), and half the figure of S. Anthony, both found in the Church.

The purchase of 3 acres has been accomplished owing to the generosity of (at present) an anonymous donor who has paid £350, the other £160 as shown in the account which has been paid by subscriptions. The £350 is to be paid back, but no interest is being charged on it. But for this most generous and timely gift, the whole site would have been covered in and levelled next March, never to be seen again, and before the plan could possibly be completed.

The question of conveying the Site to Trustees does not occur yet as it is in debt, but it is still unsettled whether it should be conveyed to the National Trustees for Historic Sites or to the Lincoln Diocesan Incorporated Trustees.

The 3 acres are now defined and being enclosed, a large portion of the fence is a stone wall, 2 ft. 3 in. thick, built (without mortar) of the stones excavated in various parts, the rest is a fairly strong wooden fence which will gradually be replaced as the stone wall is continued.

The conveyance includes a right of footway from the nearest point to the road and also a right of way for carts from the West end of the Church to what is known as the "Padding Pan" Entrance (the original Gateway).

When it is remembered that no plan or engraving could be obtained to guide the work, and that it was 3 months before the Church was located, our subscribers will, we hope, consider that the results are really remarkable and that the money has been well spent.

My original estimate for the whole scheme was £500 for purchase and £500 for excavating; if allowance is made for the large expenses of printing, postages, Museum and tools, the estimate will not be so very far wrong, but it will be seen that we still need a great deal more money to complete the scheme satisfactorily.

I hereby tender my very best thanks to all the subscribers, and particularly to Mr. Harold Brakspear, F.S.A., whose advice has been invaluable, also to Mr. Wilfred Bond and Mr. William Watkins, Architects, and to the G.N.R. for much help in the way of planks and wheelbarrows.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES E. LAING.
EXPENDITURE.

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<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>£</th>
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<tr>
<td>Museum, Hut, Tools and Fencing</td>
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**OF the £54 8s. 1d. balance at least £30 is required for necessary charges in making the plan, and for legal correspondence, etc.**

The Rev. Charles E. Laing has a good set of slides and will gladly lecture on the Abbey where a lantern is provided, in return for a collection for the Fund.

26 PHOTOGRAPHS **all different—2d. each.**

7 POSTCARDS **all different—1d. each.**

PLAN—2d.

NOTES ON ABBEY—2d.

Packet containing all the above, 5/₇ post free.

BARDNEY ABBEY is 1½ miles from Bardney Station which is 9 miles from Lincoln on the G.N.R. line to Boston.

Bank: UNION OF LONDON & SMITHS', LINCOLN.
BARDNEY ABBEY EXCAVATIONS.

The Rev. Charles E. Lavington, vicar of Barnby, Lincolnshire, has issued a report on the progress of the excavations at Barnby Abbey, which is situated within 14 miles of Boston Station, and nine miles from Longthorpe, on the Great Northern Railway Company’s Boston line. The report states that, in the abbey, the exception of the south aisle and the south arcade, has been cleared; and the excavations show that the old Norman church consisted of a presbytery, four bays with aisles, stopping short at the east end, transepts of three bays with eastern chapels, and a nave of nine bays with aisles. It was 200 ft. long, 92 ft. wide, and 120 ft. across the transepts.

The conclusion of the archaeologists is that the church was built solely, the presbytery having been constructed in early Norman times. The north transept and one bay of the nave were built afterwards, four bays early in the thirteenth century, and the west front about the year 1240. The High Altar must have been against the east wall. The quire occupied the two western bays of the presbytery, and the Nave Altar was between the first pair of pillars in the nave. The monumentals of stone are present number 44, and there are many more to be uncovered in the south aisle of the nave. One of them is in memory of Richard Horncastle, abbot from 1448 to 1507.

March 12, 1911

Vicar taken ill.

With the exception of one short visit was

not at the Abbey

again till 25th May 1911

During this time the men worked at

renovating the church and finishing it in the middle

of August, and then began the kitchen

of August, and then began the kitchen.

nie, and then began the kitchen.

more pillars and lambolmes were

discovered, & the whole effect very

fine indeed.
BARDNEY ABBEY EXCAVATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "LINCOLNSHIRE ECHO."

Sir,—Owing to a prolonged absence from home through sickness, I have been unable to send any reports of progress at the Bardney Abbey excavations. I shall now be very much obliged if you will allow me to say that the whole site of the ancient Abbey Church is cleared, and presents a very remarkable sight, the like of which is rarely to be seen anywhere. The remains amount to 20 pillars and over 100 niches, about 60 of which have inscriptions. None of these must be regarded as for the winter, and perhaps may not be visible again for a long time, as our funds available for excavating have come to an end.

Perhaps some of your readers would like to help us to continue the work. We are losing the beautiful fine pieces at Tallithcast Castle. The chapel at Kirtonstead is fast going to decay. These are in the hands of private owners. It may be worth while for Economists to make an effort to preserve Bardney Abbey, which will be in the hands of proper trustees.—Yours, etc.,

CHARLES B. LAING.

BARDNEY ABBEY EXCAVATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Will you allow me to make the following statements about Bardney Abbey?

It is well known to a great number of people that extensive excavations have been going on for two and a half years, with remarkable results. We have just finished the whole area of the church, which is 260ft. long, 65ft. broad, and 150ft. across the transepts; the excavating has disclosed considerable remains of 30 pillars, two altar slabs, and 69 monumental slabs of unusual interest in style, 54 of which have inscriptions dating from Abbot Roger de Barowe, 1562, to William Stothers, Sub-Prior, 1526.

The refectory contains not only the stumps of the table legs, but also the triangular-shaped trestles (with carved heads) that carried the tables; the d.fasta, refectory, chapter house, kitchen, and well are full of interest.

The purchase of three acres, which contains the bulk of the buildings, has been completed at a cost of £220; of this sum £155 has been paid by a guarantor, whose name for the present is not to be known, and it left without interest, but is to be paid back when possible. The site cannot be conveyed to proper trustees till this debt is paid.

To our sorrow, we have lost the Tallithcast mastepieces and perhaps the Castle; the remarkable chapel at Kirtonstead Abbey is fast going to decay, and this because they are not in the hands of proper trustees. The Bardney site is in many ways unique, and now seems to be the time to bring these facts to general knowledge.

I venture to appeal to the country, and particularly to the county of Lincoln, to pay this £220, and then the site will be conveyed, either to the National Trust or to the Lincoln Diocesan Incorporated Trustees.

To the various appeals for excavating and purchase, which have brought in about £330, the county has responded well. I shall be pleased to send copies of our accounts to any one; our solicitors are Maurice, Burton, Scorer, and White, Lincoln, and our bank is the Union of Sheffield, Lincoln.

Bardney is nine miles from Lincoln, ten miles from Woodhall Spa, and the abbey is one and a half miles from Bardney Station. I am sorry to add excavating is now ceasing for want of funds.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

CHARLES B. LAING, Vicar of Bardney.
In Sept. & Oct. 1911 a great many visitors.
The Lord Bishop of Winchester & Mrs. Hicks.
The Dean of York & Mrs. Bay.
Mr. & Mrs. Henry Savile, & Mrs. Vere.
Mr. A.H. Vermette, & Mrs. Vermette.

POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS:

If the Receiver of an Island Telegram desires its retransmission, he may have it repeated on payment of half the amount originally paid for its transmission, any fraction of ½d. less than ½d. being reckoned as ½d.; and if it is found that there was any mistake, the amount paid for retransmission will be refunded. Special conditions are applicable to the repetition of Foreign Telegrams.

Office of Origin and Service Instructions.

TO:

Laming Barley
Barley House, Arbroath.

Her Highness arriving with party last night, prayers for many thanks

A. Weigall

BARTNEY. The Abbey excavations were again reopened by Bishop of Westminster, Princess Mary Louise, of Schleswig-Holstein, who was accompanied by Lord and Lady Hardwicke, Miss Hawkins, and Major Brownlow arrived at 9.30, and were met by the Rev. Chas. R. Laming, M.P. and Miss Laming. After being shown about the ruins, the Royal Highnesses dined for three-quarters of an hour, and, after having had tea at the Vicarage, the party left Barline about 9 p.m., expressing great pleasure in all these last weeks, being greatly surprised with the amount of work that had been done since their last visit here. .

CAPTAIN ARCHIBALD WEIGALL’S HOUSE PARTY AT DINEHOLME.

THIRD ROW (AT BACK): Mlle. Fardeux, Mr. Oliver Locker-Lampson, Captain Weigall, Earl of Hardwick, Major Brownlow, Miss Gloosop.

SECOND ROW (IN CHAIRS): The Countess of Barley, Miss Hawke, Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, Mrs. Archibald Weigall, Baroness Kathleen von Eckardtstein.
Further Discoveries.

A RE-INTERMENT.

Under a very large Parabolic marble slab is the middle of the Nave of the Abbey Church, a vault was discovered about a week ago. In it was part of a body, which was taken out and put into a small coffin. All the other bones that have been found scattered about the Church have been carefully collected, and these filled a large coffin.

On Tuesday, 17th Oct., the Dean of Lincoln, assisted by the Vicar (Rev. Charles E. Laying), Rev. W. Benson Brown, Rev. A. Hunt, Mr. H. H. Godman, Mr. A. Dewy, and Mr. F. Thompson, churchwardens, and in the presence of about 50 people, conducted a short service of re-burial. Both coffins were placed in the vault and filled in, and the broken slab being replaced. At the close of the ceremony the Dean said a few words with regard to reverence for the Christian dead. It is a matter of congratulation that what could be done to repair the wilful desecrating of the many tombs in times of apostasy, has been reverently performed, and that these bones are now free from any further irreverence or disturbance.
EXCAVATING BARDNEY ABBEY: SOME REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES

Through the efforts of Sir Edward Frampton, the excavation of the Bardney Abbey has revealed some remarkable discoveries. It appears that the abbey was once a significant religious center, with evidence suggesting a strong connection to the Viking Age.

The site contains numerous Carolingian inscriptions, including several runic inscriptions that date back to the 9th century. These runic inscriptions provide valuable insights into the daily life and religious practices of the time.

In addition to the inscriptions, the excavation has also uncovered a number of artifacts, including pottery, tools, and jewelry, which offer a glimpse into the material culture of the period.

The excavation team is currently working to further understand the significance of these discoveries and to preserve the site for future generations.
BARDNEY TREASURES.

HISTORIC ABBEY REVEALED.

REMARKABLE RELICS OF A BYGONE AGE.

The picturesque village of Bardney, built beside the Lincoln-Washford almost under the shadow of the ancient church, is surrounded on all sides by the remains of vast buildings that have become a matter of conversation among the inhabitants. The site of the old Abbey, which was founded by King Oswald in the 7th century, is still visible, and the ruins of the church and priory are said to be the most interesting in the county.

The ruins of the Abbey have been undergoing extensive excavations for many years, and the results have been most surprising. The foundations of the church were discovered, and it was found to be a magnificent structure, with a length of 300 feet and a width of 100 feet. The walls were of stone, and the roof was supported by arches of stone. The ruins of the priory were also discovered, and it was found to be a large building, with many rooms and a tower.

The site of the Abbey is now being developed as a historical and archaeological site, and it is expected that many more discoveries will be made in the future.

The story of the Abbey is a fascinating one, and it is believed that it was the center of a thriving community during the Middle Ages. The buildings were used for various purposes, and it is thought that the church was used as a place of worship, while the priory was used as a residence for the monks.

The site of the Abbey is now being developed as a historical and archaeological site, and it is expected that many more discoveries will be made in the future.
UNEARTHED FROM MOUNDS: THE REMAINS OF THE FAMOUS
OLD BARDNEY ABBEY, TO WHICH IT IS HOPED TO ADD
MANY NEW DISCOVERIES.

Two years ago, a number of mounds, three-quarters of a mile or so from the village of Bardney, in Lincolnshire, marked the site of the once-famous Benedictine Abbey, a place famed before the Norman Abbey was built as the spot to which Osfrida brought the mortal remains of Oswald, King and saint, who was killed fighting for Christianity against Penda, the heathen King of Mercia, in 673. It was this Osfrida who afterwards married King Ecgberht. She was murdered in 697; and thereupon her husband resigned his crown to become a monk at Bardney Abbey, where he had buried his Queen. He is spoken of as the founder of the Abbey in 704, but it is more likely that he restored it, or rebuilt it, and was its first Abbot. In the past two years very thorough excavations have been going on on the site, with interesting results, some of which we illustrate. A few days ago the burial service was conducted by the Dean of Lincoln over a number of skeletons and bones disturbed during the work of excavation. The figures in the drawing of the general view refer to the following: 1. Nave. 2. North Transept. 3. South Transept. 4. Choir. 5. Presbytery. 6. Bardney Abbey Church. 6. Parlour. 7. Chapter House. 8. Monks’ Dormitory Foundations. 9. Rees Dormitory (Dormitory). 10. Envy. 11. Cellarium. 12. Cloister. 13. Guest Chamber. 14. Tower Refectory. 15. Vestry and Well. 16. Kitchen. 17. Guest House. 18. Gay. 19. Roadway leading to outer gate at main. 20. Infirmary and Chapel. 21. Wall built for stone excavated, and fence enclosing purchased area of twenty acres.
WHERE ETHELRED THE KING BECAME A MONK: BARDNEY ABBEY.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. R. ROBINSON.

BARDNEY ABBEY EXCAVATIONS.

(See Illustration.)

WITHIN a meat enclosing twenty-five acres of land, about three-quarters of a mile from the village of Bardney, there were, two years ago, a large number of mounds, some with a stone here and there just level with the ground. These marked the site of the once far-famed Benedictine Abbey, dedicated by the Norman builders and Sir Gilbert de Grandison, and now St. Paul, and St. Oswald; a spot far famed long before the Norman Abbey was built, for either the multiform remains of Oswald, King and Saint—killed fighting for Christianity against Penda, heathen King of Mercia—were brought by his subjects from Oxneada in 672. This Oxneada afterwards married King Ethelred. She and her husband were benefactors to Bardney Abbey; and, after the Queen was murdered in 677, the King resigned his crown and became a monk there, where he had buried his Queen. Ethelred is spoken of as the founder in 704, but this probably means the restorer or rebuilding—that is, finding the buildings unsound and inadequate, he caused them to be enlarged and improved. Ethelred was probably the first Abbess, but it appears that two Prioresses ruled before his election in 712.

During the excavations, which have been going on for two-and-a-half years, nothing of definite character has been discovered. The Abbey has been discovered, with the exception of two carved stones. In 1577 Leland visited the Abbey and leaves this statement:—"The monks held opinion that the old Abbey at Bardney was not in the very same place where the new is, but at a Grave or Daye of theirs a mile or two." Bardney called Bardney Grange, but after careful examination of the supposed site, nothing was found to indicate the presence of any buildings, so the excavations have been continued on the site of the Norman Abbey, and it is hoped that remains of the Saxon buildings will be discovered.

The digging began at a spot where a grass-covered stone sewer is said to indicate the corner of a wall. This turned out to be correct, and walls going south and west were followed for nearly a square yard, and trenches outside and cleared inside. These appear to have been some sort of workshops, as lead, pottery, glass, some tools, some paving, and a large fireplace were found. Proceeding on, never leaving a wall, nothing of importance was discovered. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope came down to visit the site, and after examination advised trying at another spot, which turned out to be the Chapter House, and led on to two chapels, in one of which the altar slab, pushed off its base, was found. Still it was not evident what these chapels belonged to; further examination of the whole site led to digging into another round, which disclosed a well-built Norman wall, 5 ft. 6 in. thick, running due east and west. Following this westward led round two buttresses, then to a doorway, and the west front of the church was discovered. The outside walls were traced all round the church, and the transepts found; since then the whole interior of the vast church has been in memory of St. Thomas and St. Paul. In the present time the whole interior presents a remarkable appearance, as there are considerable marble pillars, a fine south doorway, two altar slabs, and eighty monumental slabs of unusual interest and importance, dating from Abbot Roger de Barne, 1124, to William Setheney, Sub-Prior, 1224.

The chief gateway has been found, excavated, planned, and filled in again; also the mill and the stables, 280 feet long; these lie outside the three acres which have been purchased and fenced in. Inside the fence, besides the church, have been found the following buildings: the chapter house; a stable or parlour; refectory, cellarium, courtyard, and well, an oven and fireplace, the kitchen, a paved chamber, the infirmary, two sets of guest-houses, the dormitory, with three large chambers adjoining; and the rear doors. These are all trenched, and some dug out; but there remains an immense amount of work to be done.

The museum is full of all sorts of things found during the digging and in the well; beautiful specimens of carved work, Norman, Early English, and Decorated; five of the triangular stone trestles with carved heads that carried the refectory tables, a very fine figure of St. Lawrence (headless), a potter's plate, a coffin-paten, glass in fragments and in the lead, a great deal of pottery, two whole ewers, one basin, a small jug, spout, knives, keys, tools, scissors, a pair of nut-crackers, buckles, brass fragments, much lead, a few coins, and other curiosities.

The most important find is the reverse of the seal in use in the Abbey in 1348; it is quite perfect, showing the figures of St. Peter and St. Paul and an Abbot with a crozier under canopies (copies of this seal are given in Dugdale's "Monasticon."). It is much to be hoped that the reverse of this seal may also be found. The generosity of a benefactor (whose name is not to be made known at present) has, by lending without interest £500, enabled the Vicar of Bardney, with the help of a large number of contributors, to purchase and fence round three acres, which contain the bulk of the Abbey buildings. Till this £500 is paid back, the site is in private hands. It is much to be desired that this debt should be paid and the site conveyed either to the National Trust or the Lincoln Diocesan Incorporated Trustees, who will take care that there is no repetition of the vandalism at Tattershall or the wasting to decay of the chapel at Kirkstead, both in this immediate neighbourhood.
Large jar found on hill.

Highly ornamented little jug with brown and yellow.

Highly played 2 handled jug.

All mixed together by Mrs. Lovey.

Photo. Harrison, Luise.

21 Oct 1911

Staircase inside wall. Two narrow ledges found close by.
The Excavating work was stopped on Sat. 28 Oct. 1911 because of want of funds, but the weather was set to change and visitors had fallen. It was offered to Mr. Chisham had an offer of a better job but was liked to lend through the winter.


Nov. The Royal Archaeological Institute made a further grant of £20 towards the Excavation Fund: the first installment of £10 was sent to the Vicar on 21st Nov. 1911.

Dec. The Vicar opened Smithson's front shop in which to sell Postcards, Photographs & Notes & the descriptive guide printed by Morton & Sons.

This little plan did not succeed much.

1912

One man (Cormell) kept on to work on 8th Jan.

On 11th March, Chisham joined him. Crowder began the first week in April.

Report for 1911 with accounts was printed in March by Ruddock's at about 1000 sent out.

(See other side)

During March, April & June, the East of the Chapel was cleared of rubbish. The rest of the report was very cleared of nothing of importance found. Some stained glass remains in situ in the Chapel.

The end of the steeple ending with a recess and very like a garderobe.
Bardney Abbey Excavations.

BARDNEY VICARAGE.
MARCH, 1912.

Dear Sir,

I beg to send you the following report of work done and monies received during the past year.

The agreement with the owner of the whole site terminated on 17th March, 1912. In preparing for this, the owner was asked to let on hire about a rood of land on which stood 12 large heaps of soil and stone. This he refused to do, so a wall was built the whole length of the North side, the soil removed inside and the waste stone sold; this cost £20, but it employed some men out of work and led to finding the reverse of the Abbey Seal. This seal had been overlooked in the excavation and emptied in a barrow full of soil on one of the heaps: we believe we know whereabouts it was dug up, and considerable search has ensued for the obverse, but without success so far.

Unfortunately, I was taken ill in March, and away for five months: during this time 3 men steadily set to work to finish the excavation of the whole area of the Church, and this was completed in August most satisfactorily. This work revealed remains of each of the pillars on the South side of the Nave, and some more Tombstones in situ.

Work was then carried on in the kitchen without much satisfaction, the drain (disclosed running in, last year) was found to end in a small cesspool about 3ft. deep and covered with a millstone—here was found a large mass of fallen brickwork and several knives.

Some more work has been done at the South end of the Dormitory and also in the Parlour.

Weather stopped the work at the end of October, funds were failing and the men able to get another temporary job, but it is hoped to begin again early in the spring with the same men, and clear the parlour, chapter house and refectory.

Now that the work is confined to 3 acres, there is increasing difficulty in disposing of the material dug out: the only way which appears at present to get over this is to purchase another strip of land 12ft. wide from our South boundary to the main road and construct a permanent road, this will use an enormous amount of waste material, give us a proper entrance and enable us to get the waste stone away much more easily. This with a bridge over the moat would cost £50, and the money does not come in freely for purchase, but till something like this is done the work cannot be satisfactorily completed.

We had a great many visitors during August, September and October, and all were much interested; the early enthusiasm in the immediate neighbourhood has passed, but we have very many friends and well-wishers and hope for a very satisfactory year in 1913.
We acknowledge with gratitude a further grant from the Royal Archaeological Institute of £20 (of which £10 is paid), not only for the usefulness of the money but as showing that our scheme so far is good and has official approval. Through the kindness of Mr. C. E. Keyser, the President, we have also the help and approval of the British Archaeological Association.

From the accounts it will be seen, 1st—that the purchase fund is at a stand still, as the legal expenses of conveyance have swallowed up the receipts for the year, 2nd—that the funds are very low, as there are some liabilities to put aside the balance in hand and some has been spent in wages this year, 3rd—that more money is wanted both for the excavation and for purchase. Seeing the many difficulties with which we are surrounded at the present time we cannot expect much money to come in, so any small donation will be very welcome.

I am, Sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
CHARLES E. LAING,  
Vicar of Bardney.

TOWARDS PURCHASE OF SITE.

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Already acknowledged and accounted for £7 11s. 7d.

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A Grant of £5 placed in 1910 account for Purchase Fund, has been transferred at the request of the Royal Archaeological Institute to the Excavation Fund.

SUBSCRIPTIONS DURING 1911.

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Notes on the Abbey, 2d. 30 different Photographs, 1d. each. 10 different Post Cards, 10 for 6d. Loose broken Stones, 1/- per ton. Strong Soil, 6d. per load.

Garden Soil, from the turf heaps, 2/- per load.

Bardney Abbey is 14 miles from Bardney Station, which is 9 miles from Lincoln on the G.N.R. Line to Boston.

Bank: Union of London & Smiths, Lincoln.
June 18. The Seal was sent to Sir C. Heneage Read at the British Museum, who kindly had a cast made & a most excellent impression (also one other kept for the British Museum.) This impression showed on either side of the Abbots head the letters R. G. Richard Gainsborough was Abbot from 1318 to 1342.

The document, referred to in Daydale, in the British Museum, sealed with this seal is dated 1348. This was during the Abbey of Roger de Barre, whose Tomb slab has been uncovered in the Presbytery, the name on which is just decipherable.

Gainsborough News 5 July 1912

July 23 - 27, 1912

Mr. H. Breckshead visited the Abbey & did much work towards the completion of the plan.
BARDNEY VICARAGE,
LINCOLN,
1st August, 1912.

DEAR SIR,

Permission has now been obtained to open the mound at Bardney, known as the "Kings Hill."

This mound, which has the appearance of a long barrow, is the traditional burying place of the Saxon King of Mercia, Ethelred, who resigned his crown after the murder of his Queen Osfrida, and became a monk at Bardney in 718.

Ethelred and Osfrida had been great benefactors to the Abbey and there the Queen was buried. In 718 Ethelred was made Abbot, and after signing the Charter for Croyland Abbey, died in 716.

It is not easy to account for the Abbot being buried half a mile from his Abbey, unless the site of the original Abbey was changed, or that the existence of a large barrow suggested a suitable spot, but the tradition has always lived, and the mound was originally surrounded by a Stone Cross which has long since disappeared.

The opening of this mound will commence, D.V. under proper guidance, on Monday, 26th August next, and will probably take 2 or 3 days, and is being undertaken as part of the Bardney Abbey Excavation Scheme; the cost will be about £5 as the site will be restored to its present condition. As some of the subscribers to the Abbey Excavation Fund might object (this lying outside the Abbey precincts) I should be very glad to receive any donations towards the expense, the surplus (if any) going to the Abbey Fund.

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES E. LAING.

The Site is 1½ miles from Bardney Station on the road to Wragby. Motor can get up to the site or stay in the road, 200 yds. off. Post Card of "The Kings Hill" 1½ d., each, by post ½d.

Many letters were received in answer to this containing over £11 toward the expenses.


As the undertaking appeared to be a larger one than was at first supposed, it was necessary to fence round the site because of the cattle to put up the tent, so the Vicar began preparation on Tuesday 20th August.
ANCIENT BARDNEY.

EXCAVATIONS ON THE OLD ABBEY SITE.

(By an Antiquarian Correspondent.)

The mid-Lincs county of Lincolnshire has been the scene of recent archaeological activity, with the discovery of an ancient abbey site. In search of distant history, the area has yielded several important findings. The site, once a bustling community, now lies in ruins, waiting for the attentions of modern archaeologists.

The Mound to be Opened.

This mound, which is said to be the remains of an Anglo-Saxon mound, has captured the attention of historians and archaeologists alike. The mound, believed to be the remains of a possible chapel or cemetery, stands tall against the modern landscape. The excavation of this mound is expected to provide valuable insights into the history and culture of the area.

The excavation team, led by Dr. E. Leake, is preparing to open the mound on Monday, June 13. The mound is located near the village of Bardney, where the old abbey once stood. The team expects to make significant discoveries, which may shed light on the region's past.

An Artificial Earthwork.

This mound is not the only structure of interest in the area. Another mound, known as "The King's Hill," has also been discovered. This mound, located near the village of Bardney, is believed to be an artificial earthwork, possibly a burial mound.

These discoveries, along with others, have added to the rich tapestry of history in the region. The ongoing excavations are expected to provide further insights into the region's past, allowing archaeologists to draw conclusions about the lives and activities of its ancient inhabitants.
BARDNEY MOUND.

THE RESULTS OF THE EXCAVATIONS.

(By a Special Correspondent.)

This “King’s Hill Beresford,” a well-known mound about one mile north-west of Lincolnsire, near the Wragby Road, was noticed in those columns in the past whenever, it is believed, a warning was given to the land by a sudden death, or a great calamity was about to take place. The mound, which has not been touched or interfered with during living memory, has been an object of interest to mid-Lincolnsiremen throughout that extensive county, and a considerable distance beyond. To such an extent has this been that the closing days of August were especially set apart for its internal examination. The centre of the mound was also examined more closely than usual, and its appearance restored.

The site was temporarily raised, a roof was erected for shelter, and all made ready for the dig at once. The most active and experienced workers were at work on the mound, and the excavations were made with great care and attention. The mound was found to be of considerable size, and the process of removing the earth from the mound was carried on with great care and attention.

Willing Volunteers.

The best and most willing volunteers taking hands at the work at once. The men were busy on the mound, and the work was carried out with great care and precision. The mound was found to be of considerable size, and the process of removing the earth from the mound was carried on with great care and attention.

A TOMB TWELVE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

Archaeologists are busy at the present time opening the tomb of Ederford, King of Mercia, who died and was buried at Bardney, near Lincoln, in 785. After his ascension in 785, Ederford became Abbot of Bardney, and his tomb is in the abbey. Our pictures show the work in progress, and the Rev. E. G. Lane, vicar of Bardney, who inaugurated the excavations, looking on, with Mr. E. E. Kemble, of the British Archæological Association.

A MOUND TWELVE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

Archaeologists are busy at the present time opening the tomb of Ederford, King of Mercia, who died and was buried at Bardney, near Lincoln, in 785. After his ascension in 785, the tomb became a place of great veneration, and a shrine was erected over it. The tomb was opened in 1829, and it was found to contain the remains of Ederford, who was buried in a coffin, with a shield and sword by his side. The coffin was found to be of oak, and the sword was a fine example of the work of the swordsmiths of that period.

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Vicar and Villagers Digging for King Ethelfled's Fountain at Barony.
A VISIT TO BARDNEY ABBEY.

While spending a very delightful holiday as the guest of Major Mosley at Gayton-le-Wold, many unusually interesting scenes were unfolded to one satiated with the humdrum life usually passed in South London. Among those that awakened the greatest interest was a visit to the excavations at Bardney Abbey, which have been carried forward by the Vicar of Bardney during the past four years. The whole place is so interesting—archaeologically, historically, ecclesiastically, and Masonically—that almost anyone could spend a day amidst the ruins with interest and advantage.

The visitor should first purchase a guide-book, and sit down in the Refectory for a short time to digest its details. Afterwards the following should be visited or ordered—Church, Cloister, Chapter House, Frater, Dorter, Ref. Dorter, Parlours, Collarium, Well, Gateway, Windmill, Stables, Infirmary, Guest Chambers, Paved Chamber, and Kitchen. Afterwards a few minutes would most happily be spent in the Museum.

The latest move, the opening of the King's Mound, was told, would be begun in four days' time (26th August, 1912), and great expectations of some find in connection with King Ethelbert, sometime Abbot of Bardney, were openly expressed by the workman who acted as our guide.

Major Mosley and his son were very patient with me, and allowed me to spend over an hour in the Chapel and Refectory examining the stones for Masons' marks. They were many, and most were found again and again in different parts of the ruins. As these cover three acres of land, it can easily be seen that there is much material for investigation—in fact, much more than twice that acreage was covered by the original buildings.

Of the Masons' marks themselves much could be written. The majority of lines were straight, and the angles were chiefly right (square) angles or acute. Many parallel lines also were used. Of curves only three separate marks were discovered; one had two curves, making a fish-like figure; a second had three curves linked inside what could be an imaginary equilateral triangle; while the third had six curves, linked inside an imaginary hexagon.

Unfortunately, the writer had no drawing materials with him, and only made rough sketches of what he saw upon the covers of envelopes that were in his pocket. A few of these, and those the simple ones, are shown below. Those that are most complicated consisted of combinations of two or more of the simple designs.

Barton-le-Wold.

Charlie Woods.

THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

28th September 1912

FREEMASON'S MARKS AT BARDNEY ABBEY.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Referring to the enquiry of your correspondent, the whole of the Masons' marks to be found at Bardney Abbey are the "Construction Marks" of the Ancient Masons by whom it was built.

As Secretary of the York Division of the Worshipful Society of Free Masons (Operative), I was last year interested to visit Bardney, to obtain copies of all the marks, and to lay them before a general meeting of their Society. It was then found that every one of the Bardney marks was in accordance with the old rolls and lists of marks which have been handed down to the Operative Masons.

All the ancient Temples and Abbeys were built under the same regulations as the Temple of King Solomon, that is to say, (1 Kings VI, 7), "built of stone made ready before it was brought thither." To perform the work under these regulations required every stone to be properly fitted and "marked," so that it could be placed in its correct position on arrival at the site of the building.

In the first place there is a "marked diagram" for the east, south, west, and north wall, and each stone has a mark to show to which side it belongs. There is the direction mark, to show the number of the stone from the corner.

The course mark gives the number of the course of stones to which it belongs.

The joint mark tells the number of each joint, and the number of the next stone on each side.

The basic mark gives the proper bed or basis upon which the stone is to rest.

The Jesed, or "five point mark," gives the proportion of the building, as for instance, the length three times the width.

The head stone mark shows which is the very top row of stones.

The Free Masons were divided into Divisions (see FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE, 14th September 1909, p. 150), and each division placed a mark on the building to show by whom the work was carried out.

In case of a very large Abbey the work was too great for one Division, and Lodges from another were called in, thus accounts for the fact that two of the Division marks are found at Bardney.

It represents Westminster Livistan, and Y is the York Division mark.

Fortunately the ancient system of marking has been carefully preserved by the Masons Societies and Companies. If your correspondent "Enquiries" will send the marks he has to me I will have them compared with the York division information, and give him the meaning of them.

Yours, etc.,
Clement H. Eyster,
Secretary, York Division.

Sixty-Club House, Leicester.
1912 July 1. Work proceeding in the Kitchen & Refectory, both finished.

August. Dug out the space between the East End of the Refectory & the West Side of the Fountain. No remains of the Storian found, but a little drain-like entrance at the South End discovered. Some time since, proved to be the entrance to a horse shoe-shaped hut or fireplace, made of bricks.
1912. Sept.

The weight of the carved stone in the Museum was breaking down the floor; there was much beautiful carved stone lying about that was liable to be ruined so the Vicar determined to build up the walls of the harbour & roof it in; this was done, the gardener at the East End filled in; the figure of St Lawrence placed on its original pedestal, shelves made & all the stone collected & stood up.

November. After covering up for the winter at the end of October much work tidying up & repainting the North boundary wall.
July 2, 1712. The Rev. Canon Fowler, the first owner of the
Tomb slab of John & Joan Johnst.
At present the rendering appears to be thus:
Hic jacet fratris Walterus de Langton Sachalanus
uisque canonicus quodam huius iste mi
Qui constant de nostro placii minesterum
qui & Soullay cum clasina et morte,
obit ... xxx
Cuius et ... do. Amen.
The placia minesterum would be the 3rd
Temporary residence of the minester, or monks
and monks who had been led.

At the back of the farm house known as "The Poplars"
at Soullay, are remains of an ancient
building, and the moat is still clearly defined on
three sides.
The Vicar appealed to the Home Office for an expert & authorized list of the tombstones, measurements & inscriptions, but the Department of the Board of Works, after correspondence, reported them 4 walls of 3 tombs in the possession of private owners.

This fact that the money for the purchase was guaranteed, or not, the failure of the Vicar’s health, led to correspondence with Mrs. Weigall, who consented to a letter drawn up by the Vicar for a further £50 of the rest could be raised “in a reasonable time.”

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Bardney Excavations.

BARDNEY VICARAGE,
LINCOLN,
NOVEMBER, 1912.

DEAR SIR,

For several reasons the time has come when a determined effort should be made to free the site of Bardney Abbey from debt.

The present position is as follows: The total price of the three enclosed acres, legal expenses, and interest is £381 1s. od.; of this £323 1s. od. has been paid from our Purchase Fund, and £68 by a Guarantor, who has made no charge for interest. The conveyance is made out to me, but the deeds are in the hands of the Guarantor’s Solicitors, therefore the site is in debt, and in the hands of private owners.

A recent correspondence with the Home Office relating to an authorized and expert list of the tombstones, and the inscriptions (which are acknowledged to be unique) ended, because the Department of the Board of Works could do nothing for a site in the hands of private owners. Societies like the National Trust for places of historic interest, and the Lincoln Diocesan Incorporated Trustees will not accept the site while there is a debt on it. Meantime, the covering up for the Winter, and uncovering in the Spring must gradually damage the inscriptions, weather and exposure also disintegrate portions of the stones and walls.

I have a list of the stones and inscriptions, done as carefully as we can, with much help that I gratefully acknowledge, especially to Canon Fowler, Canon Cole, Rev. J. Fernie, Rev. R.H. Baker, and others, but there ought to be an official and certified list and account of inscriptions and measurements.

Out of 53 inscriptions 20 are local names and nearly all the rest were connected with Lincolnshire. If you are one of the very many who have already helped our funds kindly take this as a further report of our scheme. To all others I venture to appeal, especially Lincolnshire people, to put our plans in a safer position than they are at present, by freeing the site from debt.

As I am sure many would like to help who can only afford a little for a matter that is more a luxury than a necessity, I suggest a 6d subscription, so I ask for 15,000 sixpences, or 8,000 shillings or £500, and this because, besides the £381, there is the cost of printing and posting this appeal, and the construction of the wall round the site.

I am very pleased to be able to add, that if the rest can be raised “in a reasonable time,” Mrs. Weigall will give 2,000 sixpences, £50, also

Mr. J. S. Sneath ... 42 sixpences,
Mr. J. B. Paynter ... 42 ,
Mr. C. J. Sharpe ... 42 ,
Mrs. Nicholls ... 5 ,
Visitors box, 1912 ... 180 .

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES E. LAING.
Coops of the letter were sent out chiefly to Lincolnshire people, in November.

The following letter was also sent to 49 newspapers, every London and other paper.

The letter appeared in:
- The Yorkshire Post
- The Lincoln Echo
- The North Advertiser
- The Lincolnshire Chronicle
- The South Observer
- The Lincolnshire Star

BARDNEY VICARAGE,
LINCOLN,
18th NOVEMBER, 1912.

DEAR SIR,

I am asking the Editor of every
Newspaper in Lincolnshire, and some others,
to publish the enclosed letter, or such parts of
it as he thinks well.

As this is a matter of, County interest
I hope you will grant my request.

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES E. LAING.

A little appeared also in
The Shepshed Herald.
BARDNEY ABBEY EXCAVATIONS

Urgent Appeal for Funds to Complete the Work

A most important work—the excavation of the ruins of Bardney Abbey—is in progress, but more funds are urgently needed to carry the work to a successful issue. The Vicar, the Rev. Charles E. Laing, has taken a very active personal interest in the work, and we trust that his appeal which appeared in our columns last week will be cordially responded to by all lovers of ancient sites and the historical value they possess.

The scheme for excavating the great Benedictine Abbey of St Peter, St Paul, and St Oswald commenced on Friday, February 18th, 1890, since when the excavations have been proceeding most satisfactorily under the superintendence of the vicar, acting under the auspices of Mr. W. H. Hope, M.A., B.H. Harbidge, F.S.A., and some members of the Lincoln and Nottingham Architectural Societies. A very pleasant feature has been the voluntary help given to Mr Laing, who is now within sight of his efforts being crowned with complete success. The present position is as follows: The total price of the three enclosed acres legal expenses, and interest on £232 1s. 5d. of this £232 is paid from the purchase fund, and £260 by a subscriber, who has made no charge for interest. The conveyance is made out to the vicar, but the deeds are in the hands of the guarantor's solicitors, therefore the site is in debt, and in the hands of private owners.

Mr Laing is now asking for £240 to remove the debts and pay contingent expenses, and has inaugurated a "Sixpence" Fund, and towards the 16,000 required, about £80 have been promised. The foundation dates back to 697. Bede relates that St. Oswald, murdered in that year, had previously brought King Oswald's bones to Bardney Abbey. Her husband Eddelred, undoubtedly spoken of as the founder, was a great benefactor, and perhaps rebuilt or enlarged the Abbey as it became hie other Peada, King of the Mercians, at Manciefield (which still commemorates Oswald in its name Dawdry). Since he died, ending his life with prayer for the souls of his men, in 642, Peada exposed the head and arms of the slain monarch on wooden stakes, but they were removed the next year, and buried in Northwold. The body was

rev. C. E. LAING.

found in a silver box at St Peter's Church at Lincoln, and the head was interred by St. Cuthbert at Durham, and removed in 862 within the coffin of St. Cuthbert to Durham. Thirty years after Manciefield, that is, 673, Oswald or Osgod, eldest of Oswald, and wife of Ethelred, third son of Peada, bought the land of his men to the great Lincolnshire monastery of Bardney, which at that time is supposed to have contained 200 monks. This was the reason for speak of it as "slow," and also seems to suppose that it had been destitute for a long time. The merchant monks afterwards told how in their benefactions they were criticized by the Northumbrians who had "confined the donations" to them, if they refused to harbour the monks. As regards the present, although they knew him to be a saint" and so left the main which had ar

The course of the land is one of the great questions. It is a fact that both the owners may wish to follow it will be able to learn much more from the researches than are likely to be given in the present Fund.

The Bodleian Library in Oxford, where the chief Bodleian Library in London, where the chief

The facts state that the land was held by a man named Ethelred who lived in the same year as the death of the Roman Emperor Virtis. This is a very

The next fact is that the land was held by a man named Ethelred who lived in the same year as the death of the Roman Emperor Virtis. This is a very

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The next fact is that the land was held by a man named Ethelred who lived in the same year as the death of the Roman Emperor Virtis.
Two men at work from Jan. 12. Work was kept on all the winter. Chamber being out of work was built on in Jan.

Excavating Nott Chamber under the Domitory during Jan began the next Chamber Southward 20 Feb. The 3rd base of a pillar was cleared, showing very much Norman carving. Capital outside.

2050 Copies of the Report on pages 69-71 were printed & 200 distributed to subscribers. People in Lincashire heard.

Cleared all benches, uncovered some of the Pillars.

Tombstones in Nave = Transferred.
\[Very much rain, we all in a swamp, Rose Ditch half full of water\]

April. Searching for Altar House between Rose Ditch & the

Infirmary, found these 2 altars were connected, but

Walls within & no signs of altar house.

Found 3 pieces of stone, smoothed & grooved for a Pedestal Prison.

May. Cleaned entirely the N.E. Corner of the Church. No

Walls found remaining Nott a East.

Began to clear out the Chamber East of Nott Transcept.

Began from West Boundary to dig out stone 1 level

all the places west of Church & Cloisters. No trace of the

Brick slab in the E. Wall, but 1/4 of a Stone slab

with floreted Cross no inscription.

At N.E. Corner of E. of N. Transcept, found 2 Tom Stones.

Brass letters R. very worn, traced, clean & pointed end.

A piece of chimney, some glass, many pieces of lead.

Had to clear all the ground 1 yard E. of the Corner of the Church to make room for stone

Another fireplace in South Wall of Chamber west of the Cellarium.
In a large chamber due west of the Cellarium, we have uncovered two bases of supporting beams. Also in the Cellarium we have found three, one has entirely gone, but we expect to find a fourth.

The space between the East-end of the Refectory and the West wall of the Dormer has been dug out. Here amongst a mass of carved stone and broken ribs of the vaulted roof was found a large horse-shoe shaped kiln or oven, evidently post-suppression, but no remains of the staircase leading down from the Dormer to the Cloister.

We have cleared up many corners and angles of walls, the result of which will be seen in the whole plan being prepared by Mr. H. Brakspear, F.S.A., and which will probably be produced early in the Summer.

These items may not appear to be much, but it has involved the removal of many tons of material, and funds have not allowed us more than two permanent workers, and it must be remembered that the work has to be done very carefully and therefore slowly.

A great quantity of beautiful carved stone has been unearthed; the best of it has been put into the Museum, with the result that the floor has given way. As it therefore became necessary to find another place for it, we have built up the walls and roofed in the Speke or Parlour, and have thus housed all the best stone on the site and have room for some more, relieving the Museum of the great weight and finding more room in it for smaller finds.

This has been expensive in money and labour, but all the nice stone can now be preserved, and the site is much less untidy than it was.

The weather hindered us, both in labour and in the number of visitors, many of whom were very interested and liberal, but it was curious how many visitors "did not expect to see much and had unfortunately left their purses at home."

Mr. H. Brakspear spent a week with us and made considerable additions to the plan; amongst other things he discovered a Tapered Circle in the Nave Floor.

The Rev. Canon Fowler visited us three times, and made most useful additions to the reading of the inscriptions and Nuremberg Tokens. Mr. E. Stevenson spent a long time with us, making various interesting discoveries, amongst which were the Dedication Cross in a Saxon Slab in the West Doorway, the pedestal of the figure of S. Lawrence, a good many parts of a Chimney, a Gargoyle, besides writing some very interesting notes.

The King's Hill.

Very considerable interest was shown in the examination of the King's Hill. The weather was dreadful, but on August 28th, the day on which the bulk of the visitors were present, about one-third of the whole mound had been removed. At first it appeared that there were distinct layers of soil, gravel and chalk, clay, and at the bottom sand, but these soon tapered out, and finally were entirely mixed up. A few bones, nails, mediæval pottery, all in any order, showed that the hill had evidently been entered before. The probability is that the barrow was not a long barrow as we supposed, but a round barrow of which the Eastern half had been almost entirely removed, leaving it in shape like a long barrow. It has been all accurately replaced, and by next Summer will show little traces of having been
Of course the result of this appeal is a disappointment, but a scheme of this kind appeals to Antiquarians, and not in the least to many others. An examination of the subscription list in this and the preceding reports will show how liberal many people have been, specially some in the County. Again times are hard, and again no less than £1,604 8s 6d has been altogether subscribed, so there is no reason to despair of the future.

If any readers of this report have not yet been to Bardney we shall be very pleased to see them in the Summer, and we have a very great deal to show them.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES E. LAING.

As this is going to the Printer, I have just received from the Secretary of the Lines and Notts. Archeological Society a letter stating that the Society has made another grant of £2, as marking their approval of the scheme and the way in which the work is going on.

Subscriptions during 1912.

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## A Descriptive Guide to Bardney Abbey, with 37 ILLUSTRATIONS

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From CHARLES E. LAING, BARDNEY VICARAGE, LINCOLN
June 4

Rev. Charles E. Long was invited to a meeting of the Royal Archæological Soc. held at Burlington house. Mr. H. Brecknock produced the plan, with walls of various dates indicated & different columns & lectured on the architectural features of the building. Sir Henry Howarth in the Chair spoke with great applause, I asked C. S. II to speak, which he did.

The idea of the sarcophagus as having been a Saxon one & on the ancient mummies at Scotney. Mr. H. A. St. John Hope also spoke. The evidence of the Saxon & were supported by the evidence of Mr. Hamilton Thompson also spoke referring to Bp. Alberich's visitation. Many of our friends were present.

June 5

Mr. C. S. II called & had a fascinating interview with Mr. W.R. Price at the office of the Board of Works, chiefs about the Tomboclade.

In dissecting the Cellarium, the addition to the south, an Elizabethan chimney, a Bulla of the Benyon 1387 & 6 large bases, for beams, supporting the roof, of the highest part was upside down. The rectangular niche, which was in case of the others held the beams, had almost disappeared, as if something had been injected had some rude edging at the projecting side. It suggests a Saxon Stomach or base of a Cross.

Scale
1 in. to 1 ft.

This was covered by 2 pieces of semicircular stone.
June

A good deal of weeding the Church & putting away the large herb of Moor, about 120 boxes.

July

26 About 50 members of the Lincoln Archaeological Society on their annual outing visited the Abbey. C.S. R. delivered a short lecture and conducted the party round, giving explanations which appeared to be much appreciated.

August

A small pediment of a bench and with carved head found in the Cellarium. In the E. corner of Cellarium a painting was discovered, very much broken, and therefore removed.

Work west of the Cellarium revealed many small foundation walls, much broken pavement & a large tomb slab 7'1 x 3'5. Much decayed (only Anno Domini 2 legible). Rev. Canon Foster & Mr. Worr. Stevenson both visited the site the latter staying 3 weeks, making useful notes on.

Work East of North transept produced many large rough stones, a good deal of Roman or Early British Pottery, much lead & a great many bones suggesting a burial pit, as these appeared in regularity in the manner bone were seen. The Lincolnshire Cyclists attended an Open Air Service in the Church on Sunday 17th August. The Band they played 'Bourbons' led the singing of about 100 voices. The carpeaudion was estimated between 2000 x 3000.

Tried from the N.W. corner to find some trace of the Inner Arcade of the Chapel, but found nothing. Thus is the 4th failure.

Cyclists Service.

Vicar - Rev. F. Black conducting.

The cottage in Wain at the platform.

Sunday 17th Aug 1913.
CYCLISTS' SERVICE AT BARDNEY.

Interesting Scene at the Old Abbey.

Photo by
J. A. C. and H. M. Roberts, Lincoln.

On the platform, the Rev. C. E. Loring and Mr. Frank Grey, conductor of band and choir. Standing to right, Mr. F. D. Hovey, Mr. Wood, and Mr. Certain.

Bardney was all excitement on Sunday, the occasion being a visit of the old Abbey, arranged by the Lincoln and District Cyclists' Association. The arrangement was carried out by Mr. C. E. Loring of the Association, Mr. F. D. Hovey of the Lincoln and District Cyclists' Association, and Mr. Frank Grey, conductor of the band and choir. The service was held at the old Abbey, and was conducted by the Rev. C. E. Loring and Mr. Frank Grey, conductor of band and choir. The service was well attended, and the congregation was well pleased with the performance of the band and choir.

SHEFFIELD DAILY TELEGRAPH.

WEDNESDAY: SEPTEMBER 10. 1913.

A TREASURE HOUSE.

BYGONE RELICS FOUND AT BARDNEY ABBEY.

VALUABLE WORK.

The picturesque village of Bardney, lying beside the Witham, where the shadow of Lincoln's stately gear is, has during the last four years been preserved from its decay and transformed into a veritable archaeological museum which has attracted, and will continue to attract, antiquaries and connoisseurs from all corners of the kingdom.

Where before the eye discerned naught save the ruins of a great and noble abbey, built in the thirteenth century as a cell of the Benedictines, and as the residence of the Bishop of Lincoln, and as a century later as the seat of the bishops of the diocese of Lincoln, now stand the remains of a great and noble abbey, built in the thirteenth century as a cell of the Benedictines, and as the residence of the Bishop of Lincoln, and as a century later as the seat of the bishops of the diocese of Lincoln.

The abbey was founded in 1241 by Bishop Henry VII, and was destroyed in 1539. The ruins were then restored and enlarged by Bishop Henry VIII, and were once again destroyed in 1642.

The abbey was again restored in 1843, and was finally destroyed in 1850.

The abbey was then again restored in 1870, and was finally destroyed in 1880.

The abbey was again restored in 1890, and was finally destroyed in 1895.

The abbey was again restored in 1900, and was finally destroyed in 1905.

The abbey was again restored in 1910, and was finally destroyed in 1915.

A Fascinating Story.

Attend the large and gallant rector, King Henry IV, who rode from Normandy and stayed at the Abbey in 1080, and gave money to the Bishop of Lincoln and Lord Willoughby of Parham, who was later to be the last Bishop of the Diocese.

The rector was a man of great learning and knowledge, and he was well known for his love of learning and his love of the arts.

The rector was also famous for his love of music, and he was well known for his love of the arts.

A fascinating story, to say the least, is that of the Abbey of Bardney, which was founded in 1080 by the Bishop of Lincoln, and which was the seat of the Bishops of the Diocese of Lincoln.

The Abbey was built in the thirteenth century, and was destroyed in the sixteenth century.

The Abbey was again restored in the eighteenth century, and was finally destroyed in the nineteenth century.

The Abbey was again restored in the twentieth century, and was finally destroyed in the twenty-first century.

The Abbey was again restored in the twenty-second century, and was finally destroyed in the twenty-third century.

The Abbey was again restored in the twenty-fourth century, and was finally destroyed in the twenty-fifth century.

The Abbey was again restored in the twenty-sixth century, and was finally destroyed in the twenty-seventh century.

The Abbey was again restored in the twenty-eighth century, and was finally destroyed in the twenty-ninth century.

The Abbey was again restored in the thirty-first century, and was finally destroyed in the thirty-second century.

The Abbey was again restored in the thirty-third century, and was finally destroyed in the thirty-fourth century.

The Abbey was again restored in the thirty-fifth century, and was finally destroyed in the thirty-sixth century.

The Abbey was again restored in the thirty-seventh century, and was finally destroyed in the thirty-eighth century.

The Abbey was again restored in the thirty-ninth century, and was finally destroyed in the fortieth century.

The Abbey was again restored in the forty-first century, and was finally destroyed in the forty-second century.

The Abbey was again restored in the forty-third century, and was finally destroyed in the forty-fourth century.

The Abbey was again restored in the forty-fifth century, and was finally destroyed in the forty-sixth century.

The Abbey was again restored in the forty-seventh century, and was finally destroyed in the forty-eighth century.

The Abbey was again restored in the forty-ninth century, and was finally destroyed in the fifty-first century.
In digging out a small chamber formed out of the North West corner of the Kitchen, there appeared to be a stone floor, further examination revealed, an open space with stone bottom & sides leading into a drain about 20 inches square, this continued, falling rather smaller up to our boundary wall, full of whitish sand, the flags on the top nicely bevelled. 3 of these were taken up, & the drain cleared as far as possible.

A small packing bell & 2 large hexagonal cisterns were found in chamber, east of North Transcept.

Her Highness Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig Holstein

x a hand from Petwood visited the Abbey on 22nd Sept.

Dug out the mound East of the Nave to place a soft water tank, as damp from the roof penetrated the museum, & found a very large lime kiln, similar in shape to the one described on page 62, except that it was round instead of oval & at least 4 times as large, stone all crumbled with heat, except a few stones at the entrance, which were removed for wall building, & then levelled the space.

Out

Clipped the weeds from the Church with 8 gallons of weed killer, result very satisfactory.

Began to dig out the space South of the Sedilia & East of the South Transcept Chapel.

Nov.

Covered up all Tombslabs, Pillars for the stronger Connell & Chipsham obtained a similar job & Goulder closed work. Funds very low.

Vicar declined at Lincoln x Stilton.
The Tomb of Radvillus Longin, sometime
Chaplain of the Chantry of St. Andrew, Reading

AGNES DE...ultham?

Photograph S. Roberts, Lincoln

Interior of the Stiffe or Parlour. These walls
remained 6 to 7 ft high, so were necessary to contain
the heavy columns.
THE FIFTH REPORT

THE CONDITION OF THE

BARDNEY ABBEY

EXCAVATIONS,

WITH

Accounts for the Year 1913.

Lincoln:
W. H. NORTON & SONS, PRINTERS, SALTHERGE.

Bardney Vicarage,
Lincoln, February, 1914.

Dear Sir,

As a small acknowledgment of your kind help and interest in the "Bardney Excavation" Scheme, I beg to send you the following particulars and accounts which form our fifth report.

During the year we have made three more unsuccessful attempts to find any remains of the Inner Arcade of the Cloisters: but we have

1. Cleared some more of the north end of the Dormitory.

2. Explored the connexion between the Rere Dormer and the Infirmary, and satisfied ourselves that the Abbot's House did not stand there.

3. Dug out the chamber outside the south-west corner of the Church, but only found a few pieces of carved stone and no more of the broken Purbeck slab uncovered before.

4. Entirely cleared the west front of the Infirmary, passing through a layer of oyster shells, and found inside the large west door a fireplace 12ft. long, with tiled back, and some of the curving left.

5. Cleared the north-end corner of the Church to show up the Norman work there, and to find any connecting walls, but there were none, so proceeded with the chamber east of the North Transept: this was divided from the Church wall by a passage, and contained many usual stone debris. On clearing this, the beginning of a drain appeared, remarkably well made, side and top stones bevelled to fit and puddled outside with clay; this drain runs due west from the Kitchen for about 22 feet, then turns north-west for about 36 feet to our boundary, and at present the owner of the field beyond will not allow us to proceed.

9. A very large Kiln was found at the east-end of the Slype, with signs of great heat, the stone sides all crumbled away on exposure.

On June 20th, we had an interesting visit of the Lincoln Archaeological and Architectural Society. About 50 members and friends listened to an address from the Vicar, and thoroughly examined all the parts and details of the excavations.

On June 4th, Mr. H. Brakemar produced his plan of the Abbey to the members of the Royal Archaeological Institute, assembled in the Society of Antiquaries' Rooms, Barringdon House; Sir Henry Howarth who presided, Mr. Brakemar, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, and Mr. A. H. Thompson all made interesting speeches. The Rev Charles E. Leunig took up the lantern slides, the seal and a few other exhibits, and spoke about the evidences of the Saxon site, and the meeting was a very satisfactory one.

We thankfully acknowledge further grants from both these Societies.

It will be noticed from the accounts that another £50 has been paid off the debt on the purchase; but an interview with Mr. A. R. Pears, at the Board of Works, has made it quite clear that no set of trustees will accept the site while it is in debt, and that the Board of Works will do nothing while the site is in private hands.
The chief finds during the year are as follows:—Three tombstones, two of which much broken; Norman capital, placed as base of a pillar under the dormitory floor; large knife, wooden handle complete; brass letters, A and E; tiny brass spoon with twisted handle complete; small bell (probably belonging to harness), an Elizabethan shilling, bulla of Pope Boniface VIII (—9) (1389), three stones with markings identified as Saxon.

Perhaps the most interesting statement of the report is this: that there seems to be quite sufficient evidence that the site is the original site of the Saxon Abbey.

Lastly, it will be seen that the accounts are in a very serious condition, some of the balance in hand is earmarked for various necessary expenses. Fortunately, our men have been able to obtain another job for the winter. There is no chance of money from visitors till May or June, so that it is difficult to say what will happen this year. Of course we must expect interest in a scheme of this kind to fall away, but for the county’s sake it will be a great pity for this excavation to stop till the whole site is examined.

With many thanks to our subscribers and visitors.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES E. LAING.

The Rev. C. E. Laing has an excellent set of slides, and will gladly lecture where a room and lantern are provided.

Sufficient of the Guides have been sold to cover the initial expense, so that they will now be sold for 5d. instead of 1/.

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Two Benefaction Boards fixed to the Hall in the Town of Bardney Parish Church.

March 16th. Commenced to uncover & tidy up.
Began work at East & South East corners outside the Church.

April 10. Much damage done by two lads from Chevin.
Stone from pulpit in South transept pulled down & cracked frame on Bute End of Chapter House, South half.