THE PLAN OF ST. AUSTIN'S ABBEY, CANTERBURY

BY CANON R. U. POTTS, F.S.A.

THE object of this short note to accompany the plan of St. Austin's Abbey is, first, to enumerate the data on which it rests, and then to give a very brief summary of the different periods of building.

A separate note by Professor A. Hamilton Thompson, F.B.A., F.S.A., on the plan of the Infirmary made by the late Sir W. H. St. John Hope, is attached.

A further note is also contributed by A. W. Clapham, Esq., C.B.E., Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, on the lay out of the Cloister.

I.

In the first place, then, as stated on the plan itself, it is the result of more than twenty years' excavations from 1913 onwards which have been measured and drawn, the earlier part by Sir W. H. St. John Hope, and the latter by Mr. J. G. P. Meaden, who is responsible for the plan as a whole. Throughout the period he has most generously and freely measured and planned each section, as it was laid bare, and our gratitude is principally due to him. A small sketch plan of the whole Monastery, also by Mr. Meaden, was published in *Archæologia Cantiana*, XXXV, with a note by me on the excavations up to that date. And a complete plan of the Abbey Church was published in *Archæologia Cantiana*, XL, into which, with their permission, Mr. Meaden had incorporated Sir W. Hope's plan of the earlier portions and Sir Charles Peers' and Mr. A. W. Clapham's plans of the early Saxon church and of Abbot Wlfric's octagon. These sections have been fully described by Sir W. Hope in

Archæologia, LXVI, and in *Archæologia Cantiana*, XXXII, and by Sir Charles Peers and Mr. Clapham in *Archæologia*, LXXVII. Other notes on discoveries I have contributed from time to time to *Archæologia Cantiana*.

Now in this plan we have for the first time brought together the various sections—the Church, the domestic buildings, the Infirmary and St. Pancras—so as to show the lay out of the whole monastery in some detail. One section remains unplotted, the Almonry which lay on the north side of Lady Wootton's Green, and on the north side of the private road, which now forms the north boundary of St. Augustine's College. Considerable fragments of it remain, but they are built into modern buildings and are in private possession. It did not seem worth while to delay the printing of this plan until such time in the future as the Almonry should be reunited to the rest of the ancient precinct.

As in the first part of the excavations we depended for expert advice on Sir W. H. St. John Hope so long as he lived, so in the latter part we have looked to Sir Charles Peers, C.B.E., some time Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments, and President of the Society of Antiquaries, and to Mr. A. W. Clapham, C.B.E., Secretary of that Society, for help and guidance which has been most generously given at all times. It would take too long to enumerate all those who have helped the work in one way or another by advice, or by gifts for carrying on the work, but we can never forget the generosity and constant interest and encouragement of Walter, second Lord Northbourne, without whom the site would never have been recovered or excavated.

II.

Secondly, let me say a few words on the plan itself and the story it tells of the growth of the Monastery.

As is shown by the colour scheme, the earliest buildings, of which we have any trace, date from the end of the sixth and beginning of the seventh century. They include the

Church of St. Pancras rebuilt by St. Augustine before he began the Abbey in 598, his first Abbey Church of SS. Peter and Paul, Edbald's Chapel of St. Mary, and a detached oblong building now for the most part overlaid by the later refectory and kitchen offices.   This last building is detached from the other buildings and has a different axis, but it is of the same thin red Roman or Saxon bricks, of which they are all made.   (Sir Charles Peers thinks it may have been an early kitchen or refectory.)

To the next category belong the extension of the North Porticus, possibly about 735, and the western extension of the first church about 978, when it was re-consecrated by St. Dunstan to the two Apostles and St. Austin.   Sir Charles Peers thinks that the extension of the Porticus may have been soon after the death of Archbishop Tatwin in 735, i.e. in the time of Cuthbert the first Archbishop to be buried in the Cathedral, but if this were so, it is hard to understand why Jaenbert (766-793), the last Archbishop to be buried in the abbey, was not buried in the Porticus, if then extended, but in the Chapter house (Capitolio).   It must, therefore, remain uncertain whether the extension of the Porticus was contemporary with the western part of the church or earlier.   Also to this period probably belong the remains of the first cloister (*vide* Mr. Clapham's separate note on the Cloisters).

The third period, also Pre-conquest, i.e. the earlier part of the eleventh century, includes Abbot Wlfric's work, *c.* 1050.

The fourth, the latter part of the eleventh and the twelfth century, is represented by Abbot Scotland's and Abbot Wydo's building of the Norman Church from east to west.

There is a break in the building of the nave in the fourth bay from the west, so that possibly the three western bays may have been completed by Abbot Hugh Flori, who also built the rood screen and an earlier chapter house, and dormitory.   Abbot Hugh ii began the infirmary.

In 1168 the church was nearly burnt down.

The thirteenth century was a time of much building. In it were built the refectory, 1260-69, the bath-house and baths, 1267, the great lavatory, 1272, the cloister (i.e. the third) in 1276, the kitchen, 1287, the charnel chapel, 1288, the infirmary, of which part had been built before 1150.

In the fourteenth century Abbot Fyndon (1300-5) built the great gate : Peter Dene added to the infirmary in 1312 : the new chapter house was built in 1325 ; St. Anne's Chapel (the Countess's Chapel) was built in 1360, and St. Pancras was restored and the square east end built in 1361. The Cemetery Gate was built by Thomas Ikham, the Sacrist, between 1361 and 1375.

In the fifteenth century some additions were made to the west end of the church and in the beginning of the sixteenth century the eastern Lady Chapel with flying buttresses, in which Abbot John Dygon (1497-1509) was buried, was added beyond the eastern apse of Scotland's church, not more than thirty years before the dissolution.

III.

The list of tombs explains itself but perhaps a word or two is desirable about the altars. It would be difficult to insert some of the altars removed or overlaid by later work, e.g. the altars at the head of the first tombs of St. Augustine and of St. Mildred in the North porticus which were removed, as above them in the North aisle of the Norman church were the altars of St. Mary, and of SS. Stephen and Mary Magdalen.

The Southern porticus contained an altar of St. Martin.

There was an altar of St. Maurice in the dormitory, but we know not where. The high altar in the Infirmary Chapel was dedicated to St. Mary. There was also an altar in the South aisle of the Infirmary Chapel, and somewhere in the monastery an altar of St. Nicholas. (Could it have been in the Guests' Chapel ?) These are all the dedications alluded to in Thorn's Chronicle, or in the Customary.

A DESCRIPTIVE NOTE ON SIR W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE'S
PLAN OF THE INFIRMARY OF ST. AUSTIN'S ABBEY
NOW FIRST PUBLISHED IN THE COMPLETE
PLAN OF ST. AUSTIN'S ABBEY.

BY PROFESSOR A. HAMILTON THOMPSON, D.LITT., F.B.A., F.S.A.

(Professor of Medieval History in the University of Leeds.)

THE following descriptive notes upon the Infirmary buildings
were written in 1922 with the object of elucidating the plan
which had been drawn with a considerable amount of
annotation and tentative colouring by Sir William St. John
Hope. They have now been revised, and, although it is
difficult to assign a positive use to each member of a com-
plicated series of buildings of more than one period, yet each
of the buildings which habitually existed in connection with
this part of a monastic establishment falls into its place in
this scheme with little room for alternative conjectures.
The interest of these buildings is greatly enhanced by the
part which they play in the story of Peter Dene's residence
in the Monastery, as told by Thorn in great detail, and
there can be little doubt that the fourteenth century build-
ings East of the hall and North of the chapel are those
which he is known to have added and in which he and his
household were accommodated during his enforced retire-
ment at Canterbury.

Peter Dene was a member of a number of secular
cathedral chapters and took a very prominent part in the
affairs of the Diocese of York, where he acted more than
once as Archbishop Greenfield's Vicar-general. It is
interesting to notice, in view of the trouble which he caused
at St. Augustine's, that at an earlier date he incurred the
whole-hearted dislike of the monks of St. Mary's, York.
In the recently printed *Chronicle of the Abbey* (ed. Craster
and Thornton, Surtees Soc., p. 71) the account of Greenfield's
visitation of St. Mary's relates how the archbishop visited
the house " cum serpente diro Magistro Petro de Dene "

and three other canons.   Dene was the donor of the eastern-most window in the North aisle of the Nave of York Minster, in which he is represented kneeling.

St. Austin's, Canterbury

The south wall of the Infirmary passage as far as the NE. angle of the chapter house, is of the end of the 12th century. A *bench* is continued along it from the chapter house wall as far as a *recess for almery*, in the back of which a small 15th century window is inserted at the SE. corner. At the back of this wall near the infirmary doorway there appears to have been some building, to judge by the 13th century *almery with projecting shelf* inserted ; but Sir W. Hope notes that there are *no signs of a room here later*.

North side of passage.   At W. end, in the angle between the passage and the dorter sub-vault, is a square building, apparently 13th century, opening on the passage by a wide shafted doorway in S. wall, and with an entrance on its W. side to the dorter sub-vault.   Internally, this building was surrounded by a *bench*, and a *base* is marked in the middle, doubtless of a pier from which it was vaulted. Externally, the base of the walls was cased later, with a large buttress set diagonally at the NE. corner.

The N. wall of the passage seems conjectural, but there is a small 13th century piece just W. of the 14th century buildings on this side.   E. of this is the *sill* of a doorway, which was blocked by the 14th century wall running north-wards.   A piece of 13th century walling follows : then a strip of 14th century wall, a square strip marked 13th century with the *note pier gone*, a 14th century strip, a 13th century piece faced with 14th century masonry, forming the W. jamb of a doorway.   The *door* had a *wooden frame*, and was approached from the passage by a *stone* step.   The remaining piece of wall, as far as the infirmary doorway, is 14th century.

The infirmary doorway, of two orders with shafts in the outer is a 13th century insertion.

The infirmary hall is early 12th century, with an E. arcade and aisle of eight bays. A *partition* is marked dividing the three S. bays from the rest. In the middle of the S. wall is a lavatory, apparently 13th century, E. of which is a projecting piece of 13th century wall. This apparently formed part of the enclosure of a small chamber, projecting into the hall at this point from the adjacent southern building. Within its area are traces of *steps* to a doorway (*door gone*) in the south wall. At the south end of the aisle is a *step*, leading to another doorway (? door gone).

The aisle was divided by partitions into chambers. The partitions were apparently made in the 13th century : but Sir W. Hope appears to have been doubtful about the date of the first, which crossed the aisle from the north end of the first pier from the south to the N. jamb of the chapel doorway. From a note *Yel(low)* he seems to have revised his 13th century colouring. In the west portion of the partition there was a *blocked door*. The next chamber included three bays, its northern *partition* coming in the north half of the fourth pier. It was entered only from the hall, and had a 13th century fireplace projecting from the E. wall in its northern part. Half the next bay was occupied by a passage leading to a 14th century doorway in the E. wall. The position of the N. partition of this passage is conjectural ; but that it existed appears from another doorway, also 14th century, divided from the first by a narrow piece of contemporary walling, and leading out of the next chamber, which occupies a bay and a half of the aisle, and has a large fireplace in its NE. corner, inserted in the 13th century, when the E. wall at this point was wholly rebuilt. The *joint* between the new work and a core of older masonry is marked on the outer face of the wall. The N. side of the fireplace is canted towards the back, and the partition from the sixth pier also takes an oblique line across the aisle.

Another narrow passage to a 13th century doorway follows, and the northernmost chamber was formed in the

13th century within the two N. bays of the aisle.   It was entirely walled off from the hall, and seems to have been accessible only by a doorway (*door with worn sill*) cut through the E. wall.   Sir W. Hope notes of the chamber, *this part roofed with thin tiles.*

At the N. end of the aisle, a passage led from the space left S. of the *respond* of the arcade to another 13th century doorway.   Of the six doorways in the E. wall, only that into the chapel is original.

A 12th century *quoin* remains at the NE. corner of the hall.   On the N. side of the passage last mentioned is a large piece of 13th century wall, apparently a *block* to a doorway which formed an earlier entrance to the aisle.

The N. wall of the hall is 12th century, but the whole NW. corner has disappeared (*wall gone*).   Where the W. wall now begins there is a shallow recess, showing *brick* work. The W. wall is 12th century, with the exception of a 14th century piece in the seventh bay, due to a fireplace inserted on the other side.   There are three doorways ; one, apparently original, opposite the fifth pier.   The second, in the third bay, immediately S. of the probable *partition*, was inserted in the 14th century and opened outwards.   The third is the 13th century entrance, already noticed, from the infirmary passage.

The infirmary *chapel* was *planned for one aisle (north)* only, with a nave of four bays.   The narrower south aisle, if this was so, was an afterthought.   The walls of the chancel projected E. of the aisles, and the rectangular E. end and altar remain above ground.   The N. aisle ended in an apse. On the S. side there was not room for a similar apse, and the E. wall, rounded outwardly had a flat inner face.   The W. bay of the N. aisle was *walled* off, probably in the 14th century, to form a separate room, entered from the adjoining building.[1]   E. of this the outer *wall* of the aisle is gone : it had a stone *bench* on the inner side.

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[1] It may be here that Abbot Bourne had his colloquy with Peter Dene, who probably built the buildings north of the chapel.   See Thorn ap. Twysden, col. 2058, and Davis's translation, p. 469.

A large part of the 12th century S. wall remains, but at the W. end it was removed to make the back of a 15th century fireplace. Further E. is the *site* of a *door*. Traces of a *screen* in the E. bay of the S. arcade, and of another W. of the chapel at the E. end are marked on the plan. The S. wall at its E. end was superseded by the thin 15th century wall of the adjoining cellar.

The buildings adjoining the S. end of the hall and chapel were rebuilt and added to in the 15th century. The large room at the W. side of this block seems to have been rebuilt on 13th century foundations. In the NW. corner is the shaft of a latrine (cac), probably from an upper floor, next which, inserted in the wall next the infirmary hall, is a fireplace with a brick jamb remaining. The narrow 13th century wall E. of this contains a hollow (? a drain from the lavatory in the hall). From the E. wall, near the N. end, projects a piece of *tiled paving*, and at this point there may have been a *door*—otherwise there is no indication of an entrance.

S. of this possible doorway there are remains of 13th century foundations running eastwards (one marked *old wall*) and doorways, as already noted, seem to have led from the infirmary hall into rooms on this side. The 15th century foundations of walls and traces of partitions indicate the substructure of rooms on the upper floor. Adjoining the SE. corner of the infirmary hall and S. wall of the chapel is a room with a *brick floor* and a fireplace, the back wall of which, as already noted, projects into the chapel. The E. part of this room may have been partitioned off into a separate chamber, at the SE. corner of which was a doorway into another room, approximately square. At the NW. corner of this is a curious recess cut obliquely into the chapel wall at a point where a doorway, marked by a *quoin* in the early wall, seems to have been blocked.

On the south side of the brick-floored room was a *yard*, with a latrine shaft and outlet (cac) in its SW. corner. The site of a *door* is marked in the outer wall of the room, apparently with the note *straight edge*. In the S. wall of the room

to the E. of the brick-floored room is a *gap for a window*, and the walls on this side enclosed a space which may have been another yard.   Near the NE. corner of this is a *mass of* (? *plastered*) *tile-work.*

The building is continued eastwards, to the full length of the S. aisle of the chapel, by a cellar.   The chapel wall was cut away near the NW. corner, and apparently a flight of steps was made at this point to the upper floor.   Sir W. Hope's note is not easy to make out : he seems to have been undecided between the *stair* and a possible latrine-shaft (cac).   Beyond this, as already noted, the chapel wall was entirely rebuilt in the 15th century.   The *plastered wall* is still 5 ft. 6 in. high.   There is the beginning of a thin wall *on the E. side of the cellar.*

This building seems to have been the infirmarer's lodging and offices, much enlarged in the 15th century, probably with rooms for guests.

The buildings E. of the hall and N. of the chapel were 14th century additions to the infirmary.   These may be identified with the buildings near the front of the infirmary chapel on the north side (Thorn, 2012) which Peter Dene caused to ·be built at his own expense and which he was allowed to occupy with his household.

(*a*) The 14th century doorway in the fifth bay of the infirmary aisle leads into a lobby with a brick floor, from which there may have been *stairs up* into a room beyond with *cobbled* (? pitching).   On the N. side of this is a 14th century wall without any doorway, common to this and the next room on the N., with a plastered face.   This wall continues eastwards along a yard (much fallen thin roof tile here), which was bounded by the chapel on the S.

On the right hand side of the lobby there was a doorway into a room, apparently enlarged in the 14th century by taking down a 13th century wall, of which the foundation remains.   In the N. wall is the *brick hearth* of a fireplace, projecting into the cobbled room behind.   The E. wall retains *plaster*, and externally has a battering plinth.   In

the SW. corner was the doorway into the room formed out of the W. bay of the N. chapel aisle.

(b) The doorway in the E. wall of the hall, immediately north of that into the lobby, enters a large oblong room at its SW. corner. The S. wall has a *plastered face*. In the north wall is an inserted *late Perp.* fireplace with splayed jambs, and the NE. corner was considerably altered about the same period by the insertion of another large fireplace in a room on the other side. This wall (all Perp.) was continued along a *yard*, the S. wall of which was, as previously noted, a continuation of the wall dividing the oblong room from the lobby and the adjoining room. The oblong room may have had a *partition* or screen across its west end. There was a doorway at the NW. corner into a neighbouring room.

Of the buildings or yards into which the three remaining doorways in the E. wall of the hall opened few traces remain except the inserted fireplace before mentioned. A small portion of 13th century walling projects eastward N. of the second doorway, and there is a length of 13th century wall N. of the third, in continuation of the N. wall of the Hall.

The buildings at the NW. angle of the hall are difficult to make out, and, owing to the default of foundations, it is not clear how they were entered. Against the N. wall is a large 14th century room, approximately square, with a *tiled floor* and a stone *bench* on its S. and W. sides. A deep half octagon recess (? a fireplace) was made in its N. wall in the 15th century, and a *blocking* in the SW. corner may indicate an earlier doorway. This room may have been the infirmary kitchen.

Adjoining it at the NW. corner is an oblong room with an altar slab at the E. end. The portions W. and SW. of this are marked *not* excavated, and the foundations marked are puzzling. There seems, however, to have been a yard or passage dividing the room with the altar slab from the large room with thin 14th century walls adjoining the W. side of the kitchen and the N. part of the W. wall of the hall. This room has a *brick gutter* on three sides of the floor, broken

on the N. side by a *slab, no drain under.* On the W. side is *no gutter, rough paving.* The middle of the area is not excavated : Sir W. Hope thought that here was the *bath-house of* 1267 *or a conduit.* On the S. side, inserted in the 14th century wall, is a 15th century fireplace (*hearth lined back and sides with Flanders tile*). The area of the room contains much fallen roof-tile.

The space W. of this is *not excavated.* Immediately S. there was a room with a *late fireplace,* for which, as already mentioned, part of the W. wall of the hall was removed, in the NE. corner. In the SE. corner was a doorway from the hall. Between the fireplace and doorway is marked :— *tiled floor here.*

Immediately to the left of the doorway from the hall was another doorway (door with tiled sill), communicating with a passage leading south, between the infirmary hall and a yard. The N. end of this passage, divided by a partition, communicated with the infirmary latrines. The cess-pit remains, with an *arch* at the back leading into a *drain low down.* At the S. end of the passage there is a 14th century doorway from the hall. In the yard, opposite this, is a *great heap of broken roof tile.*

On the left of this last doorway a door opened inward to the rooms between the yard and the infirmary passage. These consisted of an eastern and western portion, their W. wall being continuous with that of the yard and of the buildings already described N. of it. The eastern portion was also partitioned into a northern and southern part. The northern part, entered by the inward-opening door, was a single room, with a 14th century fireplace inserted in the wall next the hall. There also seems to have been a shallower fireplace in the W. wall. The southern part was partitioned into three small rooms. Of these the smallest, to the E., had a wide recess, apparently another fireplace, in the hall wall. That on the W. had a doorway, already noted, from the infirmary passage, and formed a lobby between that passage and the western portion of the building. This, entered by a *door with a wooden frame* from the NW. end

of the lobby, was a large room, with fireplaces in the E. and
W. walls.   The floor is bisected by a line of older foundation,
which extends in to the yard beyond.   There was a *blocked
door* into the yard at the NW. corner.

I am inclined to think that this room was the misericord.
The whole block of buildings on this side was entirely
reconstructed in the 14th century.   Before this date addi-
tions had been made on the E. side of the infirmary, the aisle
of the hall had been partitioned, and the infirmarer's lodging
had been built.   It was, however, in the 14th century that
the most important additions seem to have been made.
The chief addition of the 15th century was the large extension
of the S. block ; and this, with the insertion of fireplaces in
existing rooms, marks the growth of comfort and privacy
characteristic of the period, and indicates possibly enlarged
accommodation for guests in the infirmary precincts.

A NOTE ON THE LAY-OUT OF THE CLOISTER AT ST. AUSTIN'S ABBEY, CANTERBURY.

BY A. W. CLAPHAM, ESQ., C.B.E.

(Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries and of the Royal Historical
Monuments Commission.)

THE remains of the early monastery uncovered during
recent years within and to the N. of the later cloister probably
indicate work of at least three periods.   Excavation on the
site of the frater in 1927 revealed the foundations of a small
building (28 ft. by 17 ft.) underlying the remains of the 12th
and 13th century fraters.   It lay at an acute angle with the
later foundations and had much in common with the small
isolated buildings found by Sir Charles Peers on the site of
the Saxon abbey of Whitby.   It is probable therefore that
it formed part of the early monastic buildings of the pre-
Danish period.

The surviving remains of the early cloister and its
adjacent buildings all lie within the area of the later mediaeval
cloister which must follow exactly the lines of the cloister

laid out at the time of the general rebuilding begun by Abbot Scotland. This later cloister is shown in blue upon the plan. The earlier remains are by no means easy to elucidate but it is so far certain that they represent two successive lay-outs of a claustral plan. The first of these, furthermore, was definitely set out to avoid the added porticus on the N. side of St. Augustine's porticus, which may be assigned for reasons given elsewhere to not earlier than about the middle of the 8th century. The second lay-out on the other hand seems to have been planned in connection with the steps forming an approach to Abbot Wulfric's octagon of about 1050.

It seems at least highly probable that no fully developed claustral plan was adopted in England during the period preceding the Danish invasions and that it was in fact an introduction equating with the revival of monasticism in the 10th century. It is thus probable that the earlier claustral lay-out at St. Augustine's is due to St. Dunstan who was largely responsible for the monastic reform introduced into England from Fleury, and that the later rebuilding only shortly preceded the Conquest.

A considerable portion of the earlier lay-out is recoverable though in a fragmentary state. The internal square was probably 42 ft. from E. to W. and perhaps rather less from N. to S. though the exact N. line is indeterminate. The square seems to have had alleys on all four sides, that on the S. nearly 11 ft. wide and that on the W. rather wider. The W. wall of the E. alley was probably overlaid by the corresponding wall of the later lay-out. The cloister was flanked on three sides (E., N. and W.) by ranges of buildings of which the eastern was $18\frac{1}{4}$ ft. wide and the western $15\frac{1}{2}$ ft. The N. range appears to have been wider but only the N. wall (underlying the N. alley of the mediaeval cloister) is certain.

The cloister, tentatively assigned to c. 1050, is represented only by the thicker walls of the E., N. and W. sides of the court. The court was slightly enlarged on the W. and perhaps also on the N. side and the S. alley may have been entirely dispensed with. The thick N. wall is in part

composed of two parallel walls, but the priority of one or the other was not determined.

The walls of the earlier lay-out do not seem to be all of one date. The earlier walls are built of ragstone with a considerable amount of re-used Roman brick and at one point have a well-built mortar-rendered footing of square section. These walls are laid in yellow mortar. The later walling is of two types which do not appear to differ in date, one type is substantially built on a megalithic foundation, which includes re-used Roman stones, the other type has been built in a trench with slightly sloping sides filled with mortar and small material, a foot or so thick, on which stood the actual wall. An excellent section of this walling could be seen in the S. wall of the cloister, where it has been entirely cut through for a mediaeval burial in the Norman cloister. It would appear that the original ground-level rose towards the N. for the northern continuation of all the cloister walls has been reduced in places almost to vanishing point by a subsequent levelling of the claustral area. The thickness, too, of the arcade-walls is surprising as it might be supposed that they supported a timber or at most a light stone superstructure.

The remains of this cloister at St. Augustine's are amongst the earliest recovered remains of a monastic cloister north of the Alps. This no doubt is largely due to the lack of much attempt on the continent to uncover the remains of early monastic buildings. The earliest surviving cloister in France is probably that at St. Philibert de Tournus in Burgundy, built about 1020 and of which the N. alley, with its vault, remains intact. It is curious that here the arcade-wall is of massive construction, differing entirely from the light arcade-walls of the succeeding age and requiring a foundation at least as wide as those uncovered at St. Augustine's at Canterbury.

The general adoption in the West of the claustral monastic plan seems to date only from the Carolingian revival. It appears almost simultaneously at S. Gall, where the new building was begun in 829, at Fontenelle

between 822 and 833, at S. Riquier perhaps by the close of the 8th century and at various other places. It would be difficult to cite an earlier example attested by contemporary evidence, and, judging from the drawings, the cloister and lay-out of S. Gall was a great advance even on that of S. Riquier, a generation earlier. One point may be noticed in the S. Gall plan—that the cloister-alley adjoining the church was wider than the others, and served also as a Chapter House.

PLAN OF THE MONASTERY OF THE BLESSED APOSTLES PETER AND PAUL AND OF St AUGUSTINE THE APOSTLE OF THE ENGLISH AT CANTERBURY COMMONLY CALLED St AUSTIN'S ABBEY.

MEASURED AND DRAWN BY J.G.P.MEADEN DURING THE EXCAVATIONS CARRIED ON FROM 1914 TO 1932 BY THE REV. CANON R.U.POTTS SOMETIME SUB WARDEN AND BURSAR OF St AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE AND EMBODYING THE DISCOVERIES PRIOR TO 1914 FROM THE MEASUREMENTS OF THE LATE SIR W.H. ST. JOHN HOPE AND OF SIR CHARLES PEERS. P.S.A. AS PUBLISHED IN ARCHÆOLOGIA.

TOMBS KNOWN TO HAVE EXISTED IN St AUSTIN'S ABBEY

ARCHBISHOPS

1	St AUSTIN	605	SITE OF FIRST TOMB
2	LAURENCE	619	SITE OF FIRST TOMB FOUND
3	MELLITUS	625	SITE OF FIRST TOMB FOUND
4	JUSTUS	635	SITE OF FIRST TOMBS FOUND
5	HONORIUS	653	SITE OF FIRST TOMB
6	DEUSDEDIT	664	SITE OF FIRST TOMB
7	THEODORE	690	SITE OF FIRST TOMB
8	BRITWALD	731	SITE OF FIRST TOMB FOUND
9	TATWIN	735	
10	NOTHELM	740	

ROYAL

11	ETHELBERT	616	
12	BERTHA		
13	LETARD		
14	EDBALD AND WIFE	640	FOUND
15	ERCONBERT AND WIFE	664	FOUND
16	LOTHAIRE	685	FOUND
17	MULUS	686	FOUND
18	WIHTRED	725	FOUND

ABBOTS

19	ADRIAN	708	FOUND
20	WLFRIC I	1006	FOUND
21	SCOTLAND	1087	FOUND
22	WYDO	1099	FOUND
23	HUGH III	1224	FOUND
24	ROGER II	1273	FOUND
25	RALPH DE BOURNE	1334	FOUND
26	THOMAS COLWELL	1375	FOUND
27	JOHN DUNSTER	1497	FOUND
28	JOHN DYGON	1509	FOUND

WOMEN

29	JULIANA DE LEYBOURNE		
30	WLFRMÆG		FOUND

ALTARS IN St AUSTIN'S ABBEY
[SO FAR AS THEY ARE KNOWN]

A	HIGH ALTAR	S.S. PETER AND PAUL AND AUGUSTINE AND COMPANIONS	
B	EASTERN CHAPEL	HOLY TRINITY	
C	EASTERN CHAPEL CRYPT	St MARY AND THE ANGELS	
D	NORTH CHAPEL	HOLY INNOCENTS	
E	NORTH CHAPEL CRYPT	St RICHARD OF CHICHESTER	
F	SOUTH CHAPEL	SS STEPHEN LAURENCE AND VINCENT	
G	SOUTH CHAPEL CRYPT	St THOMAS THE APOSTLE	
H	NORTH TRANSEPT	St BENEDICT	
I	NORTH TRANSEPT	St JOHN EVANGELIST	
J	SOUTH TRANSEPT	St KATHARINE	
K	SOUTH TRANSEPT	St JOHN BAPTIST	
L	IN NORTH AISLE OF NAVE	BLESSED VIRGIN MARY	
M	IN NORTH AISLE OF NAVE	St STEPHEN AND St MARY MAGDALEN	
N	SOUTH AISLE OF NAVE	ALTAR OF ANNUNCIATION	
O	COUNTESS' CHAPEL	St ANNE	
P	WEST OF ROOD SCREEN	HOLY CROSS	
Q	NORTH PORTICUS OF FIRST ABBEY CHURCH	St GREGORY	
R	WEST OF PULPITUM	S.S. GREGORY AND JOHN	
S	THE LADY CHAPEL	BLESSED VIRGIN MARY	
T	SOUTH PORTICUS OF FIRST ABBEY CHURCH	St MARTIN	

KEY TO COLOURS

- LATE 6TH OR EARLY 7TH CENTURY
- 8TH OR 10TH CENTURY
- PRE CONQUEST LATER THAN 10TH CENTURY
- LATE 11TH AND EARLY 12TH CENTURY
- MID 12TH CENTURY
- LATE 12TH CENTURY
- 13TH CENTURY
- LATE 13TH AND EARLY 14TH CENTURY
- 14TH CENTURY
- 15TH CENTURY
- 16TH CENTURY
- AFTER THE DISSOLUTION AND MODERN WORK

SCALE OF FEET

THE INFIRMARY BUILDINGS.

THE CHAPEL OF St PANCRAS.

SITE OF BELL TOWER.

INFIRMARY

YARD

CHAPEL

YARD

AISLE

INFIRMARY HALL

KITCHEN

BATH HOUSE

YARD

THE CHAPEL OF OUR LADY

AMBULATORY

INFIRMARY PASSAGE

CHAPTER HOUSE

SLYPE

JULIANA DE LEYBOURNE'S CHAPEL

DORMITORY

FRATER

KITCHEN

CLOISTER

SITE OF STAIRWAY TO GUEST HALL

ABBOT'S GUEST HALL

ABBOT'S PARLOUR

THE ABBOT'S BUILDINGS AND CELLARS BELOW.

ETHELBERT TOWER

TUDOR GARDEN WALL

THE GREAT COURT.

TUDOR BUILDING

TUDOR WALL

SAXON WALL

GUEST'S HALL

KITCHEN BELOW

GUEST'S CHAPEL

ROYAL BEDCHAMBER OVER

THE FYNDON GATE.

BOUNDARY WALL

TUDOR WALL

SAXON WALL (ON NORTH SIDE)

CEMETERY GATE.

BOUNDARY WALL

LONGPORT STREET.

ABBEY CHURCH OF S.S. PETER AND PAUL AND AUGUSTINE.

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