

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

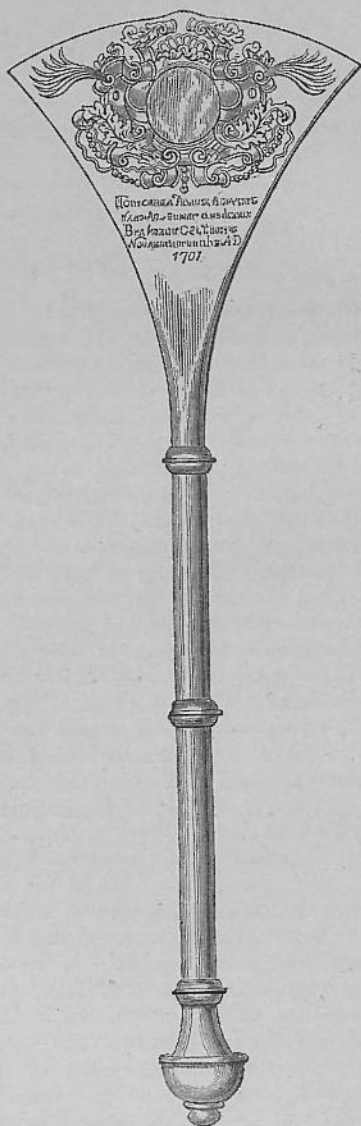
November 1, 1872,

Sir SIBBALD D. SCOTT, Bart., V. P., in the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN, in adverting to the commencement of the new session of the Institute, spoke of the annual meeting which had been held at Southampton in somewhat qualified terms as regards success. The weather had been unpropitious, and this had interfered with the number of visitors, and with the comfort of those present. It had, however, been a great source of satisfaction to the members that the Presidency of the meeting had been occupied by the distinguished Prelate who had been so long a member of the Institute, and who had often rendered to the cause of archæology such important and earnest help. The retirement of Mr. Charles Tucker from the direction of the temporary museums of the Institute was a subject of deep regret to the Council. His long and arduous services in their cause had earned for him the most cordial thanks of the members, and the Council had unanimously forwarded to him such an acknowledgment of his valuable services. Looking forward to the next annual meeting, which would be held at Exeter, the Chairman referred to the high interest which attached to the place and district, and mentioned in terms of the deepest regret, the sudden death of the Rev. C. Kirwan, by whom they had been favoured with some valuable memoirs upon archæological subjects connected with Devonshire, and who had shown much interest in promoting the forthcoming meeting in the West.

Mr. J. P. EARWAKER, B.A., read a memoir "On some Ancient Swords, with the Inscription, 'Edwardus Prins Anglie'" (printed at p. 1 of the present volume.)

The CHAIRMAN, in suggesting a vote of thanks to the lecturer, discussed some of the points raised by his discourse, especially remarking that all knightly swords were straight, and quite unlike those before the meeting. Mr. Clark also remarked upon the un-military aspect of the weapons under consideration, which had much the appearance of "couteaux de chasse." If there were such a relic of the Black Prince existing it ought to be found in Cheshire, but there could be no grounds for supposing such swords as those exhibited to be older than the sixteenth century. Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Nichols also added some remarks, and Sir E. Smirke observed that the eldest son of the sovereign, now called Prince of the United Kingdom, was, before the Union, Prince of England, and would be called so. To these comments Mr. Earwaker replied that the idea of the "couteaux de chasse," as applied to these swords, was a very probable



Silver Oar exhibited in a Loan Collection of Plate and other objects, at Bermuda, 1872.

solution of their peculiarities, and as to the title of "Prince of England," he should be greatly obliged for any evidence relating to its use.

The Hon. SECRETARY read the following notices of "The Silver Oar, the Symbol and Insignia of certain Usages of Maritime Jurisdiction," by Mr. Albert Way, from Notes by General Lefroy, R.A., F.R.S., Governor of Bermuda :—

"It cannot fail to be highly gratifying to the members of the Institute, assembled at the commencement of another session, to hail the assurance of continued interest in our Proceedings, on the part of a distinguished member, who for several years took so active a part in promoting our pursuits by his personal encouragement, and by the frequent communication of objects of pleasing and instructive character in various departments of archaeological investigation. Our kind friend, the Governor of Bermuda, by whose agreeable and genial participation in our meeting the Society has heretofore been constantly cheered, has not forgotten us, amidst the weightier functions of his present high position. Of the kindly remembrance in which General Lefroy still holds his friends of the Archaeological Institute, and of his cordial desire to promote their gratification, we have a most welcome evidence in a recent communication, received since our last meeting in these rooms, where we were wont, on such occasions, to be favoured by his frequent presence and co-operation.

"During the early part of the present year, as we are informed by General Lefroy, a Loan Exhibition was formed, chiefly through his suggestion and influence, with the object of collecting the old plate and other relics of the like nature existing in Bermuda. The result proved highly satisfactory; a considerable number of curious objects were brought together, including a variety of plate, preserved in the possession of early settlers in the islands. A catalogue of the collection was printed, and we regret that a copy sent to us, through the General's kind desire to give gratification to the Society, has been lost in the transit. He has also transmitted, for our inspection, the photograph now placed before the meeting, and in which are to be seen represented a variety of quaint articles of plate, not indeed of any very antique character, but amongst these,—mostly, it would appear, of the earlier part of the last century,—are found a sword of state and a Silver Oar, the insignia, doubtless, of the Governor's jurisdiction.

"On the blade of the Oar, measuring $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. in breadth, are the royal arms and supporters, with an anchor under the achievement; on the reverse was introduced, surrounded by elaborate lambrequins in scroll-work, in the style of decoration prevalent in the reign of William and Mary, a circular compartment, that seems to have been engraved with a coat of arms, probably those of the Governor of the period. These, however, have been purposely effaced at some remote time. Underneath there is an inscription of which a portion of the first line, giving the Governor's name, is illegible. The remainder may be deciphered as follows :—

. Armiger
Insularum Æstivariorum als
Bermudæ Gubernator, et
Vice admiralis. A.D.
1701.

The year-letter in the plate-marks is a court-hand capital B, indicating, as ascertained by Mr. Morgan's valuable tables of the Annual Assay Office Letters, the year 1697-8, as the date when the Oar was actually made.

"The Bermudas, it will be remembered, a group of about 300 small islands in the Atlantic, were discovered in 1522, by a Spaniard named Juan Bermudez. According, however, to the narrative by Henry May, who was cast away there in 1593, the name was derived from a Spanish ship called *Bermudas*, that had there been wrecked. Another, and less common appellation was taken from Lord Summers, or Sommers, who was driven upon these islands in 1609. James I., in 1612, granted a charter for a colony there, and the islands have remained in possession of the British, under a Governor and Council. The origin of the name last mentioned appears to have been occasionally quite forgotten, as in the inscription upon the Oar, the remarkably genial climate and perpetual warmth having perhaps caused the notion that this North Atlantic archipelago might most appropriately be designated the 'Summer Islands'—*Insulæ Astivarice*, as we find them called upon the Silver Oar. The poet Waller, who took refuge in that remote colony with many persons of condition and wealth, who fled from England during the civil wars, celebrated the beauties of the 'Summer Islands,' as designated in his poems.

"The symbol of the Silver Oar, still retained amongst the insignia of several of the principal seaport towns in England, presents a subject of considerable interest, and some obscurity as regards the period to which its introduction may be ascribed, the precise function and jurisdiction with which it was originally, or has been in present times, associated, and also the proper use of such a symbol, namely, whether, in like manner as certain state swords, maces, and other municipal insignia, the Oar was conferred by any special charter or royal donation. In Bermuda, as General Lefroy informs us, the Oar serves at the present time as a Mace. Of its original use or intention he has been unable to elicit any evidence from the Archives, which commence from 1615, or from any other sources of information.

"Several examples of the Silver Oar have been preserved with the regalia of corporate towns in England. Of these, one has recently been brought under the notice of the Institute, at the Southampton meeting; the striking symbol of municipal jurisdiction and state—the large Silver Oar borne before the chief magistrate of that town, in token, it is stated, of the Admiralty rights of the port, of which the Mayor is Admiral. On the occasion of the visit of the Society to Great Yarmouth, in 1847, during the meeting at Norwich, the Silver Oar presented to the town in 1744 was displayed with the Mace and other insignia over the chair occupied by the Mayor, when presiding at the banquet of welcome to the Institute in that ancient port. It will be in the remembrance of many of our members that in the sumptuous gathering of antiquities and works of art exhibited at Ironmongers' Hall, London, in 1861, were to be seen the water bailiffs' Oar, a very fine piece of plate, dating from the mayoralty of Benjamin Graydon, Esq., in 1740; also the Silver Oar of the water bailiff of Colchester, with the Silver Oyster, the symbol of peculiar local jurisdiction, and the fine oar above mentioned, preserved at Southampton. Lastly, in illustration of these ancient insignia, may be mentioned the Silver-gilt Oar that formerly belonged to the Corporation of Boston, where it was used as a mace. It was of the time of Queen Elizabeth, and bore her

arms and initials, with other heraldic decorations. This grand relic of ancient state—the earliest example of the oar now known to exist, was sold in 1832 by the Town Council, and it subsequently came into the possession of the Earl Brownlow.¹ Doubtless other examples exist in our corporate towns, and it is hoped that through the notice thus invited to the subject of the Silver Oar, and the friendly communication of a Trans-Atlantic example, for which we are indebted to General Lefroy, further information may hereafter be drawn forth.

“It has been remarked that the origin and antiquity of the use of the Silver Oar is involved in obscurity, and information has been sought in vain in glossaries and such works as might supply information on maritime practices. We are indebted to one who is greatly versed in such subjects, and in naval archæology in general, for some remarks that cannot fail to prove acceptable, although by no means conclusive. The subject of the Silver Oar does not appear indeed to have received any sufficient consideration. According to the views of the person in question, the Oar may be regarded as a purely civil and English emblem, intrusted to such magistrates as have maritime jurisdiction. The mayor of Southampton, for instance, has an Oar, and exercises jurisdiction from Hurst Castle to Hayling Island. The mayor of Rochester has all the Medway under his charge. In the same way the Governors of our colonies are vice-admirals, exercising civil maritime jurisdiction, and have, probably, the Silver Oar as emblem of their office. It may be observed that in the Admiralty instructions the commanding officers of her Majesty’s ships are to afford every facility to the civil power. They are to require any constable or other civil officer coming on board one of her Majesty’s ships to produce the warrant, or to show some evidence of the character in which he acts. But nothing more definite is known.

“There are various considerations that tend to confirm the impression that the usage of the Oar is altogether Civil and English. No allusion to it is found in the *Archæologie Navale*, by Jal; neither does Boucher, the editor of the *‘Consulat de la Mer,’* make mention of it. In early times Captains and Admirals seem to have worn a silver whistle as the ensign of their authority. Burchett (in 1720) enters largely into the duties of Vice-Admirals, as well in the maritime counties of these kingdoms, as in the foreign Governments and plantations. The Vice-Admiral, he observes, should use his seal in all writs and proceedings which concern the exercise of his jurisdiction. Not a word about the Silver Oar.

“It may be hoped that in the Archives of the Summer Islands our courteous friend may still discover some record that will throw light on this obscure matter, and on the use of the symbol generally. He informs us that much curious information has already come under his notice in those evidences. One interesting fact is mentioned in regard to the vexed question of a Shakspearian reading, and deserving of the consideration of future commentators. It is, moreover, gratifying to ourselves, as an instance of the keen and careful attention to minute details that has in former days always characterised the researches of General Lefroy, and his communications to the Institute. In two documents he has found the name of the islands written ‘*Bermootha,*’ a near approach to Shakspeare’s orthography—‘*the still-vext Bermoothes,*’ although people have been found

¹ Catalogue of the Exhibition, p. 630.

who deny the identity of the Summer Islands with the scene of the 'Tempest.'"

Mr. W. F. VERNON, on a subsequent occasion, obligingly contributed the following additional notes on this subject :—

"I have since endeavoured to ascertain something about the Silver Oar, and I find it is the badge or mace of the Court of Admiralty, which is laid in front of the Judge whenever the Admiralty Court sits ; in the same way that the mace is laid before the Speaker of the House of Commons. Mr. Jones, the present marshal of the High Court of Admiralty, has it in his custody.

"Mr. Jones informs me that our Vice-Admiralty Courts, of which there are 53 (see Navy List), are entitled to Silver Oars as their badge, but he cannot say how many really have them, as they are not given by the Crown nor by the Lords of the Admiralty.

"There is one at the Cape of Good Hope, which is always laid before the Governor when he sits as Vice-Admiral. There is another, as before mentioned, at Bermuda. I also find that many Mayors and corporations in England, who had any maritime jurisdiction, possessed the Silver Oar.

"Rochester has one 3 ft. 3½ in. long, extreme breadth of blade 5 in. On one side are the royal badges under crowns, gilt ; on the other are the royal arms, gilt, under a crown, with the lion and unicorn for supporters, and the mottoes, 'Honi soit qui mal y pence' and 'Dieu et mon droit.' On the handle is inscribed, 'Benjamin Graydon, Esq., mayor, 1748.' The Mayor is said to have some jurisdiction over the Medway.

"Boston, in Lincolnshire, had one. See 'Hall Marks,' by William Chaffers, 4th ed., 1872, page 65, where he says, 'At the Exhibition of Works of Art on Loan at the South Kensington Museum, in 1862,' a silver-gilt oar (date 1725) was shown. A copy of a more ancient one, of the time of Queen Elizabeth, 3 ft. 3 in. long, inscribed, 'This oar, a badge of authority used by the ancient Corporation of Boston, was sold by the Town Council in 1832, and purchased by Francis Thurkill, Esq., alderman of that borough, by whose widow it was presented, in 1840, to Earl Brownlow.'

"Southampton has a Silver Oar, which is borne before the chief magistrate, in token of the Admiralty rights which he possesses from Hurst Castle to Hayling Island.

"At Colchester the symbol of the water bailiff's authority is a Silver Oar.

"In Wall's History of Great Yarmouth, it is stated that in 1744, Samuel Killett, alderman, gave to the Corporation a Silver Oar, double gilt.

"In a letter I have received from Plymouth, it says, Saltash exercises the jurisdiction of the Silver Oar on the river from above the town to the Cobbler Buoy. Plymouth endeavoured to deprive Saltash of this privilege, but failed.

"I do not know what maritime jurisdiction these Corporations *now* possess, for an Act of Parliament was passed in 1840 placing all *creeks* and *rivers* in Great Britain under the High Court of Admiralty, in the same manner that the high seas were under that court.

"I have not found anybody who had the smallest idea as to how the Supreme Admiralty Court first became possessed of the Silver Oar. The one now used is (I am informed) about 120 years old, but there is a tradition that there was one, in days gone by, with Queen Elizabeth's arms upon it ; but how they became possessed of one at all no one seems to know.

“But, besides these larger Silver Oars, there is a vague idea, not only amongst sailors, but widely spread amongst the public at large, that no person could formerly be arrested from on board one of his Majesty’s ships on the high seas, unless the constable or water bailiff (in addition to his warrant) produced a small silver Oar, as a badge of his authority. Now, although this idea is very prevalent, I have never found anybody who has seen this *small silver oar*, and the present marshal of the Admiralty Court assures me that he knows nothing at all about it, and has never seen such a thing.

“When a ship is to be detained, or any person arrested on the high seas, the warrant is issued by the Admiralty Court, and handed to the marshal of the Court, who sends it by one of his officers, lending him at the same time a small constable’s staff, about 6 in. long, with a silver crown on the top, as a badge of his authority.

“It is possible that as every warrant for an arrest is forwarded through the marshal of the Court, who has the custody of the *large silver oar*, people may have got into the habit of saying that such arrest or detention of a ship was made by or under *the silver oar*, but no such badge is ever produced.” See “Some Account of the Ancient Monuments in the Priory Church, Abergavenny,” by Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P. and V.P. of the Institute, 1872, where (p. 79) is an account of the monument of Dr. David Lewis, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The tomb is said to have been erected by himself during his lifetime, not in those days a very uncommon circumstance, and the decoration of the monument gives some curious details which seem to have been the result of his own special instruction. One of the representations is that of a man enclosed within a scroll, bearing the legend *THE SARGANT OF THE ADMIRALTEE*, and in his right hand he bears the Silver Oar, as the Mace of the Admiralty Court. This is, perhaps, the earliest representation of the emblem.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. EARWAKER.—Various drawings of inscribed swords, in illustration of his Memoir.

By Mr. WHITEHALL DOD, of Lanerch.—A curved sword, 25 in. long by 1½ in. wide, inscribed, “Edwardus Prins Anglie.”

By the Rev. F. K. HARFORD, M.A., minor canon of Westminster.—A curved sword, with broad blade, inscribed in characters differing from any others referred to, “Edwardus Prins Anglie,” on each side of the blade.

By Mr. FAULDER, of St. John’s College, Cambridge.—A curved scymitar-shaped sword, probably of foreign workmanship, and with a curious handle.

By Mr. ALLSOPP, of Cheltenham.—A straight sword, having on the blade the wolf-mark of Passau, and the figures “1551,” which may be its date, but is probably merely a mark.

By the Rev. J. E. WALDY, M.A.—A straight sword of the “hanger” kind, total length 29½ in.; the blade 24 in. long, and greatest breadth 1 in., having two grooves on each side, one extending the whole length of the blade. A small pistol is attached to the side at the top of the blade, with the trigger within the sword-guard. This is the weapon with which Lord Byron, the father of the poet, killed Mr. Chaworth, a

Nottingham gentleman, in a duel, at the Star and Garter Tavern, Pall Mall, on the 26th January, 1765. For this Lord Byron was tried by his peers, and found guilty of manslaughter; claiming benefit of clergy, he was discharged on payment of fees. The sword was given by the poet to Mr. Dearden, of Rochdale, by whose son it was bequeathed to the exhibitor.

By Mr. SAMUEL SHAW, of Andover.—The haft of a bronze dagger, stated to have been found on the land near the old clay pits, Bere Hill, Andover. It measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length. Of the blade only a small portion, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in length, remains. The haft and blade were cast in one piece, the former is flat, and set with a number of studs, like rivet heads, on each side, having also a raised rim all round the edge, as if intended to be filled in with a thin plate of horn or the like. On the lower side of the cross-guard there is a row of globules, three on each side. The metal is of light colour, and appears to have been cleaned with acid(?).

By Mr. J. HENDERSON, F.S.A.—An Indian shield of rhinoceros hide, from the Paris Exhibition in 1867.—An Indian battle-axe, having the steel head damascened with gold, and the wooden handle cased in silver. It is one of twelve axes which were carried by twelve executioners seated on elephants, who preceded Akbar Shali, the last Emperor of Delhi, on state occasions, as indications of imperial and despotic power. Akbar Shali—so named after his illustrious ancestor of the sixteenth century—was then a pensioner on English bounty, and this axe was obtained from the palace at Delhi by an officer of the Bengal Horse Artillery, from whom, through the kindness of Mr. Fortnum, it came into the possession of its present owner.—A pair of Sikh war quoits, with gold ornamentation of Kooft Gari work. The usual type of war quoit, as hurled by the practised hands of the Akali, is of polished steel, with very sharp edge. Specimens are in the East India Museum, and in the fine collection of Oriental arms belonging to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

By Major-General LEFROY, R.A., Governor of Bermuda.—A photograph of a collection of objects chiefly consisting of plate and other family relics, and especially showing the State sword and Silver Oar lately exhibited at Bermuda.

By Mrs. CHILDE.—Drawing of a stone building in the churchyard of Kinlet, Shropshire, of which some further particulars will be given.

By Mr. C. GOLDING.—Drawings of wall-paintings in the church of St. Margaret, Ipswich, discovered in September last, and representing St. Christopher and St. Anthony.—An Italiau almanack for the year 1415. It consists of eighteen leaves of paper, of which fourteen are written upon on both sides, in fair condition, and agrees with the present mode of calculating the Dominical Letters, &c., according to the Julian form of year.

By Mrs. JACKSON GWILT.—A small Roman lamp, found in King Street, Southwark.

December 6, 1872.

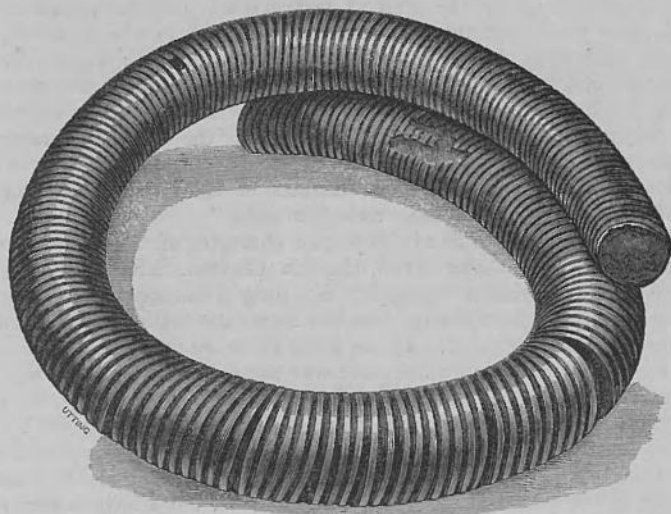
OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., F.S.A., and V. P., in the Chair.

The Rev. R. VALPY FRENCH, D.D., read a memoir "On the Monumental Brasses of Huntingdonshire," which will probably be published, and which was illustrated by numerous rubbings, sketches, and drawings.

The Hon. W. O. STANLEY, M.P., read "Remarks on a Cromlech or Cist-vaen at Trefigneth, Anglesey," of which he sent a detailed description. It is

situated about a mile and a half from Holyhead ; and a great portion of the stones of which it was constructed were wantonly removed towards the close of the last century. A short account, with a view of this remarkable monument, was given by Mr. Stanley, in the "Archæologia Cambrensis," third series, vol. xiii. p. 234. It is hoped that hereafter it may be more fully described and illustrated from the survey and drawings now supplied through his kindness for the gratification of the Institute.

Mr. CHARLES ROACH SMITH sent the following "Notes" upon the remarkable gold ornament lately found by the Royal Engineers at Chatham, and which was exhibited by the courteous permission of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for War, the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, M.P. :—"By the courtesy of Colonel Gallway, Commandant of the School of Military Engineering, I have been favoured with an inspection of the gold torques to be exhibited to-day at the meeting of the Archæological Institute ; and Captain Clayton, R.E., has kindly given me the particulars of its discovery which I forward to you. It was dug up by sapper Goodall, R.E.,



Gold Torques found at Chatham.

on the 13th of last month, while engaged with a party of Sappers in some field operations on Chatham Lines between the Sally Port and the Brompton Barrier. As we are all well aware, Chatham Lines, in the latter half of the last century, furnished Douglas (then in the Royal Engineers) with the chief materials for his *Nenia Britannica*, one of the earliest works in which our Saxon sepulchral remains were treated with discriminating ability. There is no reason to doubt that drachmas of Athens have been found at Chatham Lines. I have a note that some of them were in the possession of the late Mr. William Craftes, of Gravesend ; and one is engraved in a 'History of Rochester,' 1772, which is stated to have been found in throwing up ramparts at Gillingham. At this place was found, a few years since, a fragment of a gold armilla, with a small gold ring, now in the possession of Mr. J. H. Ball, upon whose property they were excavated. Some gold

torques have been dredged up from the Medway. They are destined for the Charles Museum at Maidstone; but as yet I have not had an opportunity of examining them. They are, however, of a type or types much more common than that now before the Institute, which, from its massiveness and peculiarities, is not so readily to be compared with similar examples. At least, among a vast number of engraved specimens within my reach, I have as yet failed to find one like it. To me it suggests, in a very marked manner, adaptation as a medium of barter to which, probably, its use as a personal ornament was only accessory. I believe a portion or portions must have been separated for traffic, by its British owner; and you will notice that it has been incised as if to mark the place for another division. If we could understand the 'iron' rings mentioned by Cæsar as of *gold*, this and similar annular personal ornaments would make the well-known and disputed passage in this author perfectly intelligible: *gold* rings we do find which admit of being considered as adjusted to certain known weights; *iron* rings, of the same period and character, we do not find. On the various kinds of Celtic and Roman personal ornaments which have been classed under the general term *torques*, I need, at present, only remark that you have numerous examples at hand in the papers by Dr. Birch and Mr. Way (see 'Arch. Journal,' vol. ii. p. 368; vol. iii. p. 27; and vol. vi. p. 48). The Roman sepulchral monument at Bonn, figured by Dr. Birch in your journal, and also in vol. ii. of my 'Collectanea Antiqua,' gives, perhaps, the very best instance of the modes of wearing this ornament. The well-known statue at Rome, misnamed 'The Dying Gladiator,' affords another valuable instance of the torques worn as a permanent ornament by a Gaulish or German chief."

In reply to a question as to the precise character of the soil where this very interesting object was found, Captain Clayton, R.E., most obligingly forwarded the following answer:—"I am sorry I cannot tell you definitely whether the spot where the torques was found was made ground or not, as opinions differ on the point. It was some 40 or 50 feet clear of the foot of the glacis, which is made ground, and was apparently on the site of one of the fences which divided the present lines into fields before the fortifications were made, and of which traces, more or less distinct, exist still. If it were made ground, it has been undisturbed for about 70 years at the least. I am sorry to say we were unsuccessful in making a cast of the relic, the work being one quite out of our ordinary routine, but I have a very rough cast in lead in my office." The Torques thus described weighs 22 oz. 4 dwts., and resembles a small finely twisted rope, half-an-inch in diameter in its thickest part, and five-twelfths of an inch at the smallest end. If spread out lengthwise, it would be 12½ inches long. It was now imperfect, and had obviously been larger. It need scarce be added that much interest was excited by the exhibition of this remarkable object, which was obligingly brought to the rooms of the Institute by Col. Browne, R.E.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By permission of the Right Hon. E. CARDWELL, M.P., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for War.—A gold ornament found by the Royal Engineers while constructing works at Chatham.

By the CHAIRMAN.—An official Chamberlain's key of Charles, Elector Palatine, 1680-1685. On one side of the bow is the crowned lion of the

Palatinate; on the other, the name CHARLES in a complex cipher. He was the last of the Simmorn line, which was succeeded by the Neuburg branch;—Enamel portrait of Caroline Matilda, Queen of Denmark, sister of George III., and the unhappy consort of Christian VII., King of Denmark, born 1751; married 1766; divorced, being the victim of the Struensee plot, and died 1775.

By the Rev. Dr. FRENCH.—Numerous rubbings and sketches in illustration of his memoir “On the Monumental Brasses of Huntingdonshire.”

By the Hon. W. OWEN STANLEY, M.P., F.S.A., Lord Lieutenant of Anglesey.—Drawings illustrating the cromlech of Trefigneth, Anglesey;—a charm, as supposed, against witchcraft, found in Anglesey in a bed sold at an auction at Llanpledyn. It is subscribed, “Amen, John Griffith, 1855.” It is believed that this John Griffith was under the care for some years of one Griffith Ellis, of Carnarvon, who was much in repute in the island in cases of alleged witchcraft, and as possessing the mysterious power to avert the evil operations of necromantic malevolence in the county of Anglesey. It will be recollected that during the last year Mr. Stanley brought under the notice of the Institute an extraordinary instance of certain mysterious practices of the Black Art in Anglesey, by placing a frog stuck with pins in an earthen jar concealed in a wall, with an inscription showing the individual whom it was thus intended to bewitch. In the charm now noticed, Mr. Stanley has sent for inspection another evidence that the nefarious practice of such superstitions has not been discontinued in remote parts of the Principality. It is a large sheet of paper bearing a mystic writing, in which many unknown symbols and characters, partly resembling Hebrew letters, occur; it is probably a Charact or charm against witchcraft.

By Mr. C. D. E. FORNUM, F.S.A.—A selection of 78 finger-rings of post-Christian periods, extending from the 3rd to the 18th century. Among them were important and characteristic examples of early Christian, Byzantine, and mediæval periods; Episcopal rings of the 13th and 14th centuries; a series of remarkable nielloed rings, and a Knight Templar's of the latter period; a diamond, probably one of the earliest cutting-stones of the 15th century, in gold setting of that time; Italian *cinque-cento* jewelled and enamelled rings; English iconographic, signets and merchants' thumb-rings; German gimmel and enamelled memorial rings; Jewish ceremonial marriage-rings. Italian, French, and English *giardinetti* and others set with faceted crystals; the list ending with a noble Oriental onyx of three strata of antique Roman cutting, set in a finely enamelled ring of the last century. This series had been selected from the owner's collection (numbering some 700 specimens of finger rings of all ages and countries) as a contribution to the exhibition of ancient jewellery held during the past season at the South Kensington Museum, and to illustrate this branch of the jeweller's art;—Also a brass and copper tobacco-box, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $1\frac{2}{3}$, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ in depth, inscribed “W. Fortnom, May 1st, 1735,” which had been found in the timbers of an old East India ship when broken up, and supposed to have belonged to a member of one branch of his family, some of whom held military appointments in India in the last century, and who retained the original spelling of the name.

By Mr. ALBERT WAY, F.S.A.—Photograph of a sword, inscribed EDWARDUS PRINS ANGLIÆ, now in the possession of Mr. E. T. Oldfield, of Keyingham, near Hull. It was purchased by his father-in-law, Mr. T. J. Owst, at the sale of the museum formed at Hull by Wallis, a gunsmith of that town, who

had a large collection of arms and antiquities. It was formerly at Arme-thwaite Castle, near Carlisle.

By Dr. NICHOL CARNE, of St. Donat's Castle, Glamorgan. An original roll of Ministers' Accounts for Rhymney and other places in the lordship of Newport, South Wales, 13-14 Henry VI., in which were some remarkable entries and singular phrases, which were the subject of many remarks by the Chairman, and by Mr. Burt, who read some "notes" relating to them.

By the REV. J. FULLER RUSSELL, F.S.S.—The wedding ring of Hannah Fuller, née Meadows. On the inside of the ring are engraved two hearts, with the inscription, "H. F., May 17, 1739."

By Mr. J. G. WALLER.—An original document found in the walls of Hoo church, Kent, in the course of works of reparation. It is a power of attorney by Thomas Cobham to Stephen Charles, to give seisin of land at St. Werburgh to William Banaster, 20 March, 5 Edw. IV. (A.D. 1465). Another document, of which a fragment only is preserved, was found at the same time. The two first individuals named are commemorated in the church by brasses.

By the Hon. WILBRAHAM EGERTON, M.P.—Three weapons of an early Indian type.—1. A headsman's sword, ornamented in brass, the handle of horn, bearing an inscription in Bengalee; extreme length, 3 ft. 1 in.; greatest breadth, 8 in. At the end of the ridge at back is a point, flattened, and two projections at the back of singular form. Close to the ridge at back a strip of brass is inserted, ornamented with a row of little punched circles with dot in the middle, filled in with red; a similar row on the blade, below the brass strip. 2. A sword, the hilt and blade of steel, engraved, sharpened on the curved inner edge. 3. A dagger, or "khandjar," with handle of same material as blade, foliated, damascened, 16 in. long; blade, 1½ in. wide, the broad part having three ridges.

Upon the subject of the early type of Indian sword, Mr. Egerton has obligingly communicated the following notes:—

"The history of the sword in India goes back to antiquity far beyond all written record. The evidence of language proves iron to have been used before the Aryan dispersion. In their poetical histories, and in the Institutes of Menu, the sword is mentioned. The coins of the Indo-Scythian kings, dating from A.D. 200, represent a figure in armour with a straight sword sheathed by his side. In the sculptures of the Sanchi bas-reliefs the swords are short and broad, and tally exactly with the description of Megasthenes,—'All bear swords of a vast breadth, though scarce exceeding three cubits in length. When they engage in close fight, they clasp these in both hands, that the blow may be stronger.'

"In the sculptures at Saitron, in Rajpootana, about A.D. 1100, of which casts exist in the South Kensington Museum, there are represented two sets of combatants, one armed with a short straight sword, and the other with one curved forward at the point, like the sword I exhibited. These two types seem to be the oldest of which we have any examples. They may both have been used in the same part of India, but more probably the short straight sword was used by the inhabitants of Rajpootana and Central India, while the curved sword was peculiar to the south of India.

"This is certainly the case with the daggers; the straight dagger is more used in the country north of the Deccan, and the curved dagger, like the one I exhibit, in the southern part of India. This may have arisen

from the connection with the Arabs, who, as well as trading with Southern India, were used as mercenaries, and always wore a curved dagger.

"The account which Gaspar Correa, who went to India with Vasco di Gama, gives of the swords used at Calicut seems to point to a sword like the one exhibited. He says, 'A gentleman of birth, whom they call Nair, came on board. He had a very thin, round shield, with slings of wood and vermilion, which glittered very much, and a naked sword with an iron hilt. The sword was short, 27 in. long (a Flemish ell), and broad at the point.' Again, when he visits the Zamorin of Calicut, his page holds 'a short drawn sword an ell in length, round at the point, with a hilt of gold and jewellery, with pendant pearls.'

"Now the sword I exhibited is just the length of 27 in. in the blade, and if this writer is correct as to the size of the sword, it comes nearer to the description than any sword either in the India Museum, or Tower collection, or in the Museum of Tsarkoe Selo, which I have lately visited.

"The next writer that I shall quote is Philip Baldæus, who says, 'When the Dutch besieged the city of Coulang, on the Malabar coast, they were met by seven or eight thousand Nairs: ' and he further observes, 'on the hilts of their swords they wear certain pieces of metal, which, making a noise as they move, serves them for a certain music.'

"This is, I believe, the explanation of the loose rings, which I have not found on any other Indian sword, and if so, it fixes it to the same district as the previous Portuguese writer.

"Now, the Zamorin and the Nairs were conquered by Hyder Ali, and therefore this peculiar sword would probably be replaced in that district by the curved scimitar generally worn by Mahomedans.

"I will now call attention to the style of ornament on the engraved part of the hilt. There are two classes of ornament on Indian arms, corresponding roughly to the two great races which held the country, viz., the Aryan and Turanian, or non-Aryan.

"The style of ornament on this sword seems to be similar to that which is found in those great temples built under the influence of those Turanian races which are found in Southern India, Burmah, and Siam. The geometrical patterns differ from the floral decorations of Northern and Central India as much as the Runic patterns in the north of Europe differ from the Gothic designs which succeeded them. The ornament, therefore, would point to Southern India, and to the same locality which I have already mentioned.

"The sacrificial knife, 'kargas,' is wrongly described in the Meyrick collection, and resembles some at the Tower and India Museum, with the exception of the inscription, which is pronounced by Dr. Roost to be in a character of Hindu at least 200 years old. It came, probably, from the Nepaul frontier, where it is usual to find the decoration on the blade engraved in red."

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

February 7, 1873.

SIR SIBBALD D. SCOTT, Bart., V.P., F.S.A. in the Chair.

MR. C. D. E. FORTNUM, F.S.A., read "Notes on a Roman Key-like Finger-ring of Gold, and a bi-cephalic Signet of the same metal," which were illustrated by a small series of Roman key-rings in bronze and gold, and by two Roman fibulæ of bronze (the memoir has been printed, vol. xxix., p. 305, and the Institute has been much aided in its illustration by the kind contributions of Mr. Fortnum and Mr. Franks).

MR. E. A. FREEMAN, D.C.L., gave a discourse upon the church of Bradford-on-Avon. He had taken up the subject afresh, as it seemed to give him a fitting opportunity for replying to some remarks of Mr. Parker, when treating of the church of St. Mary, Guildford, in a recent number of the "Journal" (Arch. Jour. xxix., p. 170). In these remarks Mr. Parker had put forth views which had been long discussed and settled, and had stirred up anew a controversy which Mr. Freeman thought had been decided. In discussing the date of the tower of the church at Guildford, Mr. Parker spoke of the prevailing idea that it was of the time of King Alfred, "a statement which," Mr. Parker said, "involved the whole question whether the English people were in the habit of building in stone before the eleventh century." Mr. Parker thought they were *not*. "He had not been able to find any remains that he could place earlier than the first half of the eleventh century, and what Bede said of the buildings at Yarrow and Monks Wearmouth showed that they were exceptional buildings *in the Roman manner*." The chief argument upon which this opinion was founded is thus stated by Mr. Parker. "In the long interval between the years 500 and 1000 (in round numbers) it appears to have been the general custom in most parts of the world to live in wooden houses, and to use wood almost entirely for other buildings also. In the tenth century we are told by contemporary writers that it was the general belief of the people that the world would come to an end at the year 1000. This led them to erect temporary buildings only, but immediately after that year they began vigorously to build in stone, and that very substantially, though rudely at first. There were no masons, no skilled workmen, the people had everything to learn from imitating the Roman buildings then remaining." In reply to such a general statement, Mr. Freeman referred to the numerous stone buildings at Ravenna, Constantinople, Romain-moutier, Lorsch, Beauvais, Aachen, and other places upon the continent which came within

the period named, and especially to those constructed during the latter half of the tenth century at Glastonbury, Canterbury, Winchester, Worcester, Ely, Ramsey, and other places in England. Rudolf Glaber, quoted by Mr. Parker in support of his theory, did not, Mr. Freeman contended, mean that nothing was built in the tenth century, but only that a great deal was built in the eleventh. There was very early in the eleventh century a change of style, a fashion for making things bigger, but there is nothing to show that the idea of building in stone had come in as anything new. In Cnut's day a "minster of stone and lime" was remarkable in Essex; a "lignea basilica" equally so in Somerset, on account of the existence of special local materials.

And the church at Bradford-on-Avon was an admirable illustration of an eighth century building in England. The attention of the Institute had been first called to the existence of that early structure at the Annual Meeting in Bath in 1857, when Mr. Davis of that city gave a report upon the church, and he (Mr. Freeman) pointed out the special features of its construction when the place was visited in the course of one of the excursions from Bath. But the church had long been in a very neglected condition, the chancel and nave had for centuries been separated from each other, and used as distinct tenements, the one as a cottage, the latter as a school-house. An effort was being made to remedy this state of things, an effort which he thought most praiseworthy, and, coming as it did at a time when Mr. Parker had thought proper again to give publicity to his peculiar views, and by implication to rob the church at Bradford of its claims to the antiquity which had been generally assigned to it, he (Mr. Freeman) ventured once more to draw attention to those claims, and to justify his opinion that it was undoubtedly an original construction of the eighth century, and that there was at Bradford still very much remaining of the "ecclesiola" which William of Malmesbury saw, and which he said had been built by Bishop Ealdhelm in honour of St. Lawrence. After touching lightly upon the early history of that part of England, and the other establishments founded by Bishop Ealdhelm, all of which had disappeared, Mr. Freeman continued: "But at Bradford the case is widely different. The building is there standing, which there can be no reasonable doubt is the 'ecclesiola' spoken of by William of Malmesbury, and which he believed to be the work of Ealdhelm. The only question is, whether he was right in his belief."

The building stands at a little distance to the north-east of the parish church, and is an *ecclesiola* indeed, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north porch, but measuring within from east to west less than forty feet. Its proportionate height however is most remarkable; the walls alone of the nave are as high as the nave is long, while in the chancel the height again, without reckoning the roof, is considerably greater than the length. Both nave and chancel are enriched with flat pilaster-strips, and with a flat arcade cut out of single stones, which also runs round the flat end, there being no east window. In the gables and in the porch the arcade seems to have been exchanged for small shafts not supporting arches, as in many Italian churches. The masonry is remarkably good, being made of square stones, though now unluckily some ugly gaps are seen between them. The doorway and the chancel-arch are of distinctly Primitive Romanesque, and very narrow, the chancel-arch especially so. Over the chancel are two carved figures of angels very like some of those in early

manuscripts, especially in the Benedictional of St. Æthelwold. Such is the "ecclesiola" which William of Malmesbury believed to be the genuine work of Aldhelm. Its most important features were well shown in the drawings Mr. Irvine had kindly sent for their examination.

There is a notice of the church or monastery of Bradford in a charter of King Ethelred (Codex Diplomat. III. 319), in which the monastery of Bradford is given to the nuns of Shaftesbury as a place of refuge, to which they might flee with the body of the newly-martyred King Edward in case of Danish incursions; but this does not prove anything as to the date of the building. There is no objection to the belief of William of Malmesbury, that the building was the work of Ealdhelm, but the vague notion that Ealdhelm, at the end of the seventh century or beginning of the eighth, could not have built anything. William of Malmesbury was a good architectural antiquary, as his account of Westminster showed, and it was for those who disputed his witness to prove, and not to assume, that he was wrong.

SIR GILBERT SCOTT considered that Mr. Freeman had fully proved his case, and spoke at some length on the special characteristics which distinguished pre-Norman work, about which he thought there could be no possible doubt—and in Norman work there was but little difficulty in distinguishing the early from the late. In the course of his remarks he referred to the discovery of balusters in the early work at Dover, precisely similar to those at Monks Wearmouth and Jarrow, and instanced other examples of special features indicating an early period of construction. Mr. Ferrey also supported Mr. Freeman, and remarked specially upon the arcading existing at Bradford. Mr. Dickinson also added some observations, and thought that there were still some points of difficulty about the architecture at Bradford as regards the arcade work, the sham arches, recesses, &c.

Mr. WALLER made some remarks upon the drapery of the figures, and Mr. Freeman replied shortly to the observations that had been made, in acknowledging the vote of thanks expressed to him by the chairman.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

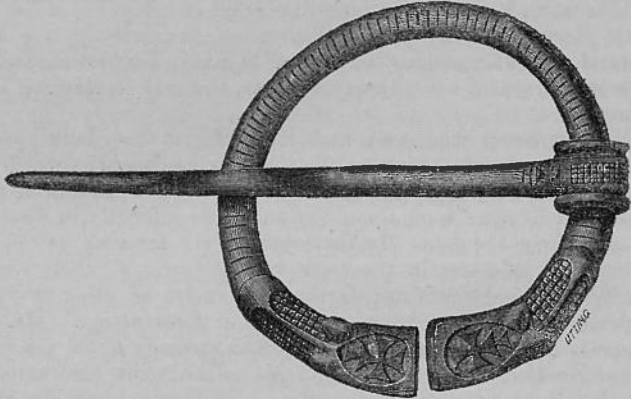
By Mr. C. D. E. FORTNUM, F.S.A.—A series of fourteen Roman Key-rings in bronze, a gold Byzantine Signet-ring, and two Roman Fibulæ of bronze.

By Mr. J. T. IRVINE.—A series of drawings and sketches illustrating the church of St. Lawrence, Bradford-on-Avon, consisting of a ground plan, various sections, elevations, and diagrams. Also drawings of architectural details at Widdlebury, Salop, and Milbourne Port, Dorset, in illustration of those at Bradford.

By the CHAIRMAN.—A long-necked rowel spur (neck three inches long), fifteenth century; found A.D. 1870, between four and five feet below the surface, in Goswell Street, opposite the office of the Chartered Gas Company, No. 147;—The contents of two cases preserved in the Board Room of the National Provincial Bank of England, Bishopsgate Street, comprising sundry articles of various dates found in making the foundations for the New Bank House, in 1862. Among them may be specified—Fragments of Roman pottery, on one is the mark RVEFIANI, M.;—Coins of Nero, Carausius (A. D. 293, Rev. *Pax Aug.*), Vespasian, Antoninus Pius, Faustina I, Faustina II., Trajan, Domitian, and many others;—a short-necked rowel

spur, much corroded, probably fourteenth century;—an English encaustic tile, fourteenth century;—an earthenware side flash or costrel, probably fifteenth century;—a Flemish tile, sixteenth century;—a gallipot, English delft, end of seventeenth century.

By the LORD DIGBY, through the Rev. C. W. Bingham.—A Ring-brooch of bronze, found on his estate in King's County, Ireland. The flat extremities, which were probably enamelled, will be seen to be ornamented with peculiar crosses, unique on such objects. It may probably be assigned to the ninth century of our era.



Ring-brooch found in King's County, Ireland. (Full size.)

By the Rev. J. E. WALDY.—A Sword formerly belonging to one of the De Veres, Earl of Oxford. The blade is probably German, and may be of the time of Henry VIII. On it is the mark of a dog (wolf?) somewhat similar to that noticed on one of the "Edwardus Prins Anglie" weapons. The hilt is comparatively modern.

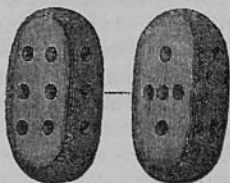
By Mr. R. H. SODEN-SMITH, F.S.A.—Two Roman Key-rings of bronze, one of which was found at Silchester;—an antique silver ring with bronze key attached. On the bezel is a representation of a fisherman and inscription.

By the Rev. E. VENABLES.—A thumb-ring of steel, lined with gold. On the bezel is engraved a bee-hive with bees and an inscription, apparently in Greek characters. It is probably of the eighteenth century and was found by Mr. Akrell, of Eastgate, Lincoln, some fifty years ago, when digging in the ruins of the Benedictine Priory of St. Mary Magdalen, Lincoln (a cell of St. Mary's Abbey, York), called by Leland, St. Beges, and said to be "in one of the East suburbs, scant half a mile from the Minster." The remains of the chapel and of some of the domestic buildings still exist in meadows on the north bank of the Witham, half a mile south-east of the Cathedral.

By Mr. F. C. SPURRELL.—Two "surface" flint implements found near each other at Erith Marsh, Kent.

By the Rev. A. C. SMITH.—A Roman Dice, found near the house of Capt. Wyndham, of Wans, Wilts. The site is near the Wans Dyke, and

close to the Roman Station, Verlucio, on the road from Bath to Marlborough.



Roman Dice found near the Wans Dyke, Wilts. (Full size.)

By Mr. J. H. MATHEWS.—Two Bracelets made of gold coins, consisting of four angels of the time of Henry VII., two angels of Henry VIII., one crown of Edward VI., three angels of Elizabeth, and two half-sovereigns of Elizabeth (figured in Ruding, vols. II. and III.). They were discovered about fourteen years ago in a bag hidden away in the thatch of a cottage at Malpas, Cheshire, on the property of J. Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq.

March 7, 1873.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P. and V.P., in the Chair.

Mr. S. A. HANKEY read "Remarks" upon a series of forty-nine historical cards, with engravings, representing the conspiracy of Titus Oates.

"It is, I believe, undisputed that playing cards have an ancient and Eastern origin. Undoubtedly painted papers or cards have long been in use among the Chinese and Hindus, and a pack of Hindustane origin, is said to be in the possession of the Royal Asiatic Society, which, when presented to Captain Cromline Smith, in 1815, by a high class Brahmin, was declared to be 1000 years old. These cards resemble neither the modern Asiatic nor European descriptions, the pack consisting of eight suits in various colours. There are kings mounted on elephants, and viziers on horses, tigers and bulls; but the signs which indicate the values of the common cards are too obscure and unrecognizable to be now used even by native players.

"Sir William Jones maintained that card-playing was only a modification of the still more ancient game of chess, which also, derived from the East, has been adopted by every civilized nation on the face of the earth, and has solaced the leisure of the more refined among men from a very remote period. And, in truth, the same principle would seem to pervade the one and the other. In both games there is an antagonism between the parties, who seek to overpower each other by the use of instruments varying in intrinsic power or value, which also lose or acquire influence under given combinations of time or place. And it may well be conceived that such a modification of the contest as, while preserving the main features of the game, should substitute the fascinations of chance for a sustained effort of thought and calculation, would be congenial and acceptable to Eastern indolence. To work out the change, coloured papers or cards would become the natural substitutes of the movable carved figures employed on the chess board, retaining, as far as possible, similar names and uses. The parallel may not be complete, yet there is enough resemblance between the

two games to warrant Sir W. Jones in his theory, and it is an interesting fact in its support, that the ancient Hindu game of chess was played by two persons on a side, who were allied in attack and defence precisely as in a whist party of our own day. And, further, as the original Hindu chess bore the name of the game of the Four Rajahs or Kings, this very term may be found in the wardrobe accounts of our Edward I. as an item of expenditure, 'Ad opus regis ad ludendum ad quatuor reges,' an entry which is considered to have referred to a game at cards.

"The distinguishing signs or characters of the playing cards have varied immensely at different times and in different countries. The pips or spots which are now spades, clubs, hearts, and diamonds, have been put as leaves, acorns, bells, cups, swords, fruit, heads, and other objects. In like manner, the court cards have undergone many varieties of representation. In harmony with the ancient title of 'the Game of the Four Kings,' royalty has generally taken and maintained the prominent place. About the year 1660, heraldic cards were introduced into this country, the king of clubs being represented by the arms of the Pope, of spades by those of the King of France, of diamonds by those of the King of Spain, and of hearts by those of England. Hence Mr. William Chatto, in his 'Origin and History of Playing Cards,' prefers the term 'Coat Cards,' as more correct than the usual phrase, 'Court Cards,' for which, however, Strutt assigns another reason, that 'men and women wore coats in contradistinction to the other devices of flowers or animals.' But, be this as it may, it is certain that such cards have been subjected to great and whimsical mutations, in obedience to the tone of the national mind and the varying phases of popular feeling. Thus, in the earlier times, the French represented the kings by David, Alexander, Cæsar, and Charlemagne, or by Solomon, Augustus, Clovis, and Constantine. Later, under the influences of the great Revolution, the places of the kings were supplied by names eminent in literature, as Molière, La Fontaine, Voltaire, and Rousseau; while the anti-monarchical sentiment of the day gratified itself by replacing the queens by the four virtues, Prudence, Justice, Temperance, and Fortitude. In like manner, Republican preferences have been reflected in the playing cards of the United States, where the chief magistrates have been made to usurp the time-honoured places of the four kings. In a pack manufactured some thirty years ago, in New York, the president of hearts is Washington, the president of diamonds, John Adams, while Franklin and La Fayette preside over the clubs and spades; Venus, Circe, Fortune, and Minerva appear as representatives of the obnoxious queens, while the harmless knaves are with some inconsistency transformed into Indian chiefs.

"But the cards which I have the pleasure to exhibit to-day, supply a very singular (and possibly unique) example of the display of popular feeling as stamped upon the ordinary appendages to mere play or amusement. And the publication of a series of plates so intensely partizan in their character, affords a remarkable testimony to the agitated state of the public mind, while under the influence of the stirring revelations of Titus Oates, Bedloe, and the other informers. This pack of cards was published in the year 1679 or 1680, when the excitement and apprehension of the alleged Popish plot was at its highest, and it contains the history of all the imputed conspiracies, 'excellently engraved,' as the advertisement runs, 'on copper plates, with very large descriptions under each card.' 'Aspersers of this pack,' it is added, 'plainly show themselves to be popishly affected.'

"This class of cards will be found to be the offspring of periods of extraordinary political or party excitement. They were the caricatures of the day, and it may be doubted if their publication had any other object than the expression of popular feeling in a form which, if convenient for general circulation, must have been objectionable to players, as likely to distract their attention from the game. In 1733 Sir Joseph Banks exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries a pack of this nature, turning on the incidents of the Spanish Invasion. The 'Journal of the Archæological Association for 1853-4' contains a full description by Mr. Pettigrew of another pack, holding up to ridicule the Rump Parliament and its leading members. That pack was purchased at the Hague, by the late Mr. Prest, who believed it to be unique, and supposed the designs to have been made and engraved in Holland, for the amusement of Charles and his refugee Court.

"Reverting to the cards now exhibited, there are some curious circumstances connected with their publication, which may be worthy of mention. In the first number of 'Mercurius Domesticus, or Pieces both from City and Country, published Fryday, December 19, 1679,' was advertised, 'A pack of cards containing an history of all the Popish plots that have been in England, beginning with those in Queen Elizabeth's time, and ending with this last damnable plot against his Majesty Charles II., excellently engraven, &c. (as above). The like not extant. Sold by Randal Taylor, near Stationers' Hall, and Benjamin Harris, at the Stationers' Arms, under the Royal Exchange in Cornhill. Price One Shilling each pack.'

"Now this pack, though thus set forth as newly published, never appears to have seen the light. No example, at least, has been discovered by the writers on the history of playing cards. Probably the scheme was too wide, and the incidents of 'all the plots that have been in England' too numerous to be comprised in one pack; and as it can hardly be supposed that two separate series so identical in character, would be issued at the same moment, it may reasonably be concluded that the cards before us were published as a modification of the original and more extensive design.

"The pack is not quite complete, three cards—the eight of spades, the knave, and the ten of diamonds—being deficient. The copperplate engravings are printed on paper, so thin as to be useless for purposes of card-playing until pasted on a thicker fabric. I have vainly essayed to discover a connection between the sequence of the cards under their respective suits and the order of the events which the several plates record. For the personal history of the informers is so intermingled with the story of the plot, that it is difficult even to set out the cards in their historical order; and except in the account of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, such an effort at arrangement only brings about a hopeless confusion in suits and numbers. Godfrey's prominence in these events is, however, well sustained, for his tragic history occupies nearly the whole of the suit of spades, the description of which section may serve as a fair sample of the entire series.

"Beginning with the queen, and following in order downward to the two of spades, we find pictorial representations described as follows:—1. The Club at the Plow Ale House for the murder of Sir E. B. Godfreie; 2. He is dogg'd by St. Clement's Church; 3. He is persuaded to goe down Sommerset House Yard; 4. He is strangled—Girald going to stab him; 5. (The eight of spades missing); 6. The body is shewed to Capt. Bedlow

and Mr. Prance ; 7. The dead body conveyed out of Sommerset House in a Sedan ; 8. The body carry'd to Primrose Hill on a Horse ; 9. The Murtherers are diverting themselves at Bow after the Murther ; 10. (Next, but out of its historical place, comes the three of spades) showing the execution of the Murtherers ; 11. (And after that) the Funerall of Sir E. Godfrie. The two of hearts actually opens this story, the description at foot being, 'Sir E. B. Godfrie takeing Dr. Oates his depositions,' while the king of spades, which in the natural order should have commenced the history, only represents an after event, viz., 'Mr. Prance discovering the Murther to the King and Council.' Not less than six of the cards represent Capital Executions, and the spirit of the whole series may be observed in the ace or one of hearts, which represents 'The plot first hatcht at Rome by the Pope and Cardinalls,' &c., in which his Holiness appears sitting, key in hand, with three Cardinals and a Bishop, while the Devil is seen crouching under the Council-table.

"Besides this, are depicted several 'Consults,' or minor plots among Jesuits and others in various localities. In one plate, Father Conyers occupies the pulpit, preaching disloyalty ; and in several others bribes are being offered, or money distributed to forward the designs of the conspiracy. Coleman, Whitebread, Langhorne, and Dugdale have each their respective histories, while two of the cards bring into the plot the guilt of the Fire of London, one of these representing 'Giffard and Stubbs bribing a Made to set fire to her Master's House,' and the other showing London in flames, with the inscription at foot—

"London, remember
The Second September (date) 2 September 1666."

"The cards are the property of the widow of a Brighton tradesman. She inherited them from her father, a tenant-farmer, whose family (Buckhurst by name) had occupied the same farm, at Old Romney, in Kent, during a period of two hundred years.

"It is not known how or when these were acquired, but we have first the fact of possession for three generations, and, secondly, that two of these generations bring us within eighty years of the date of issue. And in a family so singularly prone as that of the owner to follow in each other's steps, and possessed, as her little properties clearly indicate, with a taste for relics and curiosities, it may reasonably be inferred that they have been the first and the only proprietors. The family traditions have assigned a high importance and value to these cards."

Mr. Oldfield added some remarks, chiefly in reference to other somewhat similar packs of cards. Mr. J. G. Nichols said that, in 1849, he had an imperfect set of similar cards, eight of which were published in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for September, 1849, and he referred to the "Herald and Genealogist" (vol. iii., p. 67), in which such pictorial cards were reviewed. At least four such sets were known.

Mr. J. G. WALLER read a Memoir "On Wall-paintings recently discovered" (printed at p. 35).

Mr. W. F. VERNON contributed "Supplementary Notes on the Silver Oar as a badge of Admiralty Jurisdiction." These were in continuation of those supplied by Mr. Albert Way upon the photograph of the Silver Oar forwarded by General Lefroy from Bermuda, to which they have been added (see p. 94). Mr. Dunkin, Sir Edward Smirke, and the Chairman

added some remarks in reference to examples known to them; Mr. Morgan specially referring to that figured upon the tomb of Dr. Lewis, in the church of Abergavenny.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. S. A. HANKEY.—Forty-nine cards engraved with incidents in the conspiracy of Titus Oates.

By Mr. J. G. WALLER.—Photographs and sketches of wall-paintings at Wisboro' Green, Sussex, and South Leigh, Oxfordshire.

By the CHAIRMAN.—An etui (eighteenth century) of silver and green fishskin, containing the following instruments:—A pair of silver handles; a knife and fork; a nutmeg grater; a corkscrew; a packing needle and stiletto; a penknife; pair of scissors; tweezers and nail file; toothpick and earpick; pencil and pen; ivory tablets; pair of compasses; silver 6-inch ruler.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—Nine examples of curved swords, of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. They may be compared with that lately exhibited by Mr. Dod, and inscribed, "Edwardus Prins Angliæ" (see p. 6). Seven of the present examples have grips of stag's horn, like the inscribed sword; and one, that dated anno 1666, has a guard for the knuckles of much the same type, but is probably of earlier date, being contemporary with the blade. The *guard* of the "Prins Angliæ" sword appears to be of the Georgian era, but the blade may well be of the reign of King Edward VI., and was perhaps made for an attendant of his when Prince of Wales, by some foreign cutler, who committed the blunder of substituting "Angliæ" for "Walliæ." One of the blades is dated anno 1553, but it seems very doubtful if any weapon of this class is earlier than the reign of Henry VIII. It was remarked by Mr. Hewitt, that as Henry VIII. had German artizans in England in his pay, the swords of this special character might have been made in England. The inscribed swords were doubtless not military weapons.

By the Rev. EDWIN JARVIS.—Two portions of the bronze frame of an *aulmonière*, found in Lincoln, with inscription inlaid in silver. On one side might be read "REQVIES . . . vivis;" on the other, "LAVS DEO . . . Des";—Sassanian signet of white cornelian, from the north of India—a fine specimen.

By Mr. E. PEPPYS.—A small collection of flint implements (about sixteen in number). They were found about two miles south of the Humber, on "warrens" known by the names of Scunthorpe Warren and Coningsby Warren. They had been picked up by a labourer during the last ten years, when he had occasion to cross the "warrens" on his way to work. These "warrens" are fast changing their appearance, and are now no longer a harbour for conies, iron blast-furnaces taking their place.

April 4, 1873.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P. and V.P., in the Chair.

The Rev. J. LEE-WARNER read "Remarks on a Charter of Cuthwulf, Bishop of Hereford, in the time of Berhtwulf, King of the Mercians," which he exhibited. (These have been embodied in the notes and comments appended to an extended copy of the document at p. 174). Many of the

terms and phrases in this instrument excited discussion, in which the Chairman, Mr. Clark, Mr. Greaves, Mr. W. Hamilton, and others, joined.

Mr. G. M. ATKINSON read "Notes on the supposed *Ædes* of Mythra discovered beneath the Basilica of San Clemente at Rome," which had been furnished, at his suggestion, by Mr. Caspar Clarke, of the South Kensington Museum, together with some photographs of the objects noticed.

"The Basilica of San Clemente at Rome (possessing the arrangement and details of the earliest form of a Christian church), was, until recently considered as one that still remained perfect and unaltered. The claim to antiquity resting upon an uninterrupted history for nearly eighteen centuries, few, if any, of the Roman churches could show in ecclesiastical record such constant allusion to important events connected with one edifice. The earliest history is furnished by the traditions of the Church, according to which Clemens (third Pope, A.D. 67 to 78) built an oratory in his house on the Esquiline. This was on the site of the present church which was supposed to have replaced the private chapel, when in the fourth century the public celebration of the Christian worship was permitted. To John II. (A.D. 532—535) is ascribed the choir; and there, sixty years later, Pope Gregory delivered his thirty-second and thirty-eighth homilies. The church was sufficiently old to require a considerable restoration by Adrian I. (A.D. 772—795), and to connect the later edifice with the earlier oratory. St. Jerome in his writing speaks of a 'church in Rome which still preserves the oratory of Saint Clement.' Again restored or nearly rebuilt by Paschal II. (A.D. 1099—1118), the vault of the tribune was covered with mosaic in 1297, and from that date constant improvements, each in the style of the successive periods, connect the past with the present. However, details and materials of acknowledged antiquity, though supported by history and tradition, do not always constitute an antique work; and when, in 1857, the original Basilica was discovered nearly perfect beneath the present building, little surprise was felt by those learned in Roman archæology. Greatly to the credit of the monks of the Dominican Convent to which the church belongs, discovery did not stop with the treasure they had found—with the possession of the long-buried edifice standing entire, with columns of rich marble and walls covered with fresco pictures, some as fresh as when produced more than a thousand years before.*

"Walls were broken through and trial shafts dug; between forty and fifty thousand loads of earth were removed, massive vaults were constructed in brickwork to preserve the superstructure, and other labours which were rewarded: for under the apse or tribune of the newly-discovered ancient church were found passages and chambers of an earlier-constructed work, probably of the first century; these were built upon older works still. Two parallel walls had to be broken through, one the work of the early kings, the other a massive work dating from the first years of the Republic; these walls bounded a passage, and on descending to the level of this the explorers were rewarded with further discoveries, the principal of which is the chamber shown in one of the photographs. A hall, about 20 ft. by 40 ft., covered with a low elliptical vault, pierced in many places with lights or

¹ The principal of these fresco paintings have been copied for the South Kensington Museum, under the superintend-

ence of the Dominican Prior, Father Mullooley, and can be seen in the North Court.

windows, the floor flat but occupying only a small portion of the horizontal surface, the rest consisting of banks or steps solidly built in brickwork and covered with stucco. This interior is difficult to describe, as there is much detail constructed to serve some purpose not explained, although the chamber remains untouched apparently since the day when last it was used for the service for which it was designed. The photograph of the interior was taken from a carefully prepared perspective drawing, it being impossible to photograph the whole of the actual work from nature. Every part of the chamber, to within a foot of the entrance, is shown; a bank or counter which runs round three sides of the room stops short at the entrance end by several feet, but a step which is in front of this bank runs on almost to the entrance, as if to mask the small flight of two steps up to the bank. These flights of steps are really hidden from the entrance by screen walls. On ascending them you arrive at the bank which runs round the three sides of the room; this is a few inches higher than the step which runs along the two sides of the room only. The bank slopes or curves downwards from the outer edge to the side of the room, the width being about five feet and the fall of the slope six inches. Semicircular breaks occur on either side; these are shallow, going only down to the level of the step, which is thus continued into the bank; two openings in front of the step beneath suggest places for fire, but to the present time no flues have been discovered. At the extreme end of the room the bank stops at the screen wall, where a flight of steps was found descending to a greater depth. A low step fronts the bank at this end of the chamber which stops in the centre against a stone or altar, against which is placed a smaller block; a smaller and cylindrical stone is placed in front of the other two and rests on the floor. The wall behind the altar sounding hollow, a break was made at the centre, disclosing a niche or small chamber in which the mutilated statue of Mythra was found; the wall at the back of this recess was then pierced, but solid earth prevented further progress. The altar shown in one of the photographs was found in one of the chambers beneath the apse, also the marble bust of Apollo; the latter shown as restored presents horns, or rays of light, not unfrequent in representations of the Sun-god.

“This short description of the so-called Mythic chamber or ‘Ædes’ shows that little has been done of any practical value towards the discovery of the actual use or purpose for which this construction was designed: we cannot blame the monks of San Clemente for relaxing in their discoveries in this portion of the vast works that they have undertaken; for not only is this section of less interest to them than the portions of the old Basilica yet unexplored, but the great depth increases their expenses, especially as regards the removal of water which percolates through every portion of the vaultings. At the time of my visits to the Mythic chamber there was a foot of water on the floor.

“The ceiling of the vault is covered with a mosaic, consisting of pieces or cubes of glass and marble; a border is visible through the mass of stalactite covering the whole of the surface. This ceiling, if cleared from this thick incrustation, might disclose much; at least it might fix the period of the mosaic enrichment; the staircase at the upper end of the room, now full of water, should be explored, and should any pieces of sculpture, Mythic or otherwise, reward the search, care should be taken that neither pretty arrangements nor restoration be attempted.”

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Rev. J. LEE-WARNER.—Original charter of Cuthwulf, Bishop of Hereford, A.D. 840.

By Mr. J. E. LEE.—Cast of the handle of a sickle of the “bronze period,” which had been lately found in the lake of Bienne, Switzerland. The circumstances of this discovery are detailed in the following extracts from a letter from Dr. Ferdinand Keller, late President of the Society of Antiquaries of Switzerland, to Mr. J. E. Lee:—

“Very little has been done here lately in archæology, and few antiquities have been discovered which are new. The only places where any considerable work has been carried on are on the Lake of Bienne. Lüscherz is one of the richest localities on this lake for objects of the stone age, and Moringen for those of the bronze age, and many relics have been found in both places by the peasantry.

“A few weeks ago, at the lake dwelling of Moringen a bronze celt was found, and also a sickle *with the handle*. As you are aware, bronze sickles (Lake Dwellings, Pl. xxix. figs. 22, 29, 48, 55, 62) have been found in considerable numbers, but a complete sickle—one with a handle—has never till now been discovered, and there has even been a question whether it was possible that these sickles had been used without handles.

“Mr. Gross, of Neuveville, on the Lake of Bienne, has solved this enigma by obtaining from Moringen a piece of carved wood, which he recognised as the handle of a sickle.

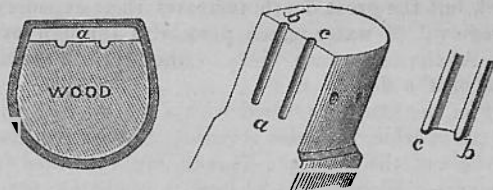
“This specimen, which is now in a capital state of preservation, is of yew wood, and has been contrived with a great deal of ingenuity, and carved with much skill. It was formed so that the hand of the workman could lie very conveniently in the hollow of the wood. At the upper part the termination is of a round form, with a portion cut off obliquely. On this flat surface (*a*) the sickle, which usually has projecting lines upon it, was fastened, and secured to the wood by a ring, which again was made fast by one or two nails, thus—

“The oblique position of the sickle evidently was intended to keep the hand of the workman from touching the ground.

“At the lower part of the handle there is a thin projection, somewhat in the form of a comb, which has two perforations. These holes show that the implement was suspended or carried by a cord passing through them.

“The hand of the man or woman who used this handle must have been surprisingly small.

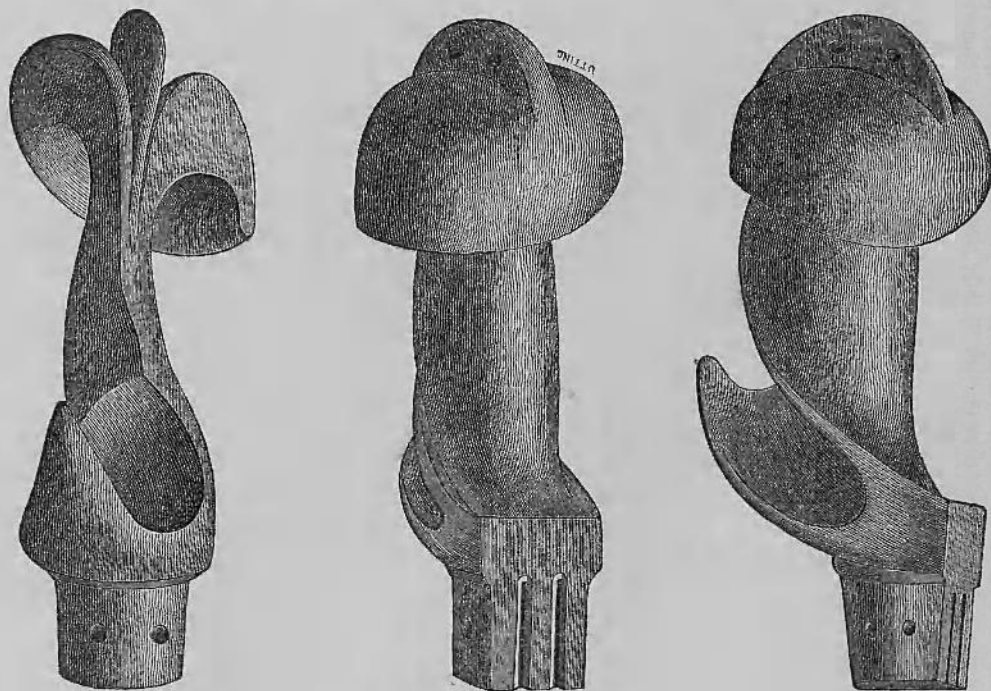
“The handle is arranged for use by the right hand. Even in the Stone



Ring or ferule.

a Space to receive the end of the sickle.

Age it has already been noticed that the implements in use at that time were fitted for the right hand only.”



Three Views of Handle of Sickle.

By Mr. G. M. ATKINSON.—Four photographs in illustration of the discoveries connected with the church of San Clemente, Rome.—No. 1. The supposed Mythic chamber; No. 2. “Mythra Tauroctonus,” showing four broken pieces of sculpture in stone; No. 3. “Mythra ex petra nascens,” showing a diminutive figure of the god springing out of the rock; No. 4. A bust of Apollo, restored, with five horns projecting from around his head.—Plan showing the ancient Basilica under the church of San Clemente, with a ground plan of the oratory, and of the supposed Mythic chamber.

By Mr. C. D. E. FORTNUM, F.S.A.—An English signet ring, of the latter part of the 16th or beginning of the 17th century, with “memento mori” and a skull enamelled on the back, and a coat of arms engraved on the front of the bezel, which turned on a swivel.

By the Rev. J. FULLER RUSSELL.—A rare book in illustration of the Titus Oates' cards exhibited at the preceding meeting (*see* p. 185). “The Protestants *Vade Mecum*: or POPERY display'd in its proper Colours, in Thirty Emblems, Lively representing all the Jesuitical Plots against this nation, and more fully this late hellish Designe against his Sacred Majesty. Curiously engraven in copper-plates. London: printed for Dan. Browne, Sam. Lee, and Dan Major, at the Black Swan without Temple-bar, the Feathers in Lombard Street, and the Hand and Scepter over against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet Street. 1680.” A perfect copy. Extremely rare when in that state.—Also an Etui case, somewhat similar to that exhibited by Mr. Morgan at the preceding meeting (*see* p. 189).

By Mr. C. GOLDING.—Copies of drawings of wall-paintings lately found in churches in Suffolk:—Bacton, St. Mary; The Last Judgment, late 15th century;—Belton, All Saints; St. James the Great, with flowing hair and a chocolate-coloured vestment, shell on hat or turban, and on wallet; late 15th century;—Bramfield, S. Andrew; St. John the Apostle, St. Mary Magdalen, both from the rood screen;—Fretton, St. Edmund; St. Christopher;—Westhall, St. Andrew; St. Leonard and St. Michael, the latter more probably St. George;—Yaxley; Part of the Last Judgment. These appeared to be finished with somewhat too much artistic skill to be considered accurate representations of the objects.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

May 2, 1873.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, ESQ., F.S.A., M. P., and V. P., in the Chair.

THE Chairman adverted with feelings of great regret to the loss sustained by the Institute in the decease of one of the Vice-Presidents, Sir William Tite, M.P. On very many occasions Sir William had rendered excellent service to the cause of archæology, and had always been most willing to assist the Institute. His important contributions to the display of early printed books made in the rooms of the Institute in the course of last year greatly conduced to the success of the exhibition. And in the recent death of M. de Caumont, the archæological world had suffered a great loss. He was the founder of the *Société Française d'Archéologie*, and had devoted the great part of a long life to the study of antiquities, upon which he had written many essays. The *Bulletin Monumental* was founded by him, and antiquaries had received much instruction from the contents of its pages. He feared the place of M. de Caumont as an investigator in the studies pursued by the members of the Institute would not be easily supplied.

Referring to the objects exhibited by him, the Chairman drew attention to two rings bearing the T.A.U. emblem, the subject and bearing of which he discussed at some length, the results of which will, it is hoped, appear in the Journal. Mr. Fortnum joined in the discussion, and instanced several examples of the use of the emblem, which might perhaps have belonged to a guild of which St. Anthony was the patron.

Mr. J. G. WALLER read "Remarks on some bronze objects found at Haynes Hill, Kent," exhibited by Mr. Mackeson, of Hythe, and by Mr. Tournay :—

"The bronze objects which I have the pleasure of laying before you, were discovered during excavations making for the branch line of the South Eastern Railway to Hythe and Sandgate, and have been preserved by Mr. Mackeson, Mayor of Hythe, and Mr. W. T. Tournay, of Brookhall, in the immediate vicinity. To these gentlemen we are indebted for their exhibition. I do not profess to be very profoundly acquainted with this class of antiquities, and should have hesitated to have entered into the subject but from the fact that many able antiquaries have already investigated them with great ability, and have drawn them from the obscurity in which much of their history has been involved.

"The locality in which these objects were found is remarkable, whether

considered in relation to the picturesque beauty of the surrounding country, or to the many points of archaeological interest within sight, some of which are entirely unknown, and, at present, unrecorded. In this vicinity the two sciences of geology and archaeology fall into most intimate relations. Hythe, an ancient Cinque Port town, whose very name indicates a haven, has no longer any harbour whatever. A dreary waste of shingle, miles in extent, shuts up the ancient estuary at the entrance of Romney Marsh, through which Roman galleys must have ridden up to the Portus Lemanis, whose name is remembered in the modern village of Lympne. The ruins of this ancient fortress, erected for the protection of the estuary, may still be seen on the hillside; the same operations of nature which have caused its decay are yet progressing, overturning its massive walls, bearing them slowly down the incline, and burying them under the soil. As we stand above the present town of Hythe we look upon the long, flat district of Romney Marsh, almost as cheerless in its general aspect as a desert, with its towns like oases in the waste; only the term 'desert' would be most inapplicable to its rich and fertile soil. The churches in this district are spacious and magnificent, and some contain monuments of a highly interesting character. A Roman road, called Stone Street, goes direct to Canterbury, and is about the best instance of the kind in the county. Whilst speaking of this neighbourhood one must also remember that it is one of the spots to which some writers would refer the landing of Cæsar, and it must be confessed that it singularly bears out in some very important local particulars the narrative in the Commentaries.

"One must necessarily make allusion to the military works erected for the defence of this coast, as, doubtless, in all time it was one selected for the facilities it offered to invaders from the opposite shore, or from attacks by piratical hordes. Indeed, our fortifications made at the beginning of this century, in the long line of forts and martello towers, now as obsolete as the ancient existing works, attest the importance it has always had in the eyes of military engineers.

"Now, if there be any especial interest in the discovery I lay before you, it would seem to me to lie in the fact that they were found in a camp. Not that I would assert, as a matter of course, that they all possess a military character, but that they prove this work to be at least as early as the objects themselves, and one anterior to the occupation of this island by the Romans. The camp occupies the summit of a hill entirely composed of sand, and from this circumstance the general term 'Sandling' is given to the vicinity, but the hill itself has gone under the name of Haines Wood; nor was its character at all known until the partial clearance of its summit during the operations for the railway. The first suggestion of its being the site of an ancient fortification was made by an officer connected with the Ordnance Survey, who called upon Mr. Mackeson last year, and pointed out to him his impressions on the subject. Being at Hythe at the time, I and my friend walked together to the place, and both were convinced of the truth of the suggestion, the artificial character of the valla being unmistakable. And it was on the side of one of these valla, a portion of which is now cut away by the railway, that the objects now under consideration were found.

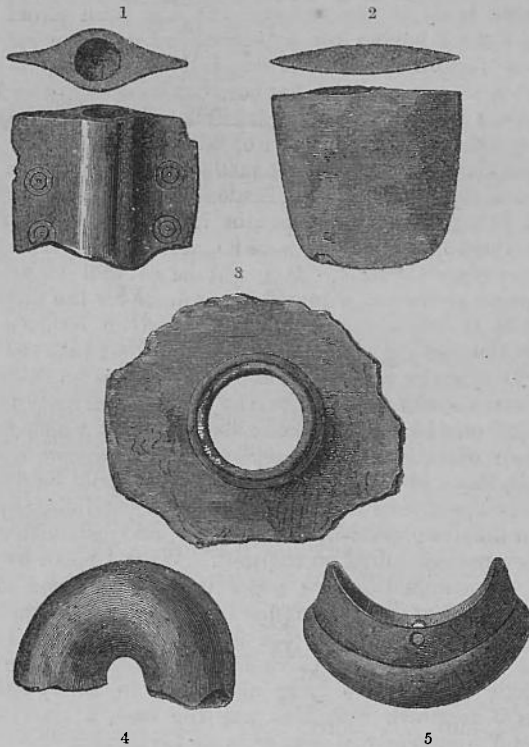
"As we stood upon the summit, the importance of its position was at once manifest. Lympne church, on the south-west, indicates the situation

of the Portus Lemanis. Turning to the south-east, on a clear day the coast of France is distinctly visible. Opposite, on the range of hills behind Folkestone, stands out prominently the hills crowned with earth-works, known as *Cæsar Camp*, but which is a work of much anterior date. Then, more to the north, forming an angle between the eminence on which we are standing, on the crest of a range of chalk hills, is a large area, in which the soil is everywhere upturned and disturbed, evidently for habitations of some kind or other. To this there is a remarkable ascent on the south side, partly natural, partly artificial, which by a winding course leads to the summit. It has been paved with large stones, itself a work having the appearance of great antiquity, and Mr. Mackeson has suggested that this area is doubtless the site of a British village or town, an opinion which has been confirmed by other antiquaries, and which seems to be extremely plausible. It is to be regretted that so interesting a feature in this part of the country should be entirely unknown, and consequently has not met with the attention it deserves. If I have made my description understood, it will be seen that the two camps stand in advance of this spot, as it were on either flank, and it cannot be doubted but that they were connected with the defences of the coast at a very remote period. It might be as well to state that the camp remains nearly intact, a tunnel being made for the railway through the hill, and it is only a portion of the vallum on either side that has suffered from the cutting, and to so small an extent that the plan is well preserved. It has the irregular character which is so frequently to be observed in earth-works ascribed to the Britons, partially following the shape of the hill on which it is formed; but the wood, which grows thickly upon it, is an obstacle to its complete comprehension, and it would require a well-drawn plan before its exact nature could be understood.

“As regards the objects themselves, they are paralleled by many like discoveries in different parts of the country, and establish conclusively that they were manufactured on the spot. What I mean by this is that the process of manufacture was going on there. None of them are completely perfect, but are intentionally broken into fragments for the process of recasting, and exhibit the appearance that may be witnessed any day in a caster's shop in Clerkenwell or elsewhere, in which old metal or spoilt castings are lying about broken, ready again for the crucible. As if to prove that this was the case, a number of rough ingots of metal, apparently of copper, were found with them, which fact has also been generally recorded as accompanying such discoveries.

“They consist of celts, swords or daggers, gouges, and a few articles which cannot easily be appropriated. Of the swords there are five different types of execution, all two-edged, but in section, showing different proportions in the central spine or ridge. Portions of the handles of two swords are among the series, and also part of a dagger, or perhaps a lance head. There are three examples of the heads of darts or other missile, and three portions of lance heads, differing in form from one another—eight of them in all. Of celts there are twenty-one, mostly incomplete, but showing no great variety of type. There are two portions of gouges, and three articles which appear to have belonged to some utensils. One flint implement, partly broken, was found by Mr. Tournay himself, about four feet beneath the surface. The fact is interesting, but not unusual. Those who have studied these primæval remains have

divided them into the stone period, the bronze and the iron, as so many successive advances in civilization, evinced in the knowledge of the working of metals. But as it is obvious that in all changes there must have been a state of transition, so we may meet with the weapons or implements of an earlier time associated with those of a later or more advanced condition. The objects in Mr. Mackeson's possession, about eight in number, consist of fragments of celts and a very perfect gouge, besides pieces of copper, as have been described.



Selections from fragments of bronze objects found at Haines Hill, Kent.

"The examples here engraved are among the most uncommon of those found. Fig. 1. Part of a lance head, ornamented with concentric ring. Fig. 2. Perhaps part of a sword, the obtuse termination being brought to a fine edge. Fig. 3. Upper portion of an utensil. Fig. 4. Part of sword handle (?). Fig. 5. Chape of a sword scabbard: this is one of the rarest of the objects.

"The implement of flint may or may not belong to a different period to that of the bronze objects, but in either case it is a voucher for the early antiquity of the earth-work on which it was discovered, and I think we may assume that the latter must have formed part of a system of coast defence or a camp of observation, most likely in connection with that near Folkestone, called 'Cæsar's Camp,' with which, being in sight, there

would be easy communication by signals. The estuary of the Rother, which existed in these early times, afforded facilities for the landing of an enemy, as is proved by its being fortified by the Romans, and our own series of works at the beginning of this century may help us to comprehend the necessity which existed for its protection long previous to the landing of Cæsar.

“Many such discoveries as this now brought to notice have been made at different times; all or most of them under similar conditions. The late Mr. Wickham Flowers records one a few years ago at Beddington Park. It consisted of thirteen pieces of bronze—parts of spear heads, some celts, gouges, several ingots of metal, and part of a mould; and he says, from the battered and broken condition of most of the pieces, it is clear that they, as well as the ingots, were intended for the melting-pot. This is a general and very obvious conclusion, but it sometimes happens, as a matter of course, that perfect specimens are found along with fractured ones. Mr. Roach Smith records such a one as having been found at Attleborough, Norfolk, and figures several of these examples in vol. i. of the *Journal of the Brit. Arch. Association*. He has also preserved a record of a discovery at Sittingbourne, Kent, January 16th, 1828, in vol. i. of his “*Collectanea Antiqua*,” p. 101. The objects were of a similar description, but in this instance were found in two urns, and the ingots of pure copper amounted to about thirty pounds in weight. Mr. Smith figures these celts and a gouge, and they are identical in character with those found at Haines Wood. There was ‘a dagger, twelve and a half inches in length, broken into three pieces, and six bronze rings, graduated from one and a half to two and a quarter in diameter.’

“At a meeting of this Institute, on January 7, 1853, Mr. Fowler exhibited several celts found at West Halton, near Winterton, Lincolnshire, specimens of which are engraved in the *Journal*, and the same conclusions are arrived at as have been here advanced, for it is observed, ‘Such fragments, broken up seemingly to be ready for the melting-pot have been found in other instances with celts in a more or less finished and perfect condition;’ and he mentions a find at Romford, Essex, in which the same facts were noted. I do not observe any variety of type from those above noted in the discoveries here alluded to. Recently I have heard of another disinterment of similar objects from Allhallows, in the hundred of Hoo, Kent, which I understand have passed into the hands of Mr. H. Wickham, of Strood. At Martlesham, in Suffolk, there was also a similar discovery, remarkable for the large massive ingot of copper associated with them. These objects are now in the possession of F. C. Brooke, Esq., of Ufford, in that county.”

After some discussion, and thanks having been voted to Mr. Waller for his communication,—

The HON. SECRETARY read a memoir “On three Copper Cakes found at Bryndu, Anglesea,” by Mr. F. Evans, of Amlwch. (This has been printed at p. 63 of the present volume). The Hon. W. O. Stanley, M.P., contributed some observations upon the facts detailed, and the suggestions mooted by Mr. Evans, and in the discussion which ensued Sir J. Maclean and others took part. The Chairman also made some remarks upon the great heat required for smelting copper, and contributed some interesting facts relating to the early transport of heavy articles across country, which had come under his observation during the early years of

his life, and the knowledge of which was fast disappearing under the operation of the present improved methods of transport.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. H. G. MACKESON and Mr. W. T. TOURNAY.—Numerous portions of bronze objects found at Haines Hill, near Hythe, Kent.

By the CHAIRMAN.—A signet ring, of massive gold, weighing three sovereigns and a half, having on the bezel a Lombardic R within a Gothic border, and on each of the shoulders is incised a T, the bottom of the cavity being coarsely hatched for the purpose of holding enamel, which was, not improbably, of a blue colour. It was found about three years ago in a small garden in the town of Abergavenny, near a portion of some old wall covered with ivy. The house to which the garden belongs is in a small back street leading out of Monk Street, and not very far from the priory and its churchyard ;—A bronze ring, very much worn, having engraved on the bezel what seems to be a chalice standing on a book, as though it were to represent the chalice standing on the Bible. On each of the shoulders is engraved a T, notwithstanding its being somewhat worn ; there are indications of its having been gilt. Date, the first half of the fifteenth century. It was, most probably, a signet ring ;—An episcopal ring of the thirteenth century, gold, set with a good sapphire. It was found among the jewellery of a French lady, who died many years ago ;—A quaint fancy ring, having a mouse in white enamel running round it ; age uncertain ; but not very old ;—A prophylactic charm against the evil eye, of rock crystal, in form of a closed hand, the thumb being inserted between the fingers ; eighteenth century ;—A bronze mould or matrix of an Agnus Dei ; thirteenth century ; use unknown, but very probably for marking small cakes of wax called “agnus dei,” which were sold or distributed by the priests, as pardons were by the pardoners. It was found at Newport, in Monmouthshire, about forty years ago. It is figured at vol. xxix., p. 362, in illustration of a somewhat similar medallion of copper found in the river Avon, at Bristol, and exhibited at the meeting held in July, 1872.

By Mr. C. D. E. FORTNUM, F.S.A.—A ring, on the circular bezel of which is represented a white rose, emblem of the rightful royal line, enamelled and in high relief, having six large and six smaller petals, and two green leaves on a blue ground ; it is gadrooned beneath, and connected with the hoop by open-work shoulders, each ornamented with a leaflet. The hoop bears the inscription QVÆRIT . PATRIA . CÆSAREM, in gold on blue enamel. “The country desires its king,” a hidden way of expressing the party wish for the return of the Stuarts. It is a Jacobite relic, probably made about 1740-45 for an adherent of the fallen dynasty, and in all likelihood a member of the Monro family. It was given by James Mouro to his brother Charles, the grandfather of the present owner, by whose kind permission it is shown, and to whom it was presented on the 18th of April, 1873, by his aunt, Miss Elizabeth Jane Monro, a lady eighty-seven years of age ;—A polished celt of cherty flint, 7½ inches long by 3 wide, which had been found on trenching a garden at Chalvey Grove, near Etonwick, Bucks.

By Sir JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A.—Five time-pieces and watches (belong-

ing to Mr. Page) having peculiarities of construction. No. 1, a watch of German manufacture, of about the year 1700; No. 2, somewhat similar to No. 1, of about the year 1690; No. 3, an English-made watch of about the year 1700; No. 4, a large standing clock with pendulum (suggested to have been since added) and inscribed "1653. Thomas Bateman, on Tower Hill, fecit"; No. 5, a Swiss clock, with place for light—eighteenth century. An incense burner of copper, *répoussee* work, seventeenth century (?) said to be from a Russian collection;—Three Bellarmine pottle pots (seventeenth century?) and two others of later date, found near the churchyard of St. Gregory, Sudbury, Suffolk.

By the Rev. A. C. SMITH.—A metal plaque, with handle at back, probably a pax of very rude workmanship, of the sixteenth century (?). Upon a small plate, apparently of latten, about four inches by three, a somewhat smaller plate of cast work is rivetted in four places. In a recess, formed by twisted columns of a renaissance character, with an ogee-headed canopy, the Virgin and Child enveloped in rays. At the back is fastened a small plate at right angles, to be used as a handle, and against which it would stand upright. It had been found, lying on the surface of the earth, in the garden of the Rev. Brian King, vicar of Avebury, Wilts.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, ESQ., F.S.A., M.P., and V.P., in the chair.

June 6, 1873.

The CHAIRMAN, in illustration of four early watches exhibited by him, read remarks "On Balance Springs and Regulation of Watches."

"The early watches had no special machinery for regulating the oscillation of the balance, which at first consisted of two arms, weighted at the ends, affixed to an upright verge, and which was made to vibrate to and fro by means of pallets or flat plates, which played in the teeth of a wheel. This wheel, from its form bearing some resemblance to a pointed crown, was called the crown wheel, and the contrivance, from the pallets escaping from the pressure of the teeth of the crown wheel was called the 'verge and crown wheel escapement.' This was the first and only escapement known and used for watches and mechanical clocks from the earliest known period.

"In watches the only mode of controlling the action and speed of going, was by increasing and diminishing the force of the main-spring. This was managed by a very ingenious contrivance in the first watches, but which was disused on the invention and application of the fusee and cord, which was much more effectual in equalising the power of the main-spring. Of the inventors of either of this early escapement, or of the fusee, both wonderfully ingenious contrivances, nothing is known.

"In watches small wheels were soon introduced in lieu of the original cross-armed balance. These balance wheels were very small, and their action hurried and irregular. There was, however, occasionally applied a small sliding piece of brass, on which were fixed upright two small pieces of fine bristle, which could be moved so as to control the extent of the oscillations, and thus regulate their frequency. But the usual mode of governing the velocity of the movement was by increasing or diminishing the power of the main-spring by the contrivance of an end-

less screw and pinion attached to the arbor, by which the spring could be coiled up closer, or let down looser.

"In 1658 Dr. Hooke, a most ingenious and skilful mathematician and mechanic, seems first to have conceived the idea of applying a very fine steel spring, not much larger than a hair, and thence called the hair-spring, to regulate the oscillation of the balance wheel, but his invention was subsequently disputed by Huygens, a skilful Dutchman of the same turn of mind. His first idea is said to have been a straight spring, attached by a slide to the back of the cock (the name of that part of a watch in which the upper pivot of the verge moves, and which covers the balance wheel) and passing through a loop on the periphery of the balance wheel. By this the arc, and consequently the frequency of the oscillations were governed, and could be regulated by the length of the spring, which could be adjusted by means of the slide. I have in my collection an instance of this in a watch and a table clock. This does not seem to have answered satisfactorily, and Dr. Hooke then (in 1660) conceived the idea of a spiral spring, one end being attached to the verge of the balance wheel, and the other made fast to the plate, outside the revolving action of the wheel, the spring being made to pass through a slide, by means of which the extent of its action could be extended or contracted, and thus regulate the motion of the wheel. This slide was moved by a straight horizontal screw, on which it traversed, a scale being engraved on the plate, so as to mark the movement of the slide, which thus became an index. Two of the watches now exhibited present this form of spring and regulator.

"This *straight* movement, however, did not agree with the *curvature* of the spiral spring, and distorted it from its proper position, and for this was substituted a regulator with a circular action, which seems to have been introduced in or about 1675, and was probably the invention of Thomas Tompion, a famous watchmaker of that time, and this invention and arrangement continue in use to the present time. Tompion has always been said to have been *the first* who made watches with the spiral or pendulum spring, because he made a watch with this inscription: 'Hooke invenit, 1658; Tompion fecit, 1675.' But that was not the fact, as the watches now exhibited will show.

"The earliest watch now exhibited is one made by Edward East, who was clock and watchmaker to Charles I. It is a very good and perfect example. It is a clock or striking watch, showing on the dial the day of the month; the case is of silver pierced and engraved with flower work in use at that time, and it has neither pendulum, spring, nor regulator to the balance wheel, which has been weighted to make its motion more regular. The case is of tortoise-shell, *piqué* with silver and perforated, to suffer the sound to escape. Temp. Charles I.

"The second specimen is only a fragment of a watch, which was lately given to me by a country watchmaker as a piece of rubbish, on account of the name 'Edward East,' which it bears. I, however, soon saw its historical importance. Here there is seen the regulator with the long, straight screw, which I have endeavoured to describe, and this shows that Edward East, who at the commencement of his career made his watches without spring or regulator, employed the spiral spring and straight regulator before the end of his life, and therefore adopted that spring before the date of Tompion's famous watch. Edward East was

one of the first members of the Clockmakers' Company, incorporated by Charles I. in 1631, and he died in 1665. This watch was, therefore, made between 1660 and 1665.

"The next watch is a very large and powerful watch, made by James Markwich, a famous London maker, admitted into the Clockmakers' Company of London in 1666, and who died between 1690 and '95. The inscription says it was made 'pro F. B., M.D.'; it was, therefore, most probably the watch of some physician of that day. Being very large, it demonstrates the early regulator with the straight screw very well, and, moreover, shows that inconvenience was felt from the defection of the curved spring in the straight line, for an alteration has been made in the arrangement of the spring and regulator, so as to obviate that inconvenience as much as possible. It must have been made after 1676, for in that year Daniel Quare, a rival of Tompion, invented the minute wheel, and so was enabled to put two hands to watches.

"The next watch is a very fine enamelled watch by the renowned Thomas Tompion, and here we see a watch with the third phase of the spiral spring and regulator with the circular movement and small dial just as we have it at the present day. With this hair spring and perfected regulator, it became possible to increase the size of the balance wheel, and the action became steadier and more regular. The action of this watch is not quite steady, and shows it to have been an early example, and this is borne out by the painting and character of the enamel case, which is the work of Camille Andre, a hitherto unknown artist in enamel, but of no mean ability. The dial plate is also worthy of notice. The date of the watch I take to be about 1680, at the latest.

"From these examples it will appear that, in 1658, Dr. Hooke first conceived the idea of a spring to govern the action of balance wheels in watches. That his first idea was a straight spring, but that not answering, in 1660 he had a plan of applying a spring of a spiral form, which was adopted by Edward East at the end of his career, as also by James Markwich, and probably by others, with a straight regulator, in 1675, and that in this year Tompion invented the circular movement of the regulator, and thus offered Dr. Hooke's invention in so perfect a manner that it has continued in use to the present day."

Mr. BURTT (*Hon. Sec.*) read "Notes on some original documents selected from the MSS. at Loseley Hall, Surrey" (printed at p. 267, as regards the two most important of the documents exhibited on the occasion by Mr. More Molyneux).

Mr. J. GOUGH NICHOLS bore testimony to the great value of the collection preserved at Loseley, and especially to the curious and interesting documents now brought forward relating to the reign of Queen Jane. He had given a reference in his Camden Society's Book relating to that reign, to every known document of the reign, and would gladly have included those now brought to light had they been known at the time.

Mr. J. H. PARKER, C.B., gave a discourse "On the architecture of the eleventh century," which was illustrated by many drawings and sketches. (Printed at p. 117).

The Hon. SECRETARY announced that a special excursion would be made to Berkhamsted in the early part of July, when Mr. G. T. Clark and Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B., would give discourses upon the castle and church, as at Guildford last year.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the CHAIRMAN.—Four English watches of the seventeenth century, illustrating improvements in manufacture.

By Mr. J. JOPE ROGERS, through Mr. A. W. Franks, F.S.A.—A bronze mirror, found with two glass beads and other objects at Trelan, St. Keverne, Cornwall. (An account of this remarkable discovery, prepared for the Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, is given at p. 267).

By Mr. J. MORE MOLYNEUX, F.S.A.—A selection of MSS. from the Muniment room at Loseley Park, Guildford.

1. Roll headed :—"Of the Lorde of Mysrule his charges and expenses.

"A brefe Abstracte declaringe the charges of thapparrell and furnytur of George Ferrys apoynted Lorde of Mysrule in the Courte duringe the tyme of Crystemas, and his retynewe, with the garnishinge and dressynge of certen properties and utensiles then occupied to that purpose, prepared and delyverid owte of the Kinges his Majesties Revelles by Sir Thomas Cawerden knyghte Maister of the same, upon certen warrauntes from his Highnes moste honorable Counsell to him directid in that behalf, done betwene the xxiiith of December anno quinto Regis Edwardi sexti and the vjth of Januarye nexte ensuinge, conteyninge the state of the parcelles and somes of money dewe for the same as foloweth."

2. Roll headed :—"Anno regni Regis Edwardi sexti, quinto.

"An Estymate of the charges of divers and sondry accomplies done and fynyshed in and about the Kinge his Majesties Revelles and tentes in this aforesaid yeare of his most prosperous reigne upon knoleage of his Highnes pleasure and by warrauntes from his Majesties most honorable counsaill directed in that behalfe, as by the perticular bokes of the same doe appeare."

3. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Justices of Surrey, 8 July, 1553 (printed at p. 270).

4. From the same to the same, 16 July, 1553 (printed at p. 270).

5. Letter of Sir Francis Walsingham.—"To the ryght worshipfull and his verry frende Mr. Moore at London," from Parkeberrye, the 23rd October, 1565. It encloses a letter to a lady with whom he wishes for a reconciliation, and evidently refers to a tender passage in the great Statesman's life. He writes, "My request is that this inclosed letter (which I sende you unsealed to the ende you may peruse the same) yf you so thinke fytt, may be clad in your lyverye and beare your cognizaunce (I meane that yt may passe in compaynye of your letters for whos sake I knowe yt shall be welcome) as a straynger may be. I seeke not by the same in any respecte to remove by perswacyon the gentlewooman from her resolutyon of sole lyfe. I only seeke to excuse my selfe and my frende by rendringe an accompte of the cause of my proceedinges. I suppose therfor she wyll not take yt in evill parte in that you be an instrument of reconcylyatyon where offence before unwittingly hathe ben ministred, or to cause your frende (which name or credyt with you I am bowlde to chalendge) to be well thought of as your frende." The matter is left entirely to Mr. Moore's discretion as to the letter enclosed and the suggested mode of sending it.

6. Letter from "Ursula Walsyngham" to Mrs. Moore (24th May, 1567). The writer was probably the lady referred to in No. 5. It relates to canvas and towelling procured at "Roan" [Rouen].

7. Letter from Sir Walsyngham to "Mr. Moore at Loseley," dated 7th July,

1569, in favour of his wife's cousin, who "confessethe his faulte, and promyseth amendment (towchinge the mysusinge of the mynister in speache)." He therefore hopes he may not be called upon to appear at the next Assises, and though the writer "loves not to stoppe the course of justice," hopes the offender may be excused on account of his youth, and its being his first fault.

8. Another letter from Sir F. Walsingham to Sir W. Moore, from the Court at Newhalle (Essex), 18th September, 1571. He cannot bring the matter mentioned in his late letters to the notice of the Council, as they are now too much occupied with pleasure "in this tyme of progresse."

9. "Memorandum that I George Austen of Guldeford in the Countie of Surrey by the appoyntement of Thomas Taylor esquire the Quenes^s Majestyes Surveyor Generall within the Countie of Surrey have caused certen sandye stone to the number of twentie and two loades to be taken out of tholde wales of the Castle of Guldeford aforesaid which said xxii. loades of sandy stones ar valued and praysed by Henry Hunt and Philipp Barefote at xiid. every load in the place aforesaide which in the whole amountethe to the some of xxijs. And the same xxij. loades of stone ar solde and delyvered to Mr. William More of Loseley in the saide Countie esquire by the appoyntement aforesaide, the xxth daie of this instant moneth of Maye who is to answer to the Quenes Majesties use the saide some of xxijs. for the saide stone." In witness whereof, &c., 30th May, 17 Eliz. (1575).

Signed by George Austen,
 "The mark of Henry Hunt,
 "PHYLLYP BAREFOOT."

Item I the saide George Austen "have taken a certen smale bell out of _____ in the said Countie of Surrey,"—(blanks being left for the weight and cost of same)—"which bell is delyvered and sold to the saide William More, by the appoyntement aforesaide—June, 17 Eliz."

10. Letter from Sir F. Walsingham, "from the Court," to Sir W. Moore at Loseley, 28th Decr. 1579. It thanks him for his news relative to the firing of the beacons, and says he had heard they had been fired in error "through a fyre made about Portesmouth Downe by hunters that had earthed a badger and thought to have smothered him."

11. Letter from the Lords of the Council to Sir William More, 28th September, 1595. He is directed to assist in inquiring into the causes of the present high prices of corn and other victuals, and to put in force the statutes and orders made for the maintenance of markets, and against "forestallers, regrators, and ingrossers."

12. Letter on behalf of the Council, dated 27th October, 1596, to the Justices in Surrey, respecting the high prices of corn, directing them to take measures to counteract them; to suppress the unnecessary number of ale houses and tipping houses; to certify their number and by whom and how licensed; to take care that there be therein only such drink as is of mean and convenient size and strength for the use of travellers and inferior people, and not for drunkenness; to take up vagrant people called "souldiers" and "Egyptians and other roges," and deal with them as vagabonds. Certificates of their proceedings to be sent in from time to time.

13. Letter from the Lords of the Council at Whitehall, 12th Decr. 1596, to the Justices of Surrey, drawing attention to the great consump-

tion of malt in "brewing beare of greater strength in this tyme of scarcity then was used in other times when mawlt was good cheape." The Lord Mayor of London having certified that he had thought fit to order there should be but two sorts of beer brewed, viz., at 5s. and 8s. the barrel, the like order is to be given to the brewers in their county, and care to be taken to suppress the excessive number of ale-houses there.

14. Another letter from the Lords of the Council (copy), relating to the same subject. 12th Decr. 1596.

15. Letter from Lord Buckhurst to Sir George Moore and two other Justices of Surrey, 14th August, 1601. Encloses petition of Morris Sacvill, Parson of Okeley, complaining that his good name and reputation are called in question by evil persons. For more than forty years the writer has known him as living with good estimation, preaching and teaching in his vocation with good commendation to himself and godly exhortation to others—so that it is a very strange and unlooked for accident that ever in this sort he should be scandalized and slandered. They are to inquire into the matter and certify thereon.

16. Letter signed by "Ellesmere" and three other Lords of the Council, to Sir G. More, Lieutenant of the Tower, dated at York, 2nd Novr. 1615, directing him to receive the person of the Earl of Somerset as a prisoner, and that his servants, "Francis Copinger" and "Andrew Fargeson," be also received with him, to be shut up with him, and attend upon him there.

By MAJOR-GENERAL LEFROY, R.A., Governor of Bermuda.—A rubbing of a brass dish, and photograph of a work in wax on panel, described in the following communication :—

"I inclose a photograph of a work of art which has just been thrown on our shores by the wreck of an unfortunate ship called the 'Charlotte.' It was bought at a sale of wreck by an officer for 1s. 6d. It is a panel of some dark wood, apparently pine, coated about 0.15 inch thick with wax, on which is worked a figure of St. Andrew, with flowers and ornaments. The name written underneath is modern. The nimbus is worked in gold thread, as are the lacings of the sandals. I do not think there is any more gold about it. The panel is about 18 inches wide. Some of the colours, particularly a crimson rose in the left lower corner, are very little faded. I could not see, in my hasty examination, how the silk is attached to the wax, but I imagine that the ends go through. I should much like to hear its probable date, for I ventured to tell the purchaser that it might be as old as the tenth century; but Mr. Croker, one of the chaplains here, tells me that embroidery on wax came down to a late period.

"The same officer purchased at much the same rate, two large brass dishes, 17 inches in diameter, one representing the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, and the other the Temptation, in an early style of art. Each has round it an inscription, which I read

'RAI EWISHQBI'

This is repeated four times. The Temptation has, further, a second exterior inscription

'REKOR DE III SEAL'

repeated five times.

"The exceedingly early period of these fine dishes seems to me shown by the rudeness of the art as well as the symbolism. Behind Eve is the door of a castle with a turret, and a lock on it. At her feet a thistle springs up. Adam has at his feet what appears to be a dove, but it may be only a plant. The background is full of flowers, many of which have much resemblance to fleurs-de-lys.

"With regard to the unfortunate 'Charlotte,' she was from Leghorn for Boston, laden with statuary marble and statuary, and apparently with the treasures of some ill-fated collector. She became a total wreck on the 7th March, 1873, within full view of Government House, and I fancy that what was saved from her cargo bears but a small proportion to what is rolling among the reefs. She is said to have been ninety days at sea, and her crew were nearly starved. I can only attribute the sale of these few things for an old song to pure ignorance. I did not know of it until too late.

"Among the objects saved is a MS. on vellum of the fourteenth century (as I imagine). The rules of the Benedictine order, in Italian;—a mediæval iron chest with complicated lock (late), and some other things, unsold. The chest contained two small Etruscan vases broken to pieces; I fancy by careless handling.

"And so 'the ooze and bottom of the deep' is still fed 'with sunken wrecks and sunless treasures.' When we get calm weather I hope to visit the spot, which is about eight miles off."

By MISS FARINGTON.—Four drawings of stained glass, now at Worden, Lancaster, said to have been taken from Lathom House, when despoiled by the Parliament, consisting chiefly of heraldic bearings of the family of Stanley, but presenting some singular combinations, which are probably additions:—A key, with good floriated handle, found in a farm house in the parish of Layland, dated over the door 1635.

By Mr. J. E. NIGHTINGALE.—Photograph of an arch lately discovered in the nave of Britford church, near Salisbury. The church is one of the examples of so-called "Saxon" work, mentioned by Rickman. The arch seems to have a Romanesque character, and is richly ornamented with foliated and interlaced scroll work, picked out with colour, and in excellent preservation.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

July 4, 1873.

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, F.S.A., President, in the Chair.

SIR JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A., stated that the Mayor of Exeter had intended to have been present that day, to assure the Members of the Institute of the welcome that awaited them in the "ever faithful city" at the Annual Meeting which was now approaching. The Mayor had unfortunately been prevented coming to town as he had hoped. He (Sir John) could, however, speak with some confidence upon the subject, as he had taken some part in the preliminary arrangements; he knew the very great archæological interest of the district, and he was very certain that the visit of the Institute was anticipated with feelings of great satisfaction and pleasure.

Mr. BURTT (*Hon. Sec.*) announced that the excursion to Berkhamsted would be made on Tuesday, July 8.

In the absence of the author, Mr. BURTT then read "Notes on the Coptic Days of the Wady Natrûn, and on Dayr Antonios, in the Eastern Desert," by the Rev. Greville J. Chester. (This Memoir is printed at p. 105.) Thanks having been voted to the author,

Mr. J. H. PARKER, C.B. gave a discourse upon "Recent Excavations in Rome," which was illustrated by plans, photographs, &c. At the conclusion of his discourse Mr. Parker urged the importance of continuing the work, which was now at a standstill for lack of funds.

The CHAIRMAN, in suggesting a vote of thanks to Mr. Parker, remarked at some length upon the great interest of the subject. It was very satisfactory indeed that, after so many changes in Rome, so much of what was ancient and valuable should still be left. He had never sympathised with Niebuhr; it seemed a paradox that Roman writers should know nothing of their own city, and he was glad to find that recent archæological investigations had confirmed the ancient records of Rome. Livy and Dion of Halicarnassus appealed to documents in support of their histories, and he thought they were right.

Professor BUNNELL LEWIS added some remarks upon a piece of sculpture showing the abolition of debt, which had been adverted to by Mr. Parker; after which a cordial vote of thanks was given to the lecturer.

The Rev. F. SPURRELL, M.A., read "Notice of the stone coffin of Ingelrica, Foundress of the priory of Hatfield Peverell, Essex." During the summer of 1873 the church of Hatfield Peverell has been in course of restoration by Mr. Street. During the progress of the works "a flue-pipe had to be removed from the north wall of the nave aisle, and in cutting away the rubble work to effect this purpose there was a sudden falling in of part of the wall, and a long narrow cavity within the wall was accord-

ingly exposed. It was discovered that the open space was a very small chamber over a stone coffin, and in the coffin were found plainly enough the decaying bones of humanity, which were carefully selected from the stones and dust and treated with becoming care and reverence. On a careful examination of these remains they have been pronounced to be those of two human skeletons, of which one is male and the other female; and that of the male was of an adult of full age, and that of the female was of a person considerably more advanced in years." Owing to its position it was found difficult to obtain the exact dimensions of the coffin, but they were considered to be 6 ft. 6 in. by about 2 ft., inside measurement. It was laid with the foot to the east, and somewhat below the level of the floor. It appeared not to have been arched over, but to have had a lid close down upon it, leaving a hollow space in the wall above it. From the character of the work it would appear to be of the transitional Norman period, *i. e.*, early in the reign of Henry I. In the superincumbent wall there is a thin coating of plaster, indicating that at a period not long after the first interment the lid was removed, possibly for the second burial, and not put back again, but the niche filled up with similar material to the rest of the wall. The church is not the original parish church of Hatfield, but that of the priory, which was appropriated to the vicarage at the Dissolution. On the sill of one of the windows of the north aisle is the effigy of a lady on a slab. It is of early character, probably of the twelfth century. That the priory was founded by Ingelrica, daughter of a noble Saxon, there is no doubt; and also that she was buried in the place of honour, the north wall of the chapel itself. This wall had been pulled down when an aisle of "Decorated" work was added—when the priory was enlarged in the fourteenth century, and the coffin removed to its present site, the slab with the female figure being placed upon the window sill, and the niche which covered the coffin built over. Mr. Spurrell suggested that the discovery of the male and female bones together most probably showed that the husband of the Foundress was subsequently buried in the same coffin.

The CHAIRMAN, in thanking the contributor of these particulars, expressed a doubt as to the remains so found being those of the husband and wife—a doubt which appeared to be shared by many present.

MR. C. ROACH SMITH, F.S.A., sent the following "Notes" upon an *oppidum* of Hayling Island, of which we are able to present the accompanying sketch:—"On the S. E. of Hayling Island, opposite Chichester Harbour, is a small British or Celtic oppidum, called Tournabury, which being but little known, deserves mention where it may be appreciated. It is remarkable from its situation on low land, nearly all, if not all, the Celtic works with which I am acquainted, or can record from memory, being on elevated sites. Of course there was here a necessity for this peculiar situation; and great protection was afforded by the insular position. All the numerous earthworks of this kind mentioned in Mr. Warne's 'Ancient Dorset,' the last published work on the subject, are upon sites more or less raised. The Hayling Island oppidum is in figure somewhat circular, contains seven acres (now wooded), and is surrounded by a vallum of about 15 ft., which originally was probably deeper. I see that in 'Lewis's Topographical Dictionary,' where this earthwork is briefly named, it is called 'Roman.' It is very usual to see such remains so designated. Its small extent is the only feature that could lead an archæologist into such an error; but it would

be easy to show, as I have years ago shown, that most of the earthworks called Roman, especially those of large extent, are in reality British *oppida*. The remains of one in Cobham Park (almost in sight of which I am writing this note) were discovered by me and the author of the excellent work I have named above, a few years ago; and in the county of Kent are others, particularly that at Wrotham, continually called 'Roman;' and Lingfield, in Surrey, one of the most extensive and important British *oppida*, equally misunderstood. My visit to Hayling Island a few days since with some friends was rendered still more pleasurable from the attention and hospitality shown us by Mr. Thomas Harris, upon whose property this interesting earthwork is situated."

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P., F.S.A., and V.P.—A pedometer, sixteenth century.—A nocturnal dial, with calendar of months and days, and vane to show the direction of the wind, compass, and small telescope; by N. Hager, of Arnstadt, Upper Saxony;—By the same maker, a pedometer and counting machine, with calendar showing the year, month, days of month and week, and rising and setting of the sun; date, 1690;—A pedometer, compass, and sun-dial, by John Melchior Landeck of Nuremberg, seventeenth century.

By Mr. J. HENDERSON, F.S.A.—A Persian perforated vase of elaborate workmanship, probably of the present century, of a class chiefly used for decorative purposes.—A dagger of Stamboul make, with name of owner, and with passages from the Koran in Early Arabic character, of the sixteenth or seventeenth century. The jade handle is of Indian, probably Agra work.—An Indian dagger in enameled sheath, presented to Sir Hector Monro by Hyder Aly. Purchased 4th Sept., 1809, of his son, Sir Hugh Monro, by Allen Davison, and given to his son, Captain Wm. Davison.

By the EARL OF HARRINGTON.—An original painting of the Madonna and Child, attributed to Raphael. It was presented by Philip V. of Spain to William Stanhope, afterwards Earl of Harrington, in 1729; in which year the treaty of Seville was entered into between England and Spain, and which was the result of Stanhope's mission to that Court.

By Mr. G. T. CLARK.—Original Charter of the borough of Llantrissaint, 3 Henry VI. (printed vol. xxix., p. 351).

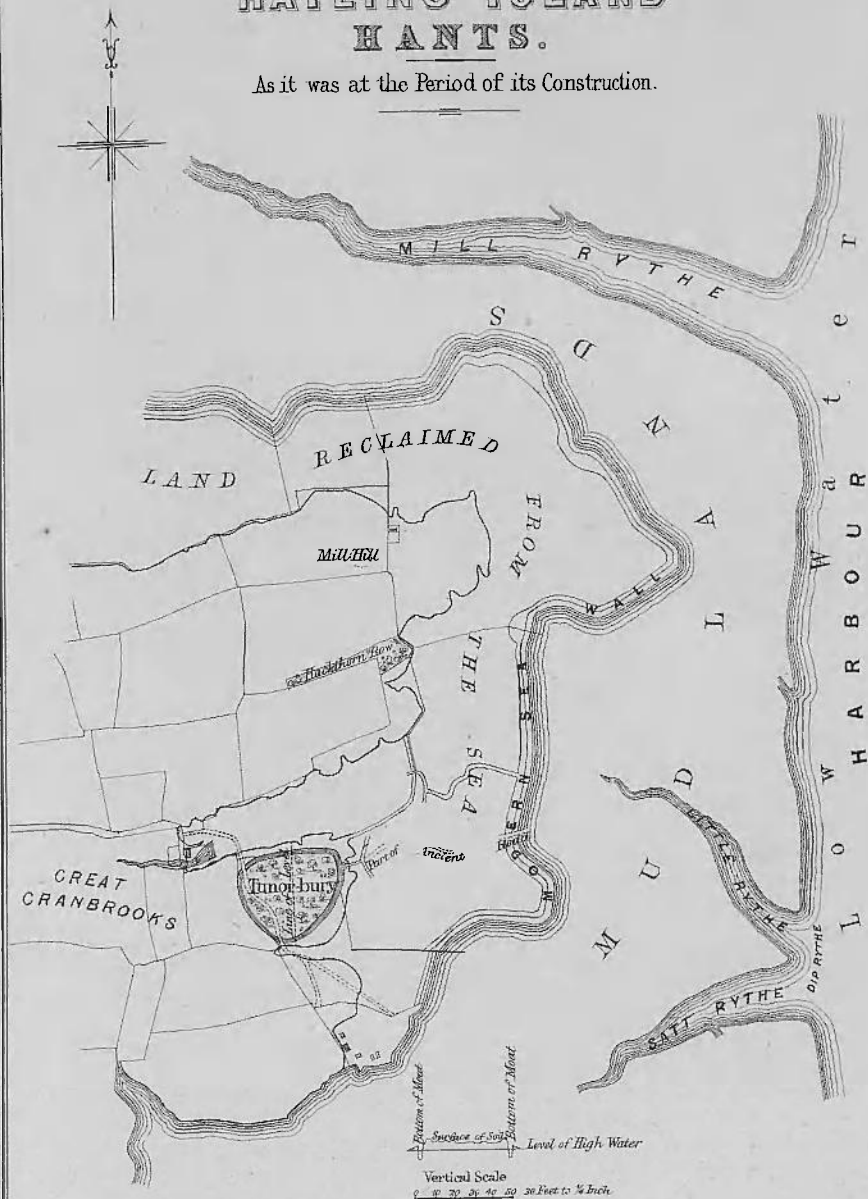
By Mr. C. GOLDING.—A common-place book, sixteenth century;—Sketches of the rood screen in the church of Eye, Suffolk.

By Mrs. BEVER (through the Rev. H. Clissold, of Brighton).—An original deed of feofment relating to land at Stratfield Mortimer, Hants, temp. Henry III., in very good condition.

By Mr. J. E. NIGHTINGALE.—A piece of finely-woven linen damask, in the form of a table-cloth, probably once belonging to Queen Elizabeth. It measures 4 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 6 in. The patterns, woven into the cloth, consist, in the first place of St. George and the Dragon; then the arms of the Queen impaling the arms of Anne Boleyn, with supporters and crown; then the badge of Anne Boleyn, a crowned falcon holding a sceptre, rising from the root of a tree; this is followed by the words, "QVENE ELISABETH." A portrait of the Queen follows, between a Tudor rose, crowned, and "GOD SAVE THE QVENE." The arms of the Queen correspond with those given by Shaw (Arch. Journ., vol. x., p. 90); the features of the por-

TUNOR-BURY HAYLING ISLAND HANTS.

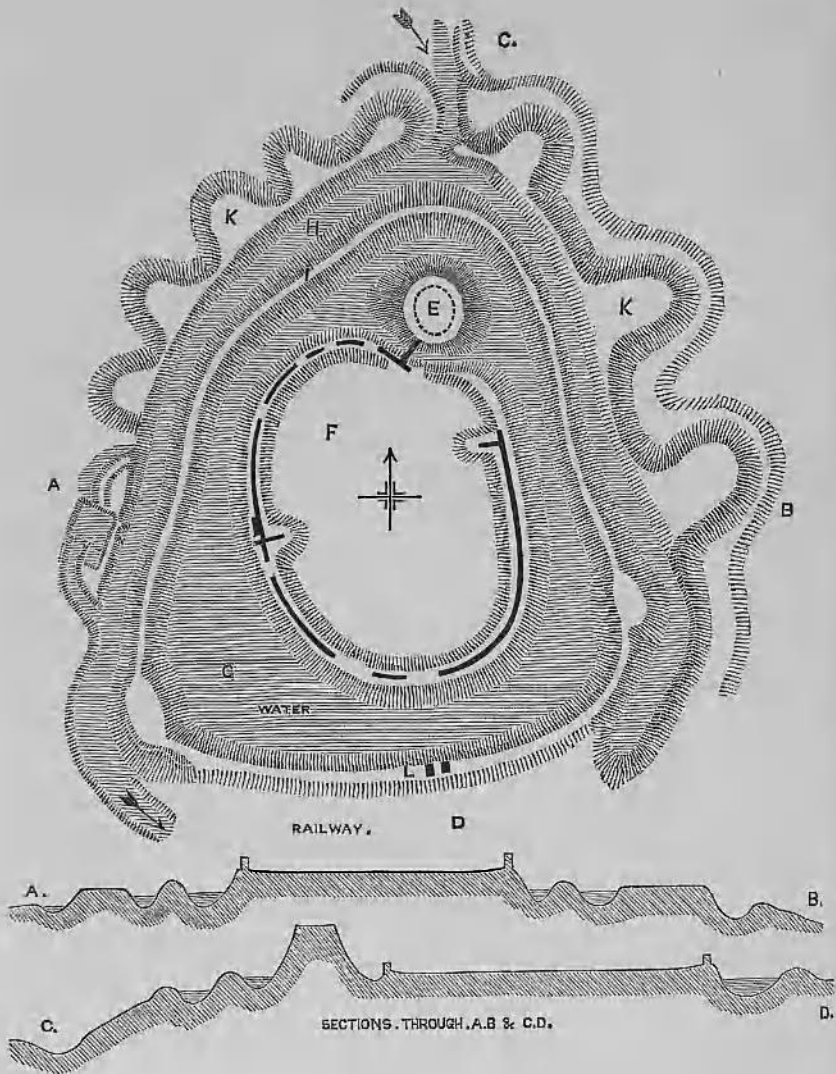
As it was at the Period of its Construction.



Bottom of Moat
Surface of Soil
Bottom of Moat
Level of High Water

Vertical Scale
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 Feet to 1/2 Inch

Horizontal Scale of Chains
0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 20 25 30



E. Keep. F. Inner Ward. G. Inner Ditch. H. Outer Ditch. I. Middle Bank.
K. Bastions. L. Gateway.

BERKHAMSTED CASTLE.

trait (?) are not good, and the head-dress resembles that usually associated with Mary Queen of Scots. The border of the cloth is of point-lace, and marked "E. R."

By Mr. J. JAMES.—A selection of mediæval spurs, among which were remarkable specimens of the early form of rowel, including some specially interesting examples which had been lately acquired by the exhibitor. (See Memoir on "The Early Rowel," by Mr. James, in vol. iii. of the Journal of the British Archæological Association.)

SPECIAL EXCURSION TO BERKHAMSTED.

Tuesday, July 8, 1873.

During the Excursion made to Guildford in the preceding summer (See Arch. Journ., vol. xxix., p. 366), in the course of which reference was made to Berkhamsted as another example of the series of defences in the gaps of the chalk hills of the Metropolitan district, a visit was proposed to that place, and subsequently arranged for this day. The party, which was small in number, proceeded from the Euston Station of the North Western Railway by the ordinary train at 10.15 A.M., and arrived at Berkhamsted at about 11.15. Here they were joined by Mr. Clark and Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B., who had preceded the party, and they were met at the castle by the Earl of Brownlow, the Marquis (M.P.) and the Marchioness of Hamilton, the Rev. J. W. Cobb, Rector of Berkhamsted, Capt. Hamilton, Capt. Towers, the Rev. C. G. Lane, Rev. E. T. Drake, Rev. E. Bartrum, and other ladies and gentlemen of the neighbourhood.

Mr. Clark undertook to explain the castle, and having led the party along the various earthworks composing the outer defences, and beneath the fragments of wall that encircled the inner ward, he ascended the Mount, and taking post within the area of the ancient Keep, he passed in review the position of the fortress as regarded the defence of London, and its relation to Wallingford, Windsor, Farnham, and Guildford, English fortresses of its own age, upon the banks of the Thames or its immediate tributaries, and which, like it, had been occupied by the Normans immediately upon their invasion, and had played parts more or less important in the subsequent history of the country. He touched also upon Grimsdyke, the reputed British bank and ditch still remaining upon the high ground south and west of the castle, and upon the chain of earthworks and entrenchments which crown the steep escarpments of the chalk to the north from Harborough Banks and Willbury by Pirton and Ravensburgh to Wawluds Bank, Maiden Bower, and Totternhoe, and which are repeated upon lower ground and further to the south at Kimble, Cholsbury, Hawridge, and Bush Wood. After a brief and rapid survey, such as he gave at Guildford in the previous year, showing the place of Berkhamsted among the military works of the district, Mr. Clark passed on to the description and history of the castle itself, and of his discourse we give the leading features.

Berkhamsted stands within a gorge of the chalk, less sharply defined than that of Guildford, but not less important in a military point of view, and traversed, like it, by a stream tributary to the Thames. The stream here is the Bullbourne, a tributary of the Coln, which falls into the Thames

at Colnbrook, about 26 miles below the castle. Hamstead, indicating a dwelling-place, is not an unfrequent English name. In this case it is distinguished by the prefix of "Berk" or "Burg," referring to the burgh or fortress which it contains. The position is well chosen. The castle stands at the point at which a small lateral combe, descending from the north and east, opens upon the main valley, and contributes to it a small brook, the waters of which have reduced the low ground to what must have been a deep marsh, in the midst of which, about a low tump of gravel, the defences are arranged. North and south the ground rises rapidly to considerable elevations; on the south or south-east runs the main stream, about 400 yards from, and a few feet below, the castle. The river, the Grand Junction Canal, and the Birmingham railway lie close together in the bottom, the latter encroaching somewhat upon the outer ditch of the fortress. The high road, the Roman Akeman Street, traverses the little town of Berkhamsted about a furlong away upon the slope of the opposite hill. Thus the road, always an important highway, was effectually watched, and the castle covered from an attack on that side. The castle is composed of an inner ward, a mound, an inner ditch, a middle bank, a second ditch, and an outer bank and works.

The INNER WARD is an oval area, about 500 ft. north and south by 300 east and west. It is level, dry, and surrounded by the remains of a wall, which stands on the line of what perhaps may be regarded as the trace of a light bank. This ward is no doubt a natural tump, levelled and scarped all round. It is rather higher than the outer defences. Towards the north-east quarter the outline of this ward is indented to make room for the mound. The MOUND is a truncated cone, about 60 ft. high, and 40 ft. diameter on the top. The sides are very steep. It is wholly artificial. On its outer two-thirds it rises out of the ditch of the place, which includes it and the inner ward. The ditch, however, formerly also encircled the whole mound; a loop, now partially filled up, as at Tonbridge, dividing it from the ward. What remains of the ditch is deep and wet. The *inner ditch*, which thus surrounds the inner ward and the mound, and by a loop divides the two, is somewhat triangular in plan, a figure produced by the very considerable widening of it at the south-east and south-west points, as well as, in some degree, of the intervening base. This ditch is for the most part full of water, the overflow of which escapes by a modern culvert in the south-eastern quarter. It is deep, and at its narrowest part 50 or 60 feet broad, and must have proved a very formidable defence. Outside of, and forming the counterscarp of this ditch, and dividing it from the second ditch, is a steep narrow bank, of irregular outline, and variable breadth. This is the *middle bank*. It is, generally, about 8 ft. broad at the top, but it makes two angles towards the south-west and south-east, and at these it expands into two mounds or cavaliers, the one about 20 ft. diameter at the top and the other about 30 ft., and each about 20 ft. higher than the ordinary bank. These mounds are so placed as to flank the base of the triangle, that is, the front facing the open valley and the Roman road. This bank is succeeded by the *outer ditch*, which also seems to have surrounded the whole work, though now filled up upon the south point, where it is encroached upon by the railway and a diverted accommodation road. The lateral brook flowed into this ditch, and continues to do so along its western part, running off at the south-west angle. This also is a formidable

defence. There is besides a partial line of defence beyond this second ditch, forming the *outer bank*. This is a broken and complex line of earthworks, covering the two sides of the triangle, but ceasing at the base, where probably the low ground about the Bullbourne afforded a sufficient defence. It is broken at the north end or apex of the figure by a deep cross cut, through which the stream from thecombe enters the outer ditch. To the east of this gap the bank is strengthened by three bold rounded bastions of earth, about 150 ft. apart, and measuring about 30 ft. at the gorge by 40 ft. projection. West of the gap are five of these bastions, from 80 to 120 ft. apart, and of unequal size; and beyond them, towards the south-west angle, is a kind of half-moon work or ravelin in advance of the outer ditch, and with a ditch of its own, and connected with it a sort of rectangular tank or pool, through which a part of the water of the ditches flows into the main stream. These bastions have no parapets, and are connected with no masonry, but they are high and with steep slopes, and along their front is a ditch, which may have been wet, as in places it still is.

The full exterior dimension of the whole work is in length about 330 yards, and in breadth about 220 yards. Of masonry there remains but little. The inner ward was contained within a wall about 7 ft. thick, and from 20 to 25 ft. high, of which a good deal still remains. It stood about 7 ft. within the edge of the slope of the ward, leaving a path between its base and the crest of the ditch. There are traces of the battlements here and there. There is a fragment of a mural tower on the west face, much mutilated, but apparently rectangular. In the east face are two openings, of which one may have been a postern. In the north-east quarter there remains a fragment of a cross wall, probably a part of the domestic buildings. The gap for the main gateway is at the south end, near the middle of that front. There are no traces of gate-house or gate towers, nor do there appear to have been any. There were also some buildings on the west side, and probably a bye-gate at the north-west corner, leading to the outer defences in that direction. The mound has been crowned by a circular or multangular shell Keep, of which only traces of the foundations remain. Much remains of a strong curtain or spur wall, 8 ft. thick, which projected from the wall of the inner ward and ascended the mound, connecting the Keep with the inner *enceinte*. Possibly there was a second wall a few yards to the east; but it is pretty clear that the northern three-quarters of the Keep stood outside the inner area, and formed a part of its defences. It is remarkable that here, as at Tickhill and Tamworth, the battlements of the connecting wall do not seem to have risen much higher than the top of the mound or base of the Keep, as though the object was to detach the Keep, and to prevent it being assailed advantageously by those who, having taken the inner ward, might proceed along the curtain towards the citadel. Upon the inner bank, and therefore on the counterscarp of the inner ditch, near the middle of the southern face, are two parallel walls, 12 ft. apart, which represent the exterior main entrance. There are no traces of towers, and probably these walls stood nearly alone, as at Coningsborough. There is no other trace of masonry, and the banks are far too slight to have supported a regular curtain wall, and had such been built it would have been liable to be mined and brought down with but little labour. Probably there was a third or outer gateway on the outer edge of the ditch, now obliterated by the railway. An early survey mentions the

"derngate" leading to the park, no doubt a postern at the north-west corner of the inner ward; and three drawbridges, of which the outer had "allures" and galleries. Probably these were all of timber, for the slender earthworks show no trace of masonry. There were also a painted chamber or hall, a great chapel, and two others. Leland speaks of "divers towers in the middle ward," but he does not seem to have entered it. By the middle ward he means the ward in the midst. That is the "inner ward."

Berkhamsted is a very peculiar fortification. The mound was clearly the original Keep, having, as was usual, its own proper defences. The inner ward, though its earth bank is now slight, is of course also original, and intended to be defended by palisades and the ditch. There probably the original works stopped, and within them may have been held the Council of A.D. 697. The outer works are apparently much later. The outermost bank may, from its bastions, be as late as the reign of Charles I., though works not altogether unlike these seem to be sometimes thrown up in the fourteenth century. The middle bank is too slight, and too sharp in its profile, too well preserved, to be of very high antiquity. It is evidently later than the Conquest, and probably the work of the Earl of Moreton, or some early Norman lord. It is curious that though there are concentric lines of defence there is no middle ward. The lines of defence include only ditches, and nothing of the space which was usually left between the walls of concentred castles to allow the defenders to be drawn up. Here there is barely room for a single line of troops to be extended in the rear of the stockade. The rectangular pool on the south-west front may be a modern fish-stew, excavated by some of the grantees of the place. The masonry that remains is all of chalk, flint rubble, bathed or grouted in a pure white mortar, and was probably faced with picked and coursed flints, no doubt with quoins and dressings of ashlar. The work may be Norman, or it may be later, but probably not much. The absence of towers, with one exception, and of ashlar, is remarkable. No doubt what there was, was removed when Berkhamsted Place was built.

Berkhamsted was an early seat of the Kings of Mercia. Here Wiltræd, King of Kent, held, according to Spelman, a great council in 697, at which the rights of the Church were defined and established, and other laws agreed upon. In the time of the Confessor the manor was held by Edmar, a thane of Earl Harold. It came by confiscation to the Conqueror. William, in his flank march up the right bank of the Thames, came to Wallingford, and there, crossing unopposed, marched by the old English battle-field of Bensington, upon Berkhamsted, where he paused, no doubt at the fortress, late in the year of the Conquest, and there received the submission of London.

William granted the manor to his half-brother, Earl Moreton, to be held with the Earldom of Cornwall. There was at that time among the vassals "a fossarius," whose duty it must have been to keep clean the ditches of the castle, which, however, is not mentioned in Domesday, though the manor has a place there. Robert is said to have added a double ditch to the existing works. Under his sway the castle became the *caput* of a very important Honour. This Honour, with the Earldom, was taken from William, Earl Robert's son, in 1104, by King Henry, who is said to have destroyed the castle. In 1140 the Earldom of Cornwall was granted by King Stephen to Reginald de Dunstanville, a natural son of

Henry I. Prince John obtained the castle, with the Earldom, in about 1189, and afterwards settled it upon Isabel his Queen, who seems to have conveyed it, with her Earldom of Gloucester, to her second husband, Geoffrey de Magnaville, Earl of Essex, in 1213. Upon his death, two years later, in 1215, John seems to have farmed out the Earldom to Richard Fitz Count, natural son to the former Reginald, who is said to have rebuilt or restored the castle, which had suffered in the preceding wars. Henry III. confirmed Richard in the Earldom, which he resigned in 1220. In 1217, the 6th December, the Dauphin Louis laid siege to the castle, encamping on the north or dry side. The castle was strongly garrisoned, and in a sally the banner of Magnaville, who was with the French, was captured, and displayed triumphantly in a second sally. Louis, however, took the castle. Henry III. gave the castle and the Earldom of Cornwall to Richard, his brother, whose wife, the beautiful Isabel Mareschal, died here in childbirth on the 15th January, 1239. Hence also he dates a letter to his brother in 1261, and here he himself died 2nd April, 1277. His son Edmund succeeded to the castle, town, and halimote, but died childless in 1300, having founded the adjacent college at Ashridge. The castle then returned no rental, but in the Inquisition mention is made of a mill-pool with a ditch round the castle, the fishery of which was worth 20s. per annum. Also there were three mills, "Synebemulle," worth 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; "Castle Mill," worth 8*l.*; and "North Mill." The water was thus turned to good account. Edward I. settled the castle upon his Queen, Margaret of France, who died in 1317. Gaveston held the custody of the castle, with the Earldom, for a short time, but it was usually in the blood royal, and was held by the Black Prince as Duke of Cornwall. When King John of France was a prisoner in England, it was ordered to be prepared for his residence, and here Froissart was entertained in the suite of Queen Philippa. Richard II. allowed his favourite, De Vere, Marquis of Dublin, to reside at the castle. It continued to be kept up as a royal residence with an extensive park, and here, in 1496, died Cicely Nevile, the mother of Edward IV. Finally Queen Elizabeth leased the manor, for the quit-rent of a red rose, to Sir Edward Cary, by whose grandson Berkhamsted Place was built, and who probably for that purpose pulled down the castle. The lease was finally purchased by the Egertons in 1807, and the castle is now held under the Duchy of Lancaster by Earl Brownlow, as their heir.

Mr. PARKER made a few remarks supplementary to what Mr. Clark had said, and a hearty vote of thanks was then given to that gentleman. The Rev. Mr. Cobb said the Marquis of Hamilton, occupant of the "Place," had invited the party to visit the Place, which had been erected out of the ruins of the old castle at the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth. Here the visitors were kindly received, and, after a ramble over this interesting residence, they assembled in the hall, where the Rev. Mr. Cobb read an account of the house from his work "The Antiquities of Berkhamsted," and Mr. Parker added some general remarks upon the structure. The company thence repaired to the King's Arms Hotel, where an excellent luncheon was prepared for them. After this, and a hearty expression of welcome to the Institute from the Rev. Mr. Cobb, those present were invited to visit the Rectory, famous as the birth-place of the poet Cowper, though the actual building has been destroyed. After a pleasant ramble through the grounds, the church was visited, under

the guidance of Mr. Parker. By this time many additional visitors had arrived, and the company was conducted round the church by Mr. Parker, and its architectural history explained to them. The oldest visible portions were of the end of the eleventh or the beginning of the twelfth century, and the church to which they belonged was probably long and narrow, without aisles, as was then usual. To this church, about the middle of the twelfth century, additions were rapidly made for family Chantry Chapels, one of which formed a north transept. Another was added about thirty years afterwards on the eastern side of that transept. Others of later period formed the north and south aisles of the Nave. In most of these chapels were preserved the tombs of their founders, and the parclose screens of some of them remained till the recent alterations in the church. Unfortunately, when, a few years ago, the church was "restored," but little attention was paid to its original arrangements. The tombs were moved, the brasses lifted, and the fine carved screens cut away and mutilated. Considerable alteration was at the same time made in the level of the floor, which was raised, as was the roof. Also at the west end of the south aisle a fine porch with a *parvise* or upper chamber had been gutted and thrown into the aisle. Mr. Parker, in pointing out these and some other examples of what had been done, commented very severely upon the utter want of taste and feeling which had been displayed by the architect. His explanations and comments were followed by some observations from the Vicar, who is the author of an excellent history of the church,¹ from which he cited several passages in illustration of his remarks.

On the invitation of the Rev. E. Bartrum, the grammar school, founded by Dean Lucent in the reign of Henry VIII., was visited, Mr. Bartrum kindly pointing out the special features of the building. The party then separated, having spent a very interesting day.

ANNUAL MEETING AT EXETER, 1873.

July 29 to August 5.

Exeter presented an unusually bright appearance at the opening of the Meeting of the Institute. At the desire of the Right Worshipful the Mayor (C. J. Follett, Esq.) a great display of flags of all kinds was made in the principal thoroughfares of the city, and the frequent passage of troops towards the camp then formed upon Dartmoor contributed much to enliven the scene. The bells of the Cathedral rang continuously during the day in honour of the visit. The opening meeting was held in the Guildhall. The President of the Institute, accompanied by Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., Mr. G. T. Clark, Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., Archdeacon Stanton, and other members of the Council and of the Institute, assembled in the Council Chamber, where they were met by the chief members of the Local Committee. At 12 o'clock the President, supported by the Council and officers of the Institute, entered the Guildhall, where they were received by the

¹ Two lectures on the History and Antiquities of Berkhamsted, by John Wolstenholme Cobb, M.A.

Right Worshipful the Mayor of Exeter, the Sheriff and Common Councillors, who, accompanied by the President Elect of the Meeting, and other distinguished visitors, conducted them to the dais. Here the Mayor, having taken his official seat, called upon the Town Clerk to read the Address, which had been voted to the Institute by the Corporation.

The following Address was then read by the Town Clerk (W. D. MOORE, Esq.) as follows :—

“To the President and Members of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

“Lords and Gentlemen,—We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the City and County of the City of Exeter in Council assembled, desire, as well for ourselves as for those whom we represent, to assure you of a most cordial welcome on the occasion of this your visit to our ancient and loyal city.

“The Invitation given you to visit us, spontaneously sent, and so readily accepted, was of itself sufficient to assure us that a meeting between the City of Exeter and a Society of Learning and Research would be an appropriate and happy occasion.

“But there is something more than usually appropriate in an event which brings together on one hand a body of gentlemen who have been able to give their time to the study of History and the deeds of past ages, and, on the other hand, the inhabitants of a city rich in ancient structures, and whose history dates back into the earliest annals of our country, and dates back not without a fame, commemorated by no one more graphically than by a distinguished member of your own body.

“We believe that not only in the City of Exeter, but throughout the wide and beautiful county of Devon, itself so distinguished as the birth-place of the chief founders of England's greatness, you will meet with a fund of interesting materials bearing on your peculiar studies, and we cannot doubt that out of those materials you will collect and impart to others no mean addition to the learning of Archæology.

“We venture to hope that in the intellectual results of this Meeting, and not only in these, but also in the social and actual pleasure of the Meeting itself, you will have cause for satisfaction that you have trusted yourselves to the hearty welcome of the capital of Western England.

“Given under our Common Seal this 29th day of July, 1873.”

The Address was written on vellum, with illuminated letters, and was surmounted by the arms of Exeter, bearing the motto of the city, under which were representations of the ancient sword and Cap of Maintenance. The Address, a good specimen of art, was the work of Mr. Frank Walker, who has gained reputation for his execution of this kind of caligraphy.

The MAYOR, in handing the Address to the President of the Institute, assured his Lordship of his great pleasure in doing so, and spoke at some length of the claims of the district upon the attention of the members of the Institute, and the gratification felt by the inhabitants at the selection of Exeter as their place of meeting. He then surrendered his seat to Lord Talbot de Malahide.

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE said he felt much flattered, as did the members of the Institute, to hear the sentiments of the Mayor and Corporation of Exeter. He had heard many such Addresses, but he did not

remember one which entered more thoroughly into the matter, or placed it in so clear a light as the Address they had just heard. He thought the Institute had done a good deal in the way of illustrating English history, and had brought to light many an interesting treasure which would otherwise have been unknown. The position of President of the Meeting would be occupied by one far better qualified than himself to dilate upon the claims of the West of England to their attention and to the advantages to be derived from archæological studies. That duty was last year performed by one whom they had all revered, and whose loss they all now deplored, his friend the late Bishop of Winchester. He would not be performing his duty if he had not alluded in some way to the great loss which the Institute, and he might say the whole of England, had sustained by the sudden decease of that highly-gifted personage. And no man had performed his duty more diligently and more efficiently than the nobleman who was about to preside over their deliberations.

The EARL OF DEVON expressed his thanks for the honour done him on being placed in the position of President, and stated that the Address he proposed making upon the occasion would be given in the course of the afternoon.

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, Bart., M.P., welcomed the Institute to the County of Devon, which, equally with the City of Exeter, appreciated highly the honour of their visit. Devonshire men were, indeed, proud of their County, and they were also proud to be represented in the congress of the Institute by his noble friend the Earl of Devon. There was no County richer in old associations from pre-historic times to the present, and it was the true mission of such a society as that then gathered together fully to work out and illustrate their bearing and value. "Knights of the Shire" were, he feared, only archæological relics of the past; but, as a "County member," and on behalf of the County, he bade the Institute welcome to Devonshire.

Mr. G. T. CLARK, F.S.A., Vice President of the Institute, in acknowledging the cordial welcome expressed by Sir Stafford Northcote, said he had visited many Cities and Counties with the Institute, and had never to complain of a want of cordiality. But sometimes it was not equally offered by both City and County. He was not at all surprised that such was not the case in Devonshire, as the West had always been famous for being united. After referring to the reception accorded to the Institute by the Corporation of Exeter, he referred to the great interest taken in the County by the Earl of Devon and other noblemen in it. There was no other County that could boast of a family descending in the male line, coming on the one side from the House of Valois, and on the other from the Imperial House of Constantine. There were but few families in the male line which had matched with the Plantagenets, the Veres, and the Mohuns. Devonshire was especially great in "worthies," as he hoped to show in the course of the afternoon. And the County still continued to put forth blossoms worthy of itself, for there were not wanting men living who were quite equal to those who had passed from the scene.

The LORD BISHOP OF EXETER said he did not think there was any profession which had more reason to welcome such a Society than the profession to which he belonged, and he was sure an universal feeling of goodwill towards the Royal Archæological Institute pervaded the clergy of the County. After speaking of the wide and general nature of the studies of

the clerical profession, his Lordship adverted to those specially pursued by the Institute as affording great help to all men of intelligence, and concluded by expressing a hearty welcome to the Institute.

Mr. J. J. BERESFORD-HOPE, M.P., said, having attended many of these Congresses from the beginning, he never remembered one with so typical an opening as this. The President of the Institute had referred, in touching language, to their most dear and renowned fellow-member who was President of their Meeting last year. He (Mr. Hope) could not help recollecting that this Society first became known as the Archæological Institute when holding a meeting in that city of which afterwards, and at the last, he was the Bishop, and that at the first meeting of the Institute he, as Dean of Westminster, read a paper on the true value of Archæology, of which no one who heard it would ever forget the high value. On this occasion, when they had to mourn his loss, he could not do better than recall to them how Bishop Wilberforce spoke with the voice of an Englishman and with the voice of a Churchman. He could assure the Lord Bishop of Exeter, and those in whose name he had spoken, that the Institute received the welcome given to them as cordially as it was offered. They were there in the spirit of noble liberty, as freemen to enjoy themselves, and they had "freemen" to lead them, for had they not two old friends of his of that name, under whose guidance they could safely place themselves? (Applause). In the name of the Archæological Institute he thanked them for the reception accorded to them.

Mr. J. C. BOWRING said, that although the County was not so fully represented at the gathering as the City, he was sure its welcome was equally warm. And in the excursions proposed to be made, he was sure the Institute would visit objects of the highest interest that might advantageously compare even with the attractions of the City of Exeter. In the behalf of the gentry of the County he cordially welcomed the Institute to Devonshire.

Col. PINNEY acknowledged the compliment on behalf of the Institute.

The Right Hon. STEPHEN CAVE, M.P., as President for the year of a county Society, the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art, tendered a hearty welcome to the Royal Archæological Institute. The Devonshire Association had just held its meeting in Sidmouth, a place which could no more be compared with Exeter than Mantua with Imperial Rome; still the little watering-place did its duty by the Association. The objects of the Association and of the Archæological Institute were very similar in many respects. Literature and Art still depended on the great works of antiquity for their models, and reverence for antiquity was evidence of a highly cultivated state of society. And he would remind the assembly that, as regarded objects of antiquity, they were trustees not only for themselves, but for others.

Mr. E. A. FREEMAN said the Institute had long been wanting to come to Exeter, and they were heartily glad to find themselves there that day. They had never been better received anywhere, and, judging from the programme which he had in his hand, he anticipated a most successful meeting in every respect. On that day, when the municipality, the prelacy, and the hereditary nobility were sitting side by side in that hall, he could not help thinking of the olden days, when Mayor and Bishop were not the best of friends, when the Mayor's mace was found to be weightier than the Bishop's crozier,—and there was a time when they were not on such agree-

able terms with the Earl, or rather the Countess. The Institute was glad to take an interest in local societies, and he thanked the President of the Devonshire Association for his kind welcome to the Institute.

The company then sat down to a most excellent and bountiful luncheon, after which the usual loyal toasts were drunk, and then the Mayor of Exeter proposed, in suitable terms, "Prosperity to the Royal Archæological Institute." This was responded to by Lord Talbot de Malahide, who concluded by proposing the health of "his Worship the Mayor of Exeter." This was acknowledged by his Worship, and the company separated after an announcement of the further arrangements for the day by Mr. Burt.

At half past two a large company of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the Royal Public Rooms. Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE occupied the chair on the occasion, and introduced the noble President of the Meeting, to whom he resigned the chair, and who then delivered his Inaugural Address. (This has been printed at p. 205.) Lord Talbot expressed the gratification with which he had listened to the interesting and instructive Address of the noble President, to whom he moved a vote of thanks. This was most cordially assented to, and having been acknowledged by the Earl of Devon, Mr. G. T. Clark read a memoir on the "Worthies of Devon." This was an elaborate composition, in which the writer brought together a much larger assemblage of names of celebrated persons associated with the West of England than had ever before been made. It was received with great favour, and a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the author. It will be given in a future portion of the Journal. The President then introduced to the Meeting the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries of Sections. ANTIQUITIES: *Vice-President*, Mr. G. T. Clark, F.S.A. (the President, Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., F.S.A., being absent); *Secretary*, Mr. W. H. Tregellas. ARCHITECTURE: *President*, the Ven. Archdeacon Freeman; *Vice-President*, Mr. A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, M.P. HISTORY: *Vice-President*, Sir John Maclean, F.S.A. (the President, Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., M.P., being absent); *Secretary*, the Rev. C. W. Bingham. Mr. Burt (*Hon. Sec.*) then announced the further arrangements for the day. The company then visited the Castle, under the guidance of Mr. Clark. Passing through Northernhay, they entered the Castle precincts and perambulated the walls, &c. Halting at the great gateway, Mr. Clark briefly referred to the characteristics of the structure, and then led the party to the mound at the foot of the outer wall in the grounds of Mrs. Gard, which, by the courteous kindness of that lady, were thrown open to them. Here, with the large party scattered over the fine turf which now covers the once formidable fosse and glacis of Rougemont, Mr. Clark displayed several plans of the fortifications of Exeter, upon which he made these observations:—

THE CASTLE OF EXETER.

The Castle of Exeter is not only a fortress of high antiquity, but is in many respects peculiar. It occupies the northern angle of the city, forming a part of its *enceinte*, and it crowns the summit of a natural knoll formed by an upburst of Plutonic rock, of a red colour, whence it derived its Norman appellation of Rougemont.¹ The knoll rises steeply on the north-

¹ See Memoir on the Castle of Exeter, by the late Dr. Oliver, Arch. Journ. vol. vii. p. 128, in which is a ground

plan from a survey temp. Hen. VIII. in the British Museum.

east and north-west from a deep valley, but on the other two sides the slope, though still considerable, is more gradual. The sides of the knoll have been scarped, and at the foot of its upper part a deep and broad ditch has been excavated, beyond which, to the north, a second scarp descends to the bottom of the valley. Towards the south, where the ground allowed of and required it, there was a second and outer ditch. The contents of the inner ditch were carried upwards and inwards to form a high bank round the original summit of the knoll, the central part of which was thus converted into a pit, and became the inner, and indeed the only, ward of the castle. In figure this ward, taken at the level of the circumscribing bank, is something between a square and a circle. Probably its outline was governed by the natural figure of the ground, and such angles as it now has are due to later modifications of the works.

Originally, then, the fortress was a hill camp, composed of a bank about 30 ft. high, cresting the edge of the knoll, and outside scarped down about 60 to 80 feet deep to the bottom of a broad ditch, which again was reinforced on the less steep side by a second ditch. The main ditch towards the north-east and north-west has been filled up and converted into a broad public walk and garden, but the outer or second scarp still remains, and descends to the valley now occupied by the station of the London and South-Western Railway. Towards the south-east and south the ditch remains unaltered, and is a very fine example of an ancient earthwork. Towards the east it seems to have been filled up.

The camp thus described is probably older than the city, and was an ordinary earthwork, constructed in the usual fashion of the Britons, with one main ditch, reinforced with parts of others where needed. The main entrance was probably always on the south-eastern face, where the ground is less steep than elsewhere. Here, no doubt, a cut traversed the bank, and the ditches were crossed by narrow causeways, as at Old Sarum and elsewhere. These original works were probably British, and were no doubt occupied and slightly modified by the Romans. When the city, if such there was, of *Caerwisc*, was founded by the Britons, they probably made it an appendage to the south side of the camp, on the site of the present city, the spot being indicated by nature for such a purpose. The city occupies an oblong, elevated platform, contained between the *Exe* on the south-west, and its tributary streams, with their valleys, on the north-west and south-east, and connected with the higher and distant ground to the north-east by a long narrow isthmus, pierced recently by the tunnel of the London and South-Western Railway.

The *Isca Damnoniorum* of the Romans was certainly this enclosure, though no doubt they gave their *enceinte* more of a rectangular figure than it afterwards maintained, and laid out the cruciform roads which are occupied by the two main streets of the present city. The camp was their citadel, and they would of course continue the defences of the city up its faces, so as to make it a part of the general *enceinte*. The Saxons, on their arrival, no doubt contented themselves with these previous arrangements, and made the best of them against the Danes in 876 and 894. Rather later *Æthelstan* walled in the city and the castle, and, amidst the varieties of ancient masonry still to be traced round the town, Mr. Freeman thinks it just possible that some of this great King's work may be seen. These were the walls which enabled the citizens to hold at bay Swend of Denmark in 1001, when he threw up the earthworks at Penhow

to the north of the city, and won a victory in the open field. When the Norman Conqueror appeared before Exeter in 1068, he approached from the north-east, and summoned the city at the east gate, just below the castle. Æthelstan's walls were then in good order, and it was in them that the breach was effected. Probably, however, neither the city walls nor the defences of the castle were up to the Norman standard, for Baldwin of Okehampton was left in command with the usual instructions to build a castle, as the Normans understood that formidable structure. How long Baldwin contented himself with repairing the existing defences, and in what order he replaced them, is unknown, but enough Norman work remains to show the general plan upon which he or his immediate successor proceeded. A strong retaining wall was built against the face of the upper bank. This wall rested, and does still rest, upon the natural edge of the hill, and it supports, as a revetment, the made ground behind it, being about 30 ft. high, and having carried a parapet of about 4 ft. more. Probably this wall was carried on slowly, the old outer defences being tenable.

The earliest masonry now seen, earlier probably than the wall, is the gate-house, which may safely be attributed to the latter part of the eleventh century. At the western angle, where the city wall joined the castle, was built a rectangular tower, the base of which still remains, and it is said at the north angle was a similar tower, the two thus flanking the north-west face. The wall had a high base or plinth, battering somewhat, and carrying the superstructure, which is vertical. There remain upon it two half-round solid bastions; one at the north end of the south-west face has three flat pilasters rising from the plinth, and is evidently pure Norman; the other, near the centre of the north-east face, is similar in pattern, but the pilasters are rather narrower and chamfered, and probably very late, or transition Norman. Most of the wall is rubble, but a portion of the north-eastern front, near the site of the Castle Chapel, is composed of good blocks of ashlar, possibly of the age of Richard II. The bank and wall have been removed in the centre of the north-west front, to make room for the Sessions House, an ungainly structure, ugly anywhere, but here especially out of place. The chapel stood in the court, near the western corner.

The gate-house is decidedly original, and a good example of a rude Norman gate-house. It is about 30 ft. square, with walls 6 ft. thick. At each end is a full-centred archway, of 12 ft. opening, very plain, having a square rib 2 ft. broad, with deep recesses or "nooks," of 2 ft. on each side. The southern capital of the inner archway shows traces of Norman carving. There was no portcullis, each portal having doors; the space between the portals was covered with timber. On each of the two outer sides are two broad flat pilasters. The superstructure is lofty, and seems to have contained two stories. Above each portal are two windows, of 2 ft. 6 in. opening, divided by a space of about 2 ft. The jambs are square, with a plain Norman cap or abacus. The present covering of each is formed of two inclined stones or lintels, which may be original, but are more probably late insertions. Above each pair is a larger single window. The inner portal opens at the level of the court. Outside, the ground is about 10 ft. below that level. No doubt there was a drawbridge falling upon a detached pier, whence a causeway, probably with one or two bridges, crossed the ditches and carried the approach. The *enceinte* wall abuts against the gate-

way flush with its inner face, so that it has a projection outward of about 24 feet, flanking the adjacent curtain. In later days, probably during the time of Richard II., two buttresses, or rather pilasters, 4 ft. broad by 5 ft. deep, have been built against the inner face, one on each side of the portal; and at the other end are a similar pair, but of 14 ft. projection. These latter, at the battlement level, outside, are connected by a flat segmental arch; and the sort of barbican or forebuilding thus formed contained the drawbridge, covered the gateway, and above had a flat roof, where archers could be posted to protect the approach. The old entrance is walled up, and pierced with two loops, which look early, but can scarcely be so. In the east side of the gate-house a small doorway, in the decorated style, has been pierced, possibly as a postern, for any lodge connected with it would have been outside the castle. The present entrance is, and for very many years has been, close west of, and outside the main gate-house. This evidently was due to a wish to preserve the gate-house, but to avoid the inconvenience of entering at so high a level. Probably when the new entrance was made the ditch at this point was filled up, all but a narrow gut, across which fell the drawbridge shown in the later drawings of the castle. When this was dispensed with the whole was made smooth, and Castle Street took its present aspect.

There is no evidence as to what buildings, save the chapel, were contained within the court of the castle. There must of necessity have been a hall, kitchen, lodgings, stabling, and barracks; and probably most of these buildings stood near or on the site of the Sessions House, where there seems to have been a postern gate. There is no evidence of a Keep, nor, at so great a height, was any needed. Rectangular Keeps, though found at Corfe, Sherborne, and Taunton, were not common in the west. A shell Keep, as at Trematon, Launceston, Dunster, Restormel, or Truro, would, in such a position, have been the usual structure; but the previous earthworks had converted the only site for a shell Keep into a pit so deep that it would have been commanded from the ramparts. Probably the Normans regarded the whole court as a shell Keep.

Whether the city walls were built concurrently with the castle is unknown. Probably they were, for the water-gate, removed in 1815, had certainly a Norman arch, as had, though later, and in the transition style, Broad Gate, of which also Lysons gives a view. These walls crossed the ditches, and abutted upon that of the castle. That from the east gate, seen in the Club Garden, has been rebuilt; but the north-west wall is very perfect, and though the buttresses on its outside are of Decorated date, as were most of the gates of the city, the substance of the wall is original, and very strong. In its base, where it crosses the ditch, it contains a hollow place, much enlarged, and said to have been a dungeon, which is absurd. It probably was a culvert or sluice-gate, to allow the ditch to be drained and cleared out, for though these ditches could scarcely have permanently contained water, a wet season would have converted them into a pond.

Mr. J. H. PARKER, C.B., made some supplementary remarks, directing attention to the points in which many mediæval castles bore resemblance to ancient Roman citadels. Several questions having been put to Mr. Clark in reference to some parts of his discourse, and answered by him, Lord Talbot commented upon the skill and knowledge shown in the discourse they had heard, for which he expressed the thanks of the company.

In the evening a Reception by the Mayor and Mayoress took place in

the handsome suite of rooms of the Royal Albert Museum. On this occasion the Gallery of Portraits of Deceased Worthies, a distinctive and highly interesting feature of the meeting at Exeter, was thrown open to the large party which attended, and which comprised a considerable number of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood. The rooms were appropriately decorated with plants, &c.; one of them was set apart for a microscopic exhibition; a concert was given in another; and general gratification was experienced at the very enjoyable and refined entertainment offered, and the hearty hospitality of the Mayor and Mayoress. The company did not separate till a late hour.

Wednesday, July 30.

The Historical Section met in the Lecture Room of the Athenæum at 9.30 A.M. In the absence of the President of the Section the chair was taken by the Vice-President, Sir JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, including the President of the Meeting and the President of the Institute. The following Address was delivered by the Chairman:—

“I am sorry that Sir John St. Aubyn cannot be present this morning to open the meeting. When he consented to accept the office of President of this Section, he had no doubt of being able to attend; and if it were in his power to be present, I am sure he has the will, for no one could possibly give a more cordial support to the meeting than he has done. Since, however, the arrangements were made, the Dartmoor Manœuvres have been determined upon, and he is obliged to be in the camp with his regiment. This and some important Parliamentary business have so taken up his time, and rendered his presence here so uncertain, that on Thursday last he requested me to make my arrangements upon the supposition that I should have to fill his place. This, I am conscious, I am very unequal to, but must do my best, relying on your indulgence to my shortcomings and on your kind support. Nevertheless, I hope we may see the President here during our sitting.

“I shall not presume to trespass upon your time by attempting even to sketch the history of this most interesting and important district of England, or of this ancient and loyal city, which, from some unaccountable cause the Institute has been so tardy in visiting, and in which, at length, it has received so warm and hospitable a welcome. The leading features of the history of Exeter are as well known to you as to me, for I have not had an opportunity of making it a special study. Moreover, the place which it occupies in history will be treated of by one far better qualified than I am to deal with the subject. I have no doubt that, like myself, you all look forward to an intellectual treat in the paper on our agenda sheet, by that vigorous historian of the Norman Conquest, our able and learned friend, Mr. E. A. Freeman. I venture, however, to say a few words upon what I conceive to be the scope of history in general, and upon the materials for history which exist, more especially in the district intended to be covered by our present Congress.

“The value of History as a science is an axiom which may be taken for granted in a Society like ours. Its scope, however, is so wide and so deep, that even, were I competent to deal with it, the time allowed for such remarks as I have to make would not admit of my doing justice to the subject. The first and greatest requisite is to obtain an accurate know-

ledge of the *facts* of history. This is essential, but it is not all. Facts inform the organ of sense, and then come into action those higher and more rare faculties and qualifications necessary in an historian, which will enable him to represent these facts to the reader as a living reality. He must have the power of abstracting himself from the trammels and political proclivities of the present day, and of throwing himself into the spirit of the period of which he writes. How difficult it is to do this is shown by the works of some of our most eminent writers, which, though designated Histories, are so disfigured by personal prejudices and predilections that they cannot be regarded, by a dispassionate student, as any better than historical romances. A relation of facts, then, is not all. These would be but dry bones, unless the historian has the power to re-animate, and put life and soul into them. He must be able to live the lives, and fight the battles, of the great actors in the scenes which he depicts. He must, with a careful and impartial spirit, philosophically examine their principles and motives, the hidden springs of action, and the complicated machinery (sometimes, indeed, turned out of its course by mere accidental circumstances) which have led to great events, and not unfrequently changed the world's history. As the biographer, in recording the life of a great man, must be able to impress upon the reader's mind a vivid individuality and definite life-like portrait, so must the writer of a nation's history be able to show the leading characteristics of that nation's life, and the moving spirit which led to the events which he records.

"Great allowances, however, must be made for the English historical writers of the last, and the early part of the present century, on account of the difficulties, I may say the impossibility, of obtaining accurate historical data. They could have recourse only to the old chronicles and to the *Vitæ Sanctorum*, and to some extent they were obliged to draw upon their imagination for their facts. Many years ago, when, with the permission of the Secretary of State, I was in the habit of visiting the State Paper Office for purposes of research, an anecdote respecting Hume the historian, was related to me by Mr. Lechmere, at that time head of the department. When Hume began to write his History of England, he was desirous of consulting the public correspondence, and, having obtained the requisite authority, went to the State Paper Office and stated the object of his visit. He was requested to mention the class of papers, and the period to which he wished to refer, and having done so was asked to call again a few days afterwards, by which time, he was promised, the papers should be got ready for him. He came at the time appointed, and was shown into a room in which had been collected a large quantity of papers relating to the period he had mentioned, and was told that *these were some of the documents* he wished to see. He was left in the room for some two or three hours, when he went away saying, in his broad Scotch dialect, that if he did not write his history until he had read these papers, he should never write it at all; and was seen no more.

"There is no country so rich in National Records as England, though we have to deplore great losses, and, in times past, most culpable neglect. In Hume's days the public archives were in a most disgraceful condition, stowed away in garrets and cellars, exposed to the ravages of vermin, and rotting with wet and damp. Matters have since greatly changed. The Records have been brought together in a fine fire-proof building erected for the purpose, and to a great extent have been arranged and calendared;

and, what is more, through the wise liberality of Lord Romilly, the late Master of the Rolls, seconded by his learned and able assistant, Sir Thomas Hardy, the present Deputy Keeper, they are, under certain very liberal regulations, rendered accessible to all who desire to use them, whilst nothing can exceed the courtesy and attention shown to searchers by the Assistant Keepers and others in charge.

“These facilities, however, do not lighten the labours of the historian. Rather do they enhance his toil and responsibility. It is much more easy to write from imagination, especially for those whose imagination is fertile, of which we have some notable examples, than it is to obtain facts from a careful, laborious, and critical examination of a great mass of partially decayed, and, in many instances, almost illegible, parchments and papers. Such a search now, however, is indispensable. There is no excuse for inaccuracy as to facts, and our histories are gradually becoming re-formed. The State Records are very freely used by historical students, and by no one more fully than by that very eminent historian of our age, Mr. Froude, a native of this county, who, but for his absence abroad, would now probably have been filling the chair which I unworthily occupy.

“Important, however, as the Public Records are as the veritable sources of general and national history, a careful study of them is equally indispensable for the elucidation of family and topographical antiquities, a subject scarcely less important. There is not a city, a town, a manor, or even an important farm, which may not be traced thereby with more or less distinctness, from the time of the great Survey under William of Normandy to the present day; whilst the evidences of the descent of every family of distinction are to be found only in these priceless Archives; and this is not all, they illustrate, in a remarkable manner, the daily life, the customs, the feelings, and the passions of all classes of the community at any and every period during many centuries.

“Having said thus much regarding the value of the National Muniments, I will draw your attention to those with which, to a greater or less extent, you daily come into contact. They are scarcely of less value to the historical student than the former. The visit of the Institute to the capital of ancient Damnonia is to promote a knowledge of the value of, and cultivate a taste for, local historical monuments, with a view to preserve them and those valuable records and materials for history, which, though too often grievously neglected, are to be found in every parish.

“It is not our function in this section of the meeting to deal with those remains of the primæval races which crown the summits of the hills of Cornwall and Devon, and those evidences of the footsteps of our forefathers to be found in the ancient trackways which, like a net-work, cover our less cultivated lands. They are, however, of the greatest interest to the historical inquirer. Upon careful comparisons of the contents of our barrows, these remains of a very remote period afford evidences of tribal distinctions, and other characteristics of the early inhabitants of the country of which we possess no other record. In this section, however, we have, on this occasion, rather to deal with the period of *exact* history, in which speculation should find no place.

“To come, then, to local materials for history, I may mention that in them Exeter itself is peculiarly rich. Perhaps the most important depository is the muniment-room of the Dean and Chapter, inasmuch as it contains that valuable record known as the ‘Exon Domesday.’ The Domes-

day Survey, as is doubtless familiar to most of you, was executed by Norman Commissioners sent by the king into the different counties. They were directed to make their inquiries upon view and upon the oaths of a jury consisting of the various grades of freemen, impannelled in each Hundred. The information generally demanded was the number of hides or carucates the land was gelded or taxed at, whose it was at the death of King Edward, who the then owner and sub-tenants; how much arable land, meadow, pasture, and wood there was; how much in demesne; how much in tenancy; and what number of ploughs it would keep; what mills and fishings there were; how many freemen there were, and how many of the various grades of the un-free. In some instances, for the inquiries varied in different districts, it was required to be shown what number of cattle, sheep, working horses, &c., were upon the land, what land was waste, what the whole was worth in the time of King Edward, and what was the then value; and, in some cases, if it was capable of improvement. Those who are acquainted with Mr. Freeman's works will be pleased to learn that he has promised at a future time to treat on the nature of this valuable record, and the light which it throws upon the manners of the time. This great work, marvellous in itself, is still more marvellous for the short time its preparation occupied. The date of its commencement has been variously stated; but Mr. Freeman, in his invaluable work, to which I have already alluded, has shown, from the Saxon Chronicle, that the order for its execution was given at the session of the Witan held at Gloucester in the mid-winter of 1085-6, whilst the colophon at the end of the second volume of the Domesday Survey proves it to have been completed A.D. 1086, and in the 20th year of the King, so that, if the Saxon Chronicle can be relied upon, it was ordered, begun, and completed within one year.

"The Exchequer Domesday, so far as it relates to Devon and Cornwall, is very meagre; but the Exeter Book, which consists of the transcripts of the original returns made by the Commissioners for the Counties of Devon, Cornwall, Dorset, Somerset, and Wilts enters into fuller details, and gives the various kinds of stock upon the several manors. It was printed by the Record Commissioners in 1816, when it was discovered that one of the folios of the MS. was missing; and it is very singular that, eleven years afterwards, Sir Walter Calverly Trevelyan, in arranging some family papers, found the missing leaf, and returned it to the Dean and Chapter. It is not known how this fragment came into the possession of the Trevelyan family; but it was found, together with a charter of King Athelstan, and other documents which probably were once in the muniment-room of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, among charters and papers acquired in the latter part of the seventeenth century, by the marriage of George Trevelyan with Mary, daughter and heir of John Willoughby of Leahill, in this county. The Exon Domesday will be kindly exhibited to us by the Dean and Chapter on our visit to the Cathedral. Besides various interesting inventories of church goods and MSS., the Dean and Chapter also possess a most valuable series of Fabric Rolls, extending from the year 1279 down to the middle of the fifteenth century, if not later. Much of the work done in the Cathedral therein charged for may still be identified. These documents are also singularly curious, as showing the cost of materials and the rates of wages paid to artificers during this long period; and also the cost of particular parts of fitments of the church; *e.g.*, I may mention that the Bishop's Throne was erected from 1316-20, at an expense not

exceeding 12*l.* or 14*l.*² A well-known contractor has recently stated that he would not undertake to make such another for 2000*l.* Mr. Stuart Moore, who has been arranging the Chapter Records, will give us some account of them.

"Perhaps the next class of records within the district most generally useful is the valuable series of registers in the Bishop's Registry Office. By the obliging permission of the late and of the present Deputy Registrars I have had, for several years, free access to these books, and have extensively used them; perhaps no one has done so as fully except the late Dr. Oliver of this city, whose valuable works on the Ecclesiastical History and Antiquities of the Diocese of Exeter are, of course, well known to you. These registers are indispensable to the parochial historian. They were commenced by that able prelate, Bishop Walter Bronescombe, in 1257, and have been continued down to the present time. I may here mention that Bishop Walter Stapeldon, another eminent prelate of this diocese, may be considered the founder of the Public Record Office. As he himself tells us,—at the time that he was Lord High Treasurer, the muniments relating to the rights and dominions of the Crown, as well as those affecting the interests of private persons, were from time to time removed from place to place—from the Wardrobe to the Chancery, and from the Chancery to the Exchequer, and from thence to the Receipt or Treasury—and often by incompetent persons; consequently many inconveniences arose both to the Crown and the subject, inasmuch as, for want of proper calendars and registers, the documents when required could not be found. Upon the special motion of the Treasurer, the King ordered that all the documents and instruments in question should be properly digested and arranged, so that recourse could be had to them readily when required, which was accordingly done.³ This Bishop, you will remember, fell a victim to the violence of the populace in the streets of London on 15th October, 1326, and after his death Bishop Bronescombe's Register was long missing, but was ultimately recovered. The series is now complete, with the exception of two volumes (viz., Vol. III., of the period of Bishop Brentingham, 1370–94, and Vol. I., of Bishop Lacy, which contains the record of Collation and Institution to Benefices between 1420 and 1429), down to the time of the overthrow of the Church in the rebellion of the seventeenth century. These volumes contain notices of all collations and institutions, as alluded to above, and also, sometimes mixed with such entries, but usually in separate volumes, many original charters, some of them of ante-Norman date, and copies of bulls, inquisitions, interdictions, sequestrations, licences for chapels and oratories, marriage licences, dispensations for disabilities, non-residence, &c., and lists of persons admitted to holy orders, &c. There are, also, a few Wills of early dates, chiefly of ecclesiastics. It is interesting to observe that in ancient times it was not unusual to admit persons, in minor orders

² Materials . . .	£4	0	0
Labour . . .	6	10	0
	<hr/>		
	10	10	0
Carving, painting, } &c., exterior, say }	3	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£13	10	0

A cow in those days cost 5*s.* in Devon-

shire, and a sheep 1*s.* 1*d.*, so that money has decreased in value 30 or 40 times. According to the present value of money, the cost would amount to some £400 or £500. Even so it was a marvel of cheapness.

³ "Ancient Kalendars and Inventories of the Exchequer." By Sir Francis Palgrave, K.H. Vol. I. p. 2.

only, to ecclesiastical benefices having cure of souls; even acolytes were so admitted. Of course, the actual cure of souls was administered by their priestly vicars, the incumbents enjoying the temporalities. In such cases licenses of non-residence for purposes of study were usually granted, and occasionally dispensations for admission to the priesthood, without passing through some of these minor orders. After the time of Henry VIII., however, the registers contain nothing more than records of collations and institutions; and after the Restoration a new series of registers was commenced in 1568, called 'Act Books,' in which are noted collations and institutions, and sequestrations, licences to marry, to practise medicine and surgery, to keep school, &c. There are perambulations, inventories, and other documents of a minor character in this office, of which it is unnecessary here to make further mention.

"I may here refer to the Will Offices, which, you will remember, until the establishment of the Court of Probate, a few years ago, were under the charge of the Registrar of the Diocese. There are two Probate Offices now in the diocese. One in this city, which, in addition to what is known as the 'Principal Registry,' has had transferred to it all the 'Peculiars,' or special jurisdictions, except those of the Archdeaconry of Cornwall and of the Deanery of St. Burian in Cornwall, which now form a separate Probate Court at Bodmin. The peculiar jurisdiction of the Deanery of St. Burian, embracing the three most western parishes in England, viz., St. Burian, St. Sevan, and Sennen, has, very recently, been annexed to the Bodmin Court.

"The importance of Wills for genealogical purposes is too obvious to need remark, and it is to be greatly regretted that, with the exception of the early Wills of which copies are preserved in the Bishop's Registers, to which allusion has been made, and which are there entered on account of their containing some bequests to the Church, Wills of a late date only are now in existence. There are very few in the Principal Registry at Exeter earlier than the seventeenth century, and at Bodmin there are not many before the Restoration. The negligence which has led to their loss, or destruction, cannot be too strongly reprehended, but it is a consolation to feel that the preservation of those which remain is now a matter of great care. Easy access to this important class of documents is a matter of great moment to the conscientious historian and genealogist, and the difficulties placed in his way by the authorities are most vexatious and detrimental to the cause of true history. In the Principal Court of Probate in London, under certain regulations to which no exception can be taken, searchers for literary purposes have free access to the *copies* of all wills proved before the year 1700; but this liberal rule does not apply to the Provincial Probate Courts. Even the personal courtesy which was formerly shown to literary inquirers by some of the local registrars has been forbidden by circular, and few, except those who have experienced it, can estimate the hindrance this is to the historian. I am unable to see any sufficient reason why, like all other public records, the Wills should not be accessible to those who are *bonâ fide* engaged in literary work, say down to 100 years before the current date; and I venture to allude to the subject here because it is not unlikely that the question may soon again be raised, and I would wish to enlist, in support of the extension of the privileges now granted in London, the good-will and hearty support of all who are desirous of encouraging accurate historical knowledge.

“The City of Exeter possesses in its municipal archives another class of valuable historical documents. Of course, these apply, primarily, to the City itself—its franchises and liberties, its trade and commerce, its wealth, its religious and social condition, and internal life; and beyond these interesting subjects, these records throw considerable light on the general history of the country. The records of the City Court are, perhaps, more complete than any other similar class of documents in the kingdom. They extend from the reign of King Henry III., in almost an unbroken series, down to the present time, and contain pleas of all kinds, inrolments of deeds and wills, &c., gild ordinances, &c., and further, which is very interesting, and moreover of considerable historical and statistical value, they show the prices of wheat, from week to week, throughout the whole period. Charters are very numerous, and seals abound. These very valuable archives have recently been carefully classified under the able superintendence of Mr. Stuart Moore, and as that gentleman has kindly undertaken to give you some account of them, it is not necessary I should here allude to them further.

“Another class of documents of value to the historian and genealogist to which I will presume to direct your attention is one which, until lately, has been grossly neglected by those to whose trust the documents have been confided. I allude to the Parochial Records, primarily to the registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials. Not only are these registers of inestimable value to the local historian, and to the families to which they severally apply, especially to those of the middle and lower classes, of whose descent, in numerous instances, they form the only evidence; but if they had been correctly kept, and carefully preserved, they would have afforded data of great value for statistical purposes.

“These Records were first instituted by Thomas Cromwell, whom King Henry VIII., after he had cast off the authority of the Pope, had appointed his Vicegerent for Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction. The first order for keeping parish registers is contained in Cromwell's Injunctions to the Clergy, printed by Burnet in his ‘History of the Reformation’ (Vol. I. Appendix, p. 178), the 12th clause of which enjoins that ‘every parson, vicar, or curate shall, for every church, keep one book or register, wherein he shall write the day and year of every wedding, christening, and burying within his parish, and shall insert every person's name who shall be so wedded, christened, or buried;’ and it provides that ‘the book shall be kept in one sure coffer with two locks and keys,’ one to be kept by the clergyman, and the other by the churchwardens; that the entries shall be made every Sunday by the minister in the presence of one of the churchwardens; and for every default a fine of 3s. 4d. was imposed—no inconsiderable fine at that period. The issue of this order in a reign of great innovation and severity was the cause of much alarm, discontent, and suspicion among the people. Nowhere did this more prevail than in the counties of Devon and Cornwall. This is shown by an autograph letter from Sir Piers Edgcombe, the direct ancestor of the present Earl of Mount Edgcombe, to Cromwell, wherein, after alluding to the fact, he says:—‘Ther mystrust ys that somme charges more than hath byn in tymys past schall growe to theym by this occacyon of regesstrynge of thes thyngges.’

“Cromwell's Injunction for keeping Parish Registers is said to have been issued in 1538; nevertheless, we find many registers scattered throughout England of an earlier date. In respect to this diocese we may mention

those of Blisland, 1537 ; Bradford, 1500 ; St. Michael Penkevil, 1516 ; East Down, 1535 ; Ponghill, 1537. These are supposed to have been compiled from private memoranda made by individuals, and given to the clergyman afterwards. Notwithstanding the great care which has been shown by the State for keeping these registers, and that from time to time orders have been renewed upon the subject, great laxity, from the commencement, has been displayed by the clergy. The Injunction was repeated in the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, and hence we find many registers to commence from her accession, or from the year 1560. Still there was so much irregularity that in the Canons agreed upon by the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury in 1603, is one (Canon 70) enforcing the keeping of these registers, and directing that a parchment book should be provided at the charge of the parish, wherein should be written the day and year of every christening, wedding, and burial which had been in the parish since the law was first made in that behalf, so far as the ancient books thereof can be procured, but especially since the reign of the late Queen ; and, having regard to the safe perpetuation of this evidence, it was directed that a true copy of the registers, attested by the minister and churchwardens, should, every year, be sent by the churchwardens to be preserved in the Registry of the Bishop of the diocese. Alas ! notwithstanding all this care shown both by Church and State, these important registers have been grossly neglected, especially during the general clerical laxity of the eighteenth century. In most parishes they were handed over to illiterate parish clerks. In many the old books have been altogether lost, and the existing registers, very loosely and badly kept, commence only about the middle of the century. In many other parishes, though the old books remain in existence, they are in a deplorable condition from neglect and damp ; whilst, what is still more reprehensible, the transcripts sent to the Bishop's Registry, with the view of safe-keeping, and of supplying the accidental loss of the originals by fire or otherwise, are in a condition infinitely worse.

"A question has arisen as to the future custody of the old registers, I presume those prior to the Act of 1812, establishing new forms. Last year a Bill was brought into Parliament for transferring them to the 'Master of the Rolls.' This would be very convenient to literary men living in London, as they would have free access to them, but it would not be just to the parochial clergy, who are entitled to certain fees for certificates, nor fair to the parishioners, who should have the greatest interest in them, as they are especially their own records, and they are entitled by law to inspect them at their pleasure. There appears to me to be one way of securing all these advantages, viz., that the originals should be placed in the custody of the Master of the Rolls, as proposed, and that every parish should be supplied by Government with a certified copy of its own registers, which should have all the authority of the original, and should be treated in the same manner. This would secure the preservation of the originals, and, inasmuch as comparatively few clergymen, and still fewer parishioners, can read the writing in the early registers, the certified copies would, practically, be more useful to them.

"It may be as well here to mention, as much misunderstanding exists upon the subject, what are the legal rights of the parochial clergyman and of the public with respect to parish registers. It was decided in the Court of Exchequer in 1853, in the case of *Steele v. Williams*, that any one has

a perfect right to search and make himself master of the contents of the registers. For one shilling he is entitled to look at all the entries in a particular year. If he wishes to take a copy he may do so; the Statute only provides for a certificate, for which, if he desires it, he must pay the regulated price. For the examination of the entries of each subsequent year he must pay 1s. 6d.

“Before concluding this branch of my remarks, I will briefly glance at the valuable materials for history contained in the archives of the cities and towns, castles and mansions, throughout the counties of Devon and Cornwall. Through the means of the Royal Commission on Historical MSS., appointed in 1869, a great mass of valuable documents has been brought to light, and rendered available for the historian. Among the documents noticed in the Appendix to the first Report of the Commission, relating to this district, are those at Port Eliot (the Earl of St. German's) and Trelawne (Sir John Salusbury Trelawny). Mr. Horwood, who inspected those Collections for the Commissioners, has not noticed in his Schedules any documents of an earlier date than the seventeenth century, except a few unimportant papers at Trelawne of the end of the sixteenth. The Port Eliot papers have been largely used by Mr. Foster in his ‘Life of Sir John Eliot.’ The Trelawne papers are of considerable historical interest, especially the correspondence of Bishop Trelawny, one of the seven imprisoned bishops, which does not, as yet, appear to have been fully examined. In addition to these modern papers, Sir John Trelawny possesses a large collection of ancient charters, and other documents, which I have had the privilege of using to some extent, and which are now being classified and arranged.

“In the Appendix to the second Report of the Commissioners, Mr. Horwood gives schedules of some of the papers at Mount Edgcombe, and some of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries belonging to Mr. John Jope Rogers of Penrose in Cornwall. He says with respect to the former:— ‘There are letters full of interesting and amusing accounts of passages in the Civil War, and other events in the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II.’

“In the third Report Mr. Horwood mentions a few ancient charters at Powderham Castle (the Earl of Devon's) and Castle Hill (Lord Fortescue's), and alludes to the beautifully emblazoned pedigree of the illustrious family of Courtenay. From Lord Fortescue's collection at Castle Hill, Mr. Horwood cites some peculiarly interesting correspondence of the last century. The best portion, however, of the report, so far as it relates to this district, is Mr. Riley's Schedule of the Municipal Records of the ancient Borough of Totnes. After referring to the various charters, from the time of King John, granting liberties and franchises to the town, he gives some account of the very extensive rolls relating to the ancient gild of merchants there. These records commence as early as 1260, and are exceedingly curious, though he does not mention any schedules of gild ordinances, though doubtless such exist. The study of the principles of the ancient gilds, which were at once religious and social, even the trading gilds being based upon religious principles, is not only of exceeding great interest as illustrative of the manners and customs, the habits and feelings, the daily life of the people of this country in the mediæval period, but as affording also, to some extent, the key to solve the greatest problem of the age in which we live—the relations which should exist between CAPITAL and LABOUR. Mr. Riley mentions this merchants' gild only, but it is more than probable

that there were a great many other gilds of a social nature in the town, seeing that the little town of Bodmin, with its 2000 or 3000 inhabitants in the time of King Edward IV., had no fewer than forty-five gilds of which we can trace the names. I may mention that almost the entire population seems to have been embraced in one or other of the gilds, for these bodies were extremely active in the rebuilding of the church in 1469—1472, and contributed largely to the funds; and in the accounts, which are still preserved, after the sums received from the wardens of the several gilds, is the entry: 'Item of the that be yn no Ilde, of the Mair, 7s. 2d.' The collections already inspected by the Commissioners form but a small portion of the treasures which exist in private hands in the two counties. The greater number of old mansions have not been visited, and these will doubtless prove equally rich in historical records, as will also some of the ancient boroughs. As an example of the use which may be made of such documents, I may refer to a valuable and charming little book recently published by Mr. William Cotton, of this city, on the Company of Merchant Adventurers of Exeter, incorporated by Queen Elizabeth. The records of this great company (for it can scarcely be called a gild), which exercised an influence in the city equal to that of the Mayor and Corporation, are now in the possession of the Company of Weavers, Fullers, and Shearmen, through the courtesy of the Masters and Wardens of which Company Mr. Cotton has been enabled to throw much light on the social condition of Exeter, and on the state of commerce generally during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

"In addition to these documentary sources of historical information we have very valuable materials for history in ancient buildings, both ecclesiastical and civil—churches, castles, and old manor houses. The monumental and heraldic remains still to be found in some of our old churches and elsewhere where the hand of the spoiler has not reached, are of the greatest value to the genealogist, and also to the historian, for, very often, they form the only evidence of alliances which afford a key to some of the greatest events of history. The havoc made in what may, not inaptly, be termed our 'petrified historical monuments' in the recent so-called 'restoration' of churches, has been very great. I tremble when I hear that an ancient and interesting church is about to be 'restored,' for I am convinced that our old churches have suffered more within the last thirty years from the process called 'restoration' than they suffered from neglect and violence in the previous three centuries. The churches and other buildings in Exeter are peculiarly rich in heraldry, and it will be gratifying to you to know that they have been carefully examined and the arms put upon record by our friend the Rev. F. T. Colby, the accomplished Editor for the Harleian Society of the Herald's last Visitation of Devon, who will favour us with a memoir upon the subject.

"Moreover, I must not omit to notice what has been done for local history in the nomenclature of Cornwall by our learned friend Dr. Bannister.

"In conclusion I beg to draw your attention to the Gallery of Portraits of eminent and historical personages, and other remarkable men, connected with Devon and Cornwall, now for the first time brought together. This collection is of the highest interest, and may be regarded as the illustration of history. Our friend Mr. Scharf, the Keeper of the National Portrait Gallery, than whom there is no higher authority in Europe on

portraits, has kindly consented to give us, this evening, a discourse on the chief pictures in our gallery, to which we shall all look forward with much pleasure."

Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE proposed a vote of thanks to Sir John Maclean for his able and instructive Address, which was passed with approbation.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon Mr. Freeman for his memoir on "The Place of Exeter in the History of England" (printed at p. 297). At the conclusion of his discourse the lecturer was much applauded, and in accordance with the proposal of Mr. G. T. Clark, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Freeman.

The Section of Antiquities met in the Vicar's College Hall at 10 A.M. The Chair was taken by Mr. W. PENGELLY.

Mr. J. R. CHANTER read an account of a ring which had been found on the site of the Priory of St. Mary, Pilton, near Barnstaple. It was of gold, weighing 131 grains, in which was set a large egg-shaped sapphire. The stone had a hole drilled through the lower edge, through which a gold stud was passed. Several such holes had been drilled in it. On the outside was a Hebrew inscription, on the inside one in Saxon characters. It was a thumb ring, and was thought to be ecclesiastical, of the twelfth century. It was found in a ball of clay, under the root of a tree, where, it was suggested, it was hidden by a thief. A conversation ensued upon several points raised by the description of the object.

Mr. TREGELLAS (Secretary of the Section), in the absence of the writer, read an Account of an Exeter Standard Weight, which had been found among some old metal in a marine-store dealer's shop in Exeter. It was written by the Warden of the Standards, Mr. H. W. Chisholm :—

"This standard 14 lb. weight, which has kindly been lent to me for inspection by the Council of the Devon and Exeter Albert Memorial Museum, is undoubtedly one of the series of standard weights referred to in the Act II. Henry VII. cap. 4, which declares 'the names of the cities and towns limited for the keeping of weights and measures.' Amongst these names appears 'the city of Exeter,' as having the 'custody of weights and measures, according to the King's standard,' for the shire of 'Devon.'

"In a MS. which I have recently found amongst the Harleian Collection of the British Museum, in a report of a jury appointed by Queen Elizabeth in the seventeenth year of her reign (1574) to inquire into the standards of weights and measures, the jury found that the most authoritative standard of avoirdupois weight was the Exchequer 56 lb. weight. 'This semeth to be of the tyme of Edward the Thirde, for it hathe an E crowned.' It was from this avoirdupois standard that the Elizabethan standard avoirdupois weights were made, which were the legal standards until 1824, and with which the existing standards are as nearly as possible identical. This Exchequer 56 lb. of Edward the Third has long been lost. The Exchequer standard 14 lb. in 1574 was one of a series made in the early part of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and was much heavier than its proportional part of the 56 lb. weight. In fact, it is more than probable that it never was properly adjusted. It is still in existence, and in my custody, and weighs 2726 grains more than 14 avoirdupois lbs. of the existing standard.

"The Jury of 1574 compared the City of London avoirdupois standards, all of which are stated to be 'broken,' with the Exchequer standards, and with the City of Exeter standards, both the London and Exeter standards

being of the time of Henry VII., the results as regards the two largest weights being as follows :—

Exeter . . .	56 lb.	‘juste with London.’
London . . .	56 lb.	= Exchequer + 3 oz. (or + 1312 gr.)
Exeter . . .	14 lb.	= London + $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. (or + 328 gr.)
London . . .	14 lb.	= Exchequer — $5\frac{1}{3}$ oz. (or — 2570 gr.)

whence it follows :

Exeter 14 lb. = Exchequer 14 lb. of 1574 — 2242 gr.

And as Exchequer 14 lb. of 1574 = $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the present Imperial} \\ \text{standard} + 2727 \text{ gr.} \end{array} \right.$

∴ Exeter 14 lb. in 1574 = do. + 485 gr.

“But the weight of the Exeter 14 lb. in its existing condition, minus part of the staple and the ring, is :

Broken Exeter 14 lb. weight = Imperial	gr.	lb.	gr.
standard	—	3890	or 13 : 3110
Estimated weight of lost portion (of the			
pieces now supplied)	=		2800
			<hr/>
			13 : 5910

“The size of the portion of staple now added has been estimated from the piece that is left. The iron ring is the same size very nearly as that of the 14 lb. of Queen Elizabeth. It is, of course, not improbable that the original ring may have been much larger ; but it is difficult to reconcile what appears to have been an excess in the Exeter 14 lb. of 485 grains in 1574, with the estimated deficiency of 1090 grains in 1873. Is there any satisfactory evidence to identify the 14 lbs. weight as the one supplied to the City of Exeter ? Or may it not have been one of the set supplied to some other city or town mentioned in the Act II. Henry VII. cap. 4, for example, Salisbury, Ilchester, Dorchester, Lostwithiel, &c. ?”

Mr. G. W. ORMEROD, M.A., F.G.S., then read the first portion of a memoir of some length, entitled “Notes on Rude Stone Remains on the eastern side of Dartmoor.”

The reading of this memoir occasioned some discussion, after which thanks were voted to the several contributors of papers, and the meeting was adjourned.

At 12.10 P.M. a large party left St. David’s Station for Collumpton, where carriages were in waiting to convey them to Bradfield Hall, the seat of Mr. J. W. Walrond, who had kindly invited them to accept his hospitality, after inspecting his most interesting mansion. This is a structure chiefly of the Elizabethan period, which has been carefully restored ; but the plan of the house was altered, by destroying the old kitchen and offices, to make a carriage drive up to it. The Hall is late Tudor work, with a good timber roof, and the arms of Edward VI. in plaster on the wall at one end. The dining-room and drawing-room are very fine, full of rich work of the Jacobean period. There is an inner porch or screen to the drawing-room, with curious sculptures in wood, and a remarkable chimney-piece, probably German, all abounding with colour and gilding. Displayed in cases in the Hall were a considerable number of the family muniments from the twelfth to the present century. Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B.

discoursed from the minstrel's gallery upon the special features of the house. After a pleasant wandering over the beautiful demesne and its winding walks, in which many of the fantastic features of the old decorations are retained, the company left with very gratifying recollections of Bradfield House. An agreeable drive or a quiet stroll through the lanes teeming with wild flowers brought the party to Collumpton. Proceeding at once to the church, which is a good specimen of the late Perpendicular period, Mr. Parker kindly acted as *cicerone*, conducting the party first round the exterior of the structure. There are many points in which it resembles the usual Somersetshire type, and these were duly discussed by several of the visitors. In the interior are some very good screens, a rood loft in good condition, and a very rich late chantry chapel of the Lane family, wool-merchants of the time of Henry VIII., with an inscription (on the exterior) in English, giving the date of 1527. The chapel has a fine vault of fan-tracery, which seems to have been added, and merchants' marks in great variety are used as ornaments. The fine cradle-roof with its rich colouring; the remains of the base and socket for the rood; the roughly carved work of the "Calvary," lying just within the western door, attracted much notice. After inspecting the spacious grounds of the vicarage, and some good timbered houses in the village, the party returned to Exeter.

In the evening a *Conversazione* was held in the Portrait Gallery in the Royal Albert Museum, which was crowded with visitors to hear the lecture of Mr. G. SCHARF, F.S.A., upon the Portraits of Deceased Worthies. He congratulated the Meeting upon the excellent and large collection of portraits which had been brought together within a very short space of time, and gave a most interesting and critical discourse, which will be given in a future portion of the "Journal."

Thursday, July 31.

At 9 A.M. the general meeting of Members was held in the Council Chamber, Guildhall, Mr. F. H. DICKINSON in the Chair. Mr. Burt (Hon. Sec.) read the balance sheet for the year 1872 (see p. 395), and the Annual Report for the past year as follows:—

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1872-73.

"Your Committee have the satisfaction of being able to speak in gratifying terms of the general condition and progress of the Institute.

"While they are unable to refer in any very glowing terms to their last Annual Meeting held at Southampton, they feel bound to express themselves in terms of kind appreciation to those who aided them in carrying out that Meeting. Although the success of that Congress was, financially, considerably below the average, your Committee feel that such a result was mainly owing to the very untoward circumstances of the weather, and not to any default in the archæological attractions of the objects presented to the consideration and study of its members and of the visitors, or to the substantive value of the Memoirs and Addresses presented to them on the occasion. The pages of the 'Journal,' which have recorded the careful and elaborate historical essay upon the 'Alien Priors of the Isle of Wight,' by the Rev. E. Venables, the remarkable results of the studious and pains-taking investigations of the site of one of the grandest centres of the Roman power in South-Western England by the Rev. J. G. Joyce,

aided by the valuable patronage of his Grace the Duke of Wellington ; the pleasant *resumé* of the conditions of the history of that portion of our country by Lord Henry Scott, and the thorough and able examination of the defences of the important mediæval seaport in which their Meeting was held, by Mr. G. T. Clark, furnish ample evidence that the discriminating pursuit and progress of the science of archæology has lost no ground whatever in the hands of their members during the past year. And if the financial results of the Meeting at Southampton were not so good as could have been desired, it is a subject of great congratulation to your Committee that it, nevertheless, afforded opportunities of most pleasant and intellectual converse and inter-communication to a very large number of the members of the Institute who were gathered together on the occasion from the furthest parts of the Island. The great success of the Meeting of the Institute held in the previous year at Cardiff, under somewhat exceptionally favourable circumstances, tended much to cast into the shade any which should follow that Meeting ; but it is with great satisfaction that your Committee are able to report that the number of the members of the Institute who were collected together at Southampton was very little below that at Cardiff.

“ Your Committee beg leave most frankly to bring to the notice of the members of the Institute the circumstance of the progress of the ‘General Index’ to the ‘Journal’ of the Institute referred to in their last annual report in very satisfactory terms, as not having quite carried out the hopes then expressed. Kindly undertaken as the arduous task has been by the voluntary labours of many of the members, your Committee have to regret that the conditions of that task have interposed obstacles which will postpone for a longer time than was anticipated the realisation of their wishes, but they look forward with great confidence to the results of the patience, assiduity, and intelligence of those engaged upon it. Further help, however, is required ; and should the present Meeting be disposed to adopt the suggestion to extend that task to twenty-five volumes, as has been suggested to them by some members of their body, they trust with confidence to the augmentation of the staff of workers in the cause. The support given to the proposal to publish the ‘General Index’ by the private subscriptions of the members has been most liberally responded to.

“ Following upon the special excursion made from the Metropolis to Guildford last year, and acting upon the principles and circumstances which guided that Excursion, your Committee have to report that, early in July last, a special excursion was made to Berkhamsted in Hertfordshire, under the guidance of Mr. G. T. Clark.⁴ The subject-matter was in every way an excellent one, and it afforded the opportunity of a most able and eloquent address from Mr. Clark upon the ancient castle of that place, and to Mr. Parker upon its very interesting church ; but the members who attended upon the occasion was by no means so large as could have been wished, although the interest evidenced by the Earl of Brownlow, the Marquis of Hamilton, and other inhabitants of the locality visited, must be a source of great congratulation.

“ On the occasion of their last report your Committee had to refer to their efforts, in conjunction with other learned Societies, to induce her Majesty’s Government to vote a grant of money in aid of researches upon

⁴ See Report of this Excursion at p. 407.

the site of the Temple of Diana at Ephesus. It is with feelings of the greatest satisfaction that they are now able to express their gratitude for the consideration paid to those representations, which they have good reason to know will produce a most excellent result.

"The member of your Executive to whose lot it has fallen of late years to prepare this portion of your proceedings, can only apologize for this very imperfect *resume*, by pleading his many avocations on behalf of the Institute.

"Among the members and friends of the Institute who have been taken from us during the past year will be found some worthy of special observation.

"The first on the list is that of the Rev. Richard Kirwan, M.A., Rector of Gittisham, and Rural Dean. Long known as a parochial clergyman of great energy and ability, his acquirements in all the studies connected with his profession were considerable. He entered keenly into the pursuit of science in several branches, upon which he lectured at different Institutions with considerable ability, and charmed his audiences with his brilliant addresses. He was an active member of several scientific Societies in Devon, and his sad end has left a blank which will not be easily filled. It was greatly owing to his kindly and earnest interest in Archæological pursuits that the present meeting has been held in the capital of that county, in the antiquities of which he had so long taken a most active interest. Though not a member of the Institute, he had long been most intimately known and highly esteemed by many of our leading supporters, and all who were present will recall with feelings of high gratification the able and eloquent discourse given by him at the monthly meeting of the Institute held in London, on the 5th March, 1869, in which he related the result of his explorations of sepulchral barrows on Broad Down near Honiton. This was in continuation of a memoir previously contributed by him, and printed in vol. xxv. of the Journal, in which the remarkable cup of shale found in one of those barrows is figured. On several occasions Mr. Kirwan kindly contributed objects for exhibition at the Meetings of the Institute, and in the volume of the Journal published in the year in which his untimely decease occurred are two most valuable memoirs on the 'Pre-historic Archæology of East Devon.' His sympathies were most earnestly engaged on behalf of the then projected Meeting of the Institute in Exeter, and the success of that gathering which we now so gratefully recognise was doubtless much owing to the zeal, intelligence, and skill with which he supported the project.

"The Rev. Herbert Haines. He was a very cordial auxiliary at the Gloucester Meeting, being at the time one of the Masters of the College School. On that occasion he gave a lecture on the origin and history of memorial brasses, which he embodied in a valuable 'Manual' upon the subject which will long be highly esteemed.

"E. C. Hakewill, Esq., of Playford, Suffolk, a somewhat recent Member of the Institute.

"The Rev. F. Massingberd, Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral. He was a valuable friend to the Institute on the occasion of the Meeting in that city, and contributed excellent memoirs on 'The Battle of Winceby,' and on 'The Grecian Stairs, Lincoln,' to the proceedings on that occasion. He was one of those to whom special thanks were voted at the conclusion of the Meeting on the motion of the Bishop of Lincoln, who took the opportunity

of recommending to careful perusal Mr. Massingberd's 'History of the Reformation.'

"Sir William Tite, M.P. A member of the Institute from its earliest formation, he has on many occasions given his valuable services upon the Council of the Institute in various capacities, and enriched the exhibitions at its meetings during a long series of years by numerous and valuable specimens of rare and precious MSS., early printed books, and other objects.

"Sir Frederic Madden, K.H. An original member of the Institute, and for many years the distinguished Keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum, he was one of the earliest friends and supporters of the Institute. His contributions to the 'Journal' are too numerous, too varied and valuable, for even a detailed reference to them here. They will be found to spread over a vast range of subjects, and to be distinguished by their deep research and careful reasoning, and by the pleasant manner in which information is conveyed by them. Sir Frederic Madden had also during several years given his services as a member of the Executive of the Institute.

"The Rev. Professor Sedgwick, of Cambridge, who had greatly assisted the Institute in the meeting held there, claims a grateful record, as do also Major-General Fox, a distinguished numismatist, and Mr. S. T. Teulon, an accomplished architect, both for many years members of the Institute.

"Special notice should be taken of the demise of the Very Reverend the Dean of Winchester, Dr. Garnier. He was the heartiest of patrons and helpers on the occasion of the first Meeting of the Institute in Winchester, of which he was a Vice President, and in which he took a very active part, contributing much to the success of that Congress by his genial and cordial hospitality, and by the facilities he afforded for the formation of a temporary museum in the Deanery.

"Your committee close this list of departed friends and helpers by recording with feelings of the deepest pain and sorrow the recent and sudden death of Dr. Wilberforce, late Bishop of Winchester. He was one of the earliest and most earnest friends of the Institute, and at its first meeting, when Dean of Westminster, he delivered a most eloquent address "On the nature and value of the study of Archæology." While Bishop of Oxford he attended many of the annual meetings of the Institute, and was ever ready to give his active support to the cause he had advocated from the beginning so eloquently and genially. When the Institute again held their Annual Meeting in the county where those gatherings commenced, Dr. Wilberforce, then Bishop of Winchester, officiated most ably and cordially as President of the meeting held at Southampton in 1872. The President of the present Congress has done justice to the high claims to your regard of this lamented and most highly gifted member of the Institute.

"Your Committee now beg leave to submit the following names of members retiring in due course from its administration, or whose places are vacant, and their recommendation of others for the vacancies so caused.

"In the list of Vice-Presidents, the death of Sir William Tite has caused a vacancy which your Committee propose to fill by the transfer of Sir John Lubbock, Bart. M.P., from the Council. The other members retiring are, the Rev. J. B. Deane, F.S.A., John Hewitt, Esq., R. R. Holmes, Esq., F.S.A., the Lord Zouche, Charles Tucker, Esq., F.S.A.; *Auditor*, R. H. Soden Smith, Esq., F.S.A. In their places they have to recommend—*Senior Auditor*, R. H. Soden Smith, Esq., F.S.A., R. Fisher, Esq., F.S.A.,

F. Ouvry, Esq., F.S.A., H. Vaughan, Esq., J. G. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., and Colonel Pinney. *Auditor*, J. Stevens, Esq."

Mr. FAIRLESS BARBER moved the adoption of the Report and Balance Sheet; this was seconded by the Rev. J. F. Russell, and carried unanimously.

The Rev. W. DYKE referred to the conditions and regulations for making the General Index which had been kindly taken in hand by several members. He expatiated on the great advantage of extending the work to twenty-five volumes, adverted to in the Report, which he proposed, and the necessity of more workers coming forward. Some observations were made upon the subject by Sir J. Maclean, Mr. Barber, the Rev. C. W. Bingham, and others, and the proposed extension of the range of the Index having been seconded was approved, thanks being also voted to Mr. Dyke and Mr. Lee Warner, for their labours and attention to the subject.

The proposed place of meeting for 1874 being brought forward, Mr. Burt stated that suggestions had been made as regards Glasgow, Colchester, and Ripon or Richmond in Yorkshire. As to Glasgow, matters were not as yet sufficiently advanced for the consideration of its claims, though the idea was very favourably entertained. As to Colchester, the feeling was exceedingly gratifying and cordial, but no formal invitation had yet arrived; and the same might be said as to Ripon or Richmond. Mr. Barber strongly supported the idea of a meeting at Ripon next year, and said he knew a very cordial invitation was on its way from the Corporation. The Rev. W. Dyke proposed that the subject be referred to the decision of the Council in London. This was seconded by Mr. Beresford Hope, and after some observations by Lord Talbot de Malahide, was carried unanimously. Thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the meeting was dissolved.

The Section of Antiquities assembled at 10 A.M., Mr. W. PENGELLY in the chair. Mr. G. W. Ormerod resumed the reading of his memoir on "The Rude Stone Remains on the Eastern side of Dartmoor." A short discussion took place, and Mr. Tregellas then announced the further proceedings of the day, and the meeting was adjourned.

At 10 A.M., a considerable party, among whom were Lord Talbot de Malahide, the Mayor of Exeter, Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., and Mr. Freeman, started under the guidance of Mr. J. H. Parker, and Mr. W. Cotton, to examine the various objects of interest in the city. The route was from the Guildhall, in which Mr. Parker commenced his remarks, to the "Priory Hall," probably the hall of the Archdeaconry, the Archdeaconry and Deanery, the hall of the Vicar's College, in which Mr. Freeman took the opportunity of making some remarks upon the building, and also upon the Chapel of St. Olave which they had just passed. Thence the party passed to the church of St. Mary Arches, the hall of the Tuckers or Weavers, the old bridge over the Exe, the remains of the city wall, and Bamfylde House. The day was very fine, and the perambulation left but one regret—that the time at disposal was so limited.

At 2 P.M. a large company assembled in the Cathedral to hear the promised discourse by Archdeacon Freeman. The discourse was illustrated by numerous drawings and plans, and by many original documents relating to the structure which have been lately arranged and calendared by Mr. Stuart Moore, and are in excellent condition. Commencing his remarks in the transepts, the party were taken in succession into the Choir,

the Lady Chapel, the Nave, and the Chapter House. Here the Archdeacon's able and lucid discourse, which was listened to with great attention, and occupied fully two hours, was brought to a close,⁵ the lecturer concluding by introducing Mr. Stuart Moore to speak upon the subject of the stained glass in the cathedral windows. Mr. Moore, in the course of his observations, exhibited a series of drawings and tracings of the patterns and devices used in the windows, together with specimens of modern glass to supply that which had been lost or destroyed.

In the Chapter House were displayed many of the MSS. treasures of the Cathedral, including the Exon Domesday, with the leaf which had long been missing, and which was restored by Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, Bart.

At 8 p.m. the Episcopal Palace was thrown open for a Reception by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Exeter, who, with Miss Temple, received the company. The party was very numerous, comprising the members of the Institute, and the principal visitors to the Meeting, and many of the neighbouring nobility and gentry who had been specially invited. The whole of the commodious rooms of the Palace were made available for the occasion, and a very agreeable evening was enjoyed.

Friday, August 1.

The Historical Section met at 9.30 a.m., Sir JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A., in the Chair. The Secretary of the Section (the Rev. C. W. Bingham), read "Notes on the Will of Nicholas Bradbrooke, 1399—1400," by Mr. E. W. Bradbrooke, F.S.A. The testator described himself as an "unworthy canon of the Church of Exeter" and made many bequests for religious purposes.

Mr. T. LIDSTONE, of Dartmouth, brought under notice some new facts relating to Thomas Newcomen, the inventor of the steam-engine. It appears that in 1651 Thomas Newcomen was a merchant at Dartmouth. Newcomen was apprenticed to an ironmonger at Exeter, and thus acquired much practical knowledge, which was afterwards of so much value to him. In 1729 he went to London to patent his great invention; but, before his purpose was accomplished, he was attacked by fever, and died in a fortnight. Mr. Lidstone spoke strongly of the neglect experienced by the great inventor and his family, of whom the county had good reason to be proud, and detailed several new facts relating to them. Mr. Lidstone then exhibited an ancient ring, which had been recently dug out of an orchard, a few miles from Dartmouth.

In the interval, before the reading of the next memoir, the Chairman adverted to a portion of Mr. Freeman's discourse, "The Place of Exeter in the History of England," in which he thought justice was hardly done to the loyalty of the city. If that loyalty was conspicuous in their reluctance to receive the first William, it was equally so in their behaviour to the second William. Referring to Macaulay's History, he said that, instead of being welcomed with open arms, the citizens closed the gates against him; and the next day, when they opened them, no public reception was given him, though strongly urged, and the Mayor was not to be seen. The bishop and clergy left the city. The City of Exeter on that occasion was

⁵ This has since been published under the title, "The Architectural History of Exeter Cathedral. By P. Freeman." (London, Bell and Sons; Exeter, Eland.)

true to its motto, "*Semper fidelis.*" Passing to another subject, the Chairman read a curious and very important paper relating to the Cathedral. It referred to differences between Archdeacon Hellyar and the Dean and Chapter in the year 1638.

Mr. W. COTTON read a memoir on "Royal Letters and other Documents among the Municipal Records of Exeter." Selections from this very interesting contribution will be given in a future portion of the Journal.

Dr. DRAKE, of Fowey, read a memoir on "Sir Francis Drake" (printed at p. 358).

At 8 A.M. a considerable party, but necessarily limited on account of the various arrangements which were necessary, had started in carriages for the excursion to Dartmoor. Among them were the Earl of Devon and the Hon. H. D. Fortescue, together with Miss Temple, Miss Ellacombe, and several other ladies. Passing through Moreton Hampstead, and Chagford, amid very picturesque scenery, the road was continued to Teigncombe. Here the carriages could go no further, and they were sent to Gidley to meet the party for the return journey. At Chagford Mr. Ormerod had joined the company, and he proceeded at once to lead the way for the pedestrians up a narrow gullet, filled with boulders, called "Featherbed Lane." This was formerly a pack-horse road, when tin-streaming was carried on in the neighbourhood. From this narrow way a short walk brought the party to the first of the circular huts, where a halt was made, and some discussion took place. Thence the route was continued, past various objects of interest, to Kestor, from which a fine view was obtained, and where a considerable pause was made. The road was then taken still more to the south towards Gidley, and many very singular and interesting evidences of early occupation were passed and commented upon, Mr. Ormerod especially referring to those discussed in the memoir he had read in the Section of "Antiquities." After a long ramble Gidley was reached, where the Rev. A. Whipham joined the party, and, under his guidance, the castle and church were examined. In a farm-house, kindly lent for the purpose, an excellent dinner was served, at which the Earl of Devon presided. After dinner Mr. Ormerod gave a summary of what had been visited, and Lord Devon expressed the pleasure experienced by the day's excursion, which had been carefully directed by Mr. Fairless Barber. After a visit to the church at Chagford, the party resumed their carriages for Exeter, where they arrived at about half-past nine.

At 12.10 P.M. another party, among whom were Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B., and Mr. E. A. Freeman, started from Queen Street Station for Okehampton. Here luncheon was provided at the White Hart Hotel, at which Mr. Hope presided. The Vicar of Okehampton, the Rev. W. Holley, kindly offered himself as local guide, and the company at once proceeded to the castle. This is picturesquely situated, on the summit and eastern slope of a tongue of rock, in the valley of the little river Okemot. In the absence of Mr. Clark, who had been unfortunately called away, Mr. Parker discussed the principal points of the plan and structure. The keep of the castle is at the top of the hill, the hall and chapel a little lower down. There are no remains of any earlier structure than of the thirteenth century. The whole plan can be made out, but the remains are small. The chapel is rather more perfect than the rest; the hall, with the buttery and kitchen, can be traced. Mr. Freeman added some observations, and a little amicable contention arose upon

that long-debated question,—the extent of building in stone during the eleventh century. In the Hall Mr. Beresford-Hope made some general remarks upon the losses which the Institute had experienced of late years among its more prominent members; he then paid a high compliment to the Rev. E. Hill for the excellent style in which he had formerly conducted the excursions, and congratulated those present on the manner in which Mr. Burtt had endeavoured to emulate him in that respect. A move was then made for the parish church, which was rebuilt in 1842, having been burnt down. Passing through the pretty grounds of the Vicarage, the party returned to the station and started for Crediton. Here Mr. King kindly officiated as *cicerone*, and carefully expounded the history and fabric of the remarkable church, and touched upon that of the bishopric formerly located there. The claim of Crediton to be the birth-place of the famous Winfred, better known as St. Boniface, was not accepted by Mr. Freeman, who also made some general observations upon the church and the ancient bishopric of the West. After accepting the kindly proffered hospitalities of the Rev. C. F. Smith, the party returned by railway to Exeter, where they arrived at about eight o'clock.

On this and the preceding day Flower Shows were held on Northernhay by the Devon and Exeter Botanical and Horticultural Society, at which many members of the Institute availed themselves of the privilege of entry kindly acceded to them by the Society, and greatly enjoyed the beautiful display made on the occasion.

Saturday, August 2.

This was a busy day for the Excursion department of the Congress. At 10 A.M. a special train started from St. David's Station for Powderham, at the invitation of the noble President of the Meeting, the Earl of Devon. His Lordship met the archaeologists at the station, which had been improvised for the occasion, and kindly guided them to the church. It is a good example of a Devonshire parish Church of the fifteenth century, which has been carefully restored. It has a good western tower, and the parclose screens are preserved. Passing through the picturesque scenery of the beautiful domain of Powderham, the party then proceeded to the castle, on the principal terrace of which his Lordship had a large coloured plan displayed, showing the periods of construction of the building, and upon which he gave a full and interesting discourse. The wall of the old hall remains with the usual three doorways at the servants' end, but it has been divided by a modern partition wall, and the present staircase is made at the lords' end of the hall. Two of the towers are old, with the old newel staircases; in the chapel the corbels of the roof are carved as heads, and one of the heads has a mitre, which seems to identify the building as having been the chapel, though it was used as a barn for a considerable period and only restored to use as a chapel by the present Earl. The greater part of the house is modern, or thoroughly modernised. Mr. Freeman and the Rev. J. Earle joined in the discussion which ensued—Mr. Earle suggesting the derivation of "Powderham" from "polder"—at the termination of which Lord Talbot de Malahide proposed a vote of thanks to the Earl of Devon. This was passed with acclamation, and, under the guidance of his Lordship, the party passed through the fine rooms of the castle, in which are stored many objects of remarkable interest and beauty. Luncheon was served in the handsome

dining hall. A large picture, said to have been painted by Canon Peter, here attracted much attention, and Mr. Scharf made some observations upon it in answer to his Lordship's request. Lord Talbot de Malahide, in the name of the company, expressed their great gratitude for the manner in which they had been received by his Lordship, and for their many obligations to him in the course of the meeting. He had always thought that if they could be sure of his Lordship's support the success of the Congress was assured. The remarks of Lord Talbot were warmly applauded by all present, and were acknowledged by the Earl of Devon in appropriate terms. The walk to the station was then resumed, and on the train leaving his Lordship was heartily cheered.

Passing through Dawlish and the charming coast scenery of the district and of the Teign, the route for the day took an inland turn to Totnes, which was reached at about 2 o'clock. Some of the chief objects of interest in the town were inspected, including the guildhall, which comprises the remains of the priory; and in the castle Mr. Ashworth made some observations somewhat in the spirit of the antiquaries of old who believed in King Brut—to whose memory is there not a stone consecrated in one of the main streets? Mr. Freeman thanked Mr. Ashworth for a refreshing "bit of history"—the Brutus of whom they had heard was not the same that stabbed Cæsar in the Senate. In the church a remarkable rood-screen of stone somewhat stirred the enthusiasm of the party, who, in reply to Mr. Parker's appeal, earnestly protested against its destruction, of which the intention was rumoured but afterwards disavowed. At Totnes the party were divided, many of them taking the steamer for Dartmouth. Those who were to continue the route in carriages proceeded to the Seymour Hotel for dinner, at which the Ven. Archdeacon Freeman presided. After an excellent repast the route was taken to Dartington Hall, by invitation of Mr. Champernowne, who received the party.

Dartington Hall is a very remarkable house of the fourteenth century, in the period of transition between the Decorated and the Perpendicular style. The style is quite consistent with its history, that it was built by the Duke of Exeter in the time of Richard II. At first sight it appears to be of two periods, but on further examination the singularity in its construction is accounted for by its rough workmanship. Most of the structure seems to have been intended either for farm-buildings on a very large scale, or as a sort of barracks for retainers, and the history would seem rather to indicate the latter. Considerable alterations of a later period have been made in the details without rebuilding the walls. It consists of a very large quadrangle, with a fine Hall at the south end of it, and a dwelling-house attached to the west end of the Hall, behind the daïs, occupying the south-west corner of the quadrangle. This dwelling-house for the family has been inhabited by successive generations, and the interior entirely refitted according to the ideas of a later period, the floors not being on the old level. The Hall is very fine, and has a good porch with a groined roof, on a boss in the vault of which are the arms of Richard II. The roof has been destroyed and the windows have been altered, larger windows being inserted in the time of Henry VIII. or later; the corbels of the roof are for the most part of the earlier period, but two of them were inserted when the windows were altered, and have the angels usual in the time of Henry VII. At the back of the daïs is a very large fireplace, an unusual feature in that position.

At the lower end of the Hall are the usual three doorways to the buttery and pantry, and the passage to the kitchen between them, and a fourth doorway to the left in the corner, which leads to the staircase to the apartments over the offices, in the place usually occupied by the solar or guest-chamber. This part has been partly rebuilt by Pugin, and altered considerably. Behind the other offices is the kitchen, a detached building, which has been connected with the house by a wooden passage, now destroyed. The kitchen has three fireplaces, one of which has been for the oven; the windows of it are of the form called the square-headed trefoil or the shouldered arch, but each window is of four lights, divided by a transom and mullion, and only the heads of the lights are of that form—which is a very unusual one to be used throughout an entire building as it is here.

The Hall windows were probably also of the same form and size originally (which appears to have been a fancy of the architect);⁶ but they were afterwards found too small for a hall, and larger windows were inserted. The western side of the large quadrangle consists of a series of small dwellings in two storeys, with external entrances and no internal passage, and the two doorways over each other, with stone steps up to the upper floor. The stone steps are an addition, but there must have been wooden steps in the same position originally, as there is no other access to the upper floor; they appear to have been intended for the use of retainers, probably for farm labourers only, rather than as servants' chambers. At the other end of the large quadrangle, opposite to the Hall, is now a large stable, with a hay-loft over it, the roof of which is almost like a hall roof, at least more finished than a barn roof usually is; and in this hay-loft is a fireplace, which is part of the original construction; and this shows that it was not originally a hay-loft only. It seems to have been a sort of servants' hall for the retainers. The entrance must have been originally by steps. This apartment is divided by a rough stone wall, cutting off about about a fourth part at the end further from the fireplace and the present entrance, but the wall is built in among the timber-frames or truss of the roof in a singular manner, and is not ancient. The present entrance is from the end, at the north corner of the great quadrangle; the original entrance was on the side from the quadrangle, of which the marks remain in the wall from a flight of steps like the other chambers; but perhaps this was never built of stone,—the alterations have been made at some early period. At the further end of this loft, or hall, is a large barn, standing on the ground in the usual manner, and there is a round-headed roadway under this end of the loft, cutting off part of the stable. This appears to be part of the original plan, as a road for carts and horses into the quadrangle. On the other side of the great quadrangle is a series of other offices, and at the back of them, are *necessaria*, or garde-ropes, of the fourteenth century. There is no trace of a chapel, but the church almost touches that part of the house which was the dwelling-house of the family. It stands on higher ground, and overlooks the whole house, which was built on the side of the bank or promontory on which the church stands.

The lord's entrance to the great hall is through the porch from the great

⁶ This form is common in the fourteenth century, and small doorways and windows in a tower or on a staircase, but very rare as a general form for all the

windows of a large building. It has been adopted by Mr. Waterhouse for the new front of Balliol College, Oxford, but the effect is not pleasing.

quadrangle ; the screens are gone, but the servants' door remains opposite to the lord's door, and there are remains of the servants' court and offices at the back of the hall, with the kitchen on one side, and apparently a servants' cloister on the other side, now in ruins. There are no signs of any fortifications, excepting a fosse. An old plan of the district is extant, on which several castles or posts for the defence of the river Dart are represented, and Dartington is the highest up the river, as if it had been intended to be used as barracks to supply the rest in times of war. The whole structure and arrangement is singular and perhaps unique, and on a very large scale. There are some similar large castles in the North, near the Scottish border, probably for the same purpose—as garrisons would be better provisioned in such a place, and the other forts could be supplied with men when required.

On comparing notes it was found the attractions of Dartington had been so engrossing, that time would not permit the whole of the programme of the afternoon to be carried out, and so the route was at once taken for Berry Pomeroy, it being decided to omit Compton altogether. At Berry is a very interesting church, in which are some good examples of Jacobean and other monuments, including that of the Rev. John Prince, long Vicar here, and so well known for his work "The Worthies of Devon." At the distance of about a mile, after descending a narrow winding road, the castle, the ancient mansion of the Seymour family, is reached. Here Mr. Parker discoursed upon the special features of the structure—a castle originally built by one of the powerful barons of the reign of John, but of which little is now remaining—the fine ruins which now attract so much notice belonging to the sumptuous mansion engrafted upon the older building by the Protector Somerset. Time pressed too hardly upon the company for any long stay to be made, and the word to advance was again given. It was found impossible to reach Torquay in time for the 7.15 train, as arranged, so it was decided the drive should be to Paignton, and an *avant-courier* was despatched to give notice of the probably late arrival of the party at the Station. In spite of every exertion, however, the Station was only reached in time to know that the last train had just started. A special train was telegraphed for, and the carriages were again resumed for Torquay. After some delay a special train was obligingly sent, and the return to Exeter was not completed till shortly after midnight.

The section of the party which broke off at Totnes for Dartmouth had a very gratifying afternoon. Nothing could exceed the placid beauty of the river as the steamer conveyed the company down the stream, passing many a place of interest or fame in mediæval times. Dartmouth, distinguished in mediæval times for its maritime enterprise and widely-extended commerce, was at length reached and the company disembarked on the "New Ground," facing the Esplanade. Mr. Lidstone and Mr. Lhoyd kindly undertook to conduct the party over this singularly interesting town, and very numerous and varied were the objects of interest to which attention was directed—the old houses in the Butterwalk, the church of St. Saviour, the Castle, and the revived "Newcomin Cottage" being the chief points of attraction. After an excellent repast at the Castle Hotel, the party returned to Exeter in good time by the ordinary train from Kingswear Station.

On Sunday the Lord Bishop of Exeter preached an eloquent and impressive sermon in the Cathedral. The Mayor and Corporation attended in state, and there was a large attendance of Members of the Institute and visitors. The text was the 11th verse of the 10th chapter of St. Paul's first Epistle to the Corinthians, "Now all these things happened unto them for examples; and they are written for our admonition upon whom the ends of the world are come."

Monday, August 4.

The Section of Antiquities met at 10 A.M., Mr. W. PENGELLY in the chair. Mr. W. C. BORLASE, F.S.A., read an elaborate memoir, illustrated by numerous sketches and drawings, on "The Vestiges of Early Habitation in Cornwall." (Printed at p. 325.)

Mr. C. SPENCE BATE, F.R.S., read a memoir on "Grimspound."

Mr. R. N. WORTH read an essay on "The Ancient Mining Implements of Cornwall." This will be given in a subsequent portion of the Journal.

Thanks having been voted to the authors, the meeting adjourned.

The Historical Section met at the "Athenæum," at 10 A.M., Sir JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A., and Vice-president of the Section, in the chair. The Rev. F. T. COLBY read a long and carefully prepared memoir on "The Heraldry of Exeter." (Printed at p. 235.) Considerable discussion was excited by this very interesting account.

Mr. T. KERSLAKE, of Bristol, then read a memoir, entitled "The Celt and the Teuton in Exeter." (Printed at p. 211.)

Dr. DRAKE concluded the proceedings of the Section by reading a memoir on "Dowrish." This is the name of a seat of one of the most ancient families in Devonshire, who took their name from the place, near Crediton, in the parish of Sandford. It is situated on a hill commanding a view of the surrounding country and its fine scenery. Approaching it from Sandford, a stream is crossed by Dowrish Bridge—a name which recalls associations which once inspired the peasantry with awe. Here, it was said, the last of the family occupying the mansion, was thrown from his horse at night and his neck broken, as a judgment for alienating the estate. The family had been one of mark in the county by reason of its antiquity and its alliances. In the great hall is a marble table, in which is inlaid a suit of cards, to one of which a hand is pointing. This is said to commemorate a game at *piquet* between the cousins Dowrish and Northcote, when Dowrish staked the manor of Kennerleigh on the game, which his opponent won by seeing his adversary's cards in a mirror.

Thanks having been voted to the readers of the memoirs, the meeting was dissolved.

At 12.15 P.M. a large party left Queen Street station for an excursion to Forde Abbey, &c., by special train. The train stopped near the road leading to the Abbey, and the numerous company walked through a pleasant lane, and an avenue of fine trees to the Abbey. Here they were received by Mr. Evans, the owner of the property, who most courteously invited them at once to partake of an excellent luncheon which had been provided in the

hall, once the refectory of the Abbey. After justice had been done to this hospitable entertainment, and for which the Earl of Devon expressed the cordial thanks of the Institute, Mr. Parker gave a discourse upon the building.

Here are considerable remains of a very fine Cistercian Abbey, still inhabited as a gentleman's house, by the descendant of the person to whom it was granted at the Dissolution. The greater part of the building is of the Perpendicular style, and this is what catches the eye on approaching it, especially the fine cloister and the hall, with the doorway tower between them. These are of the time of Henry VII. and VIII., and the great hall, built for the increased establishment, had not been completed at the time of the Dissolution, as is seen by the roof. The oldest part of the existing building is the Chapter-house, which is of transitional Norman character, but very late in that style. A considerable part of the building is of the time of Robert de Courtenay, who was Abbot in 1242. To this part belong especially the Dormitory, with its small lancet windows. The wall is nearly perfect under this though it is sadly undermined. The substructure under this is finely vaulted, and is divided into several chambers or cellars, and probably always was so; only the partitions have been of wood, and have generally been destroyed. The original Hall, or refectory, is also on the upper floor. It has a fine timber roof of the time of Henry VI., but is in a bad state of repair, having been long neglected.

A perambulation of the remains of the ancient structure having been carefully made, and their principal points discussed, Mr. Evans requested the party to roam at will through the various rooms of the mansion to inspect the objects of interest therein. In one saloon is a finely moulded ceiling by Inigo Jones, who made many alterations in the mansion, and in another room is some fine tapestry given by Queen Anne to one of the Gwyns, then her Secretary at War; and many articles of bijouterie, buhl-work, ancient furniture, &c., attracted much attention in the various rooms. This pleasant ramble ended, the party re-assembled in the Chapter House to hear some concluding remarks from Mr. Parker, terminating in the expression of hearty thanks to Mr. Evans for the very gratifying visit to Forde Abbey.

The railway carriages were again in requisition, the train leaving at 4 P.M. for Ottery Road station. Here carriages were in attendance to take the party to Ottery St. Mary, where they arrived shortly before five o'clock. After a general examination of the beautiful church, Mr. Hayward ascended the pulpit, and gave a brief epitome of its history, and of its chief and numerous points of interest, its special peculiarity being that of its great resemblance to the Cathedral of Exeter. Mr. Parker made some supplemental observations, especially upon the "Consecration Crosses" which are numerous, and similar to those in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The route was then taken to Cadhay House, a mansion built by John Haydon, a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, who married the heiress of Cadhay, and was buried in the church of Ottery in 1587, with some additions in the time of James I. There are several good features in the elevation, and some excellent chimneys on one of the wings, and the house having undergone but very trifling "improvement as to the exterior" presents many interesting points. The return journey was then resumed, and Exeter was reached at about half-past eight o'clock, and the Excursions of the Meeting were very agreeably brought to a close.

TUESDAY, August 5.

At 10 A.M. a considerable party, including the Earl of Devon, the Mayor of Exeter, Sir J. Maclean, Rev. Canon Cook, Mr. Parker, Mr. E. A. Freeman, and a number of ladies, assembled at the Guildhall for a perambulation of the ancient walls of Exeter, under the guidance of Mr. Freeman. The skies were not propitious, the weather being unfavourable for the first time during the meeting. Proceeding down North Street to the Crown and Sceptre yard, Mr. Freeman took his stand upon a pump-trough, and gave his auditors some interesting particulars concerning the City walls. At that point they could see the wonderful way in which the wall had been patched. The City had stood a great number of sieges, and of course at each siege some part of the wall would be beaten down and built up again. Thus, they saw that the wall ranged from very ancient work at the bottom to modern brickwork at the top. He then dwelt at some length upon the arguments for and against building in stone in the eleventh century, referring to the walls of Exeter as an illustration. He did not say that the wall before them was the work of Athelstan—all he said was that he could not find any reason why it should not be so. Mr. Kerslake's admirable paper on the previous day had cleared up a great difficulty in his (Mr. Freeman's) mind. Mr. Parker saw no reason to doubt that a portion of the wall was of the time of Eathelstan.

The party then went into Bartholomew Street, and standing by the side of the Cemetery rails, a good notion of this part of the fortifications was obtained. Exeter was doubtless originally a hill fort, strongly defended by nature before it was defended by art. The company walked along the side of the Cemetery on portions of the wall, and at the top of the lane leading to Exe Street, Mr. Freeman pointed out the fine remains of the wall that were to be seen in the garden in front of Bartholomew Terrace. The course of the wall was followed to West Street, where the advent of so large a party caused no little astonishment. Making a pause at the West Gate, Mr. Freeman continued his observations. At the Quay Gate another pause was made, and some discussion occurred between Mr. Freeman and Mr. Kerslake. This was one of the most historical spots in the city. Although it was not stated in words, it was pretty certain that Queen Githa and her companions must have got away from the city by that gate, by sailing down the Exe, when William the Conqueror marched in at the East Gate. The steep Quay Lane was next ascended, the party looking at another portion of the wall in tolerable preservation, from Mr. Pike's garden. Trinity Church, the site of the South Gate, was the next resting-place. Mr. Freeman considered this was a very grand gate, or rather that there were two gates. There were two enormous towers here, with a prison, and church over the gate. Some of the party present recollected the old debtors' prison on the spot. The party proceeded down James Street, and entering a garden there had a good view of the Quay Gate, and gained a good notion of the form of that part of the city. The grounds of the Bishop's Palace were then reached, and Mr. Freeman then discoursed upon the Close and its defences, and the ecclesiastical establishment of the Bishopric.

Passing into the Chancellor's garden, and making a short stay at the Chancellery, where the Rev. Chancellor Harrington made some observations on the site, the party proceeded by the East Gate to the Exeter

Grammar Schools grounds. The Rev. H. Newport, the Head-Master of the School, received the company and pointed out the more important features of the establishment, founded by Bishop Grandison in the year 1332, and also related many interesting circumstances in its history. On the party leaving, the Earl of Devon thanked Mr. Newport on behalf of the visitors for his instructive outline of the history of old and new St. John's, Exeter. Time not allowing for the perambulation being extended further, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Freeman for his instructive remarks, and the party broke up.

At Noon the concluding meeting was held in the Guildhall. On the motion of the Mayor, the chair was taken by the Earl of Devon. After some preliminary observations the Chairman called upon Mr. Parker, C.B., to move the first resolution. Mr. Parker moved that the best thanks of the meeting were due to the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Exeter, for the use of the Guildhall, and the liberal hospitality shown to the Institute on the occasion of their visit. This was seconded by Mr. Stephen Tucker (Rouge Croix), and carried with acclamation.

The MAYOR said that he received the vote which they had just been pleased to pass, with feelings of very great satisfaction. After referring to the great success of the Meeting, and regretting that they had been obliged to leave out many objects of great interest, he concluded by assuring the Members of the Institute that their visit had given the greatest possible pleasure to the citizens of Exeter.

Mr. TREGELLAS moved a vote of thanks to the contributors of essays and memoirs to the Meeting, who have by their labours contributed so much to the advancement of the purposes of the Institute. The Rev. J. Fuller Russell seconded the resolution, which was carried with applause.

Mr. E. A. FREEMAN, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, said that the Meeting had at least cleared away a popular delusion that he and the Venerable Archdeacon of Exeter were one and the same person (Laughter). He admitted that he had taken some interest in the Meeting, and had tried to get the antiquities of Exeter worked out by the best man in his own subject, but he had not been so successful as he could have wished. He was thankful for the local help they had received—it was most requisite that the local enquirer and the general enquirer should work together, They had been received as well as they possibly could have been received, and he returned his best thanks for that reception.

Archdeacon FREEMAN expressed the pleasure he felt at the clearing up of any doubts as to the identity of Mr. Freeman with himself, and they would now take their respective positions. They had listened with great interest to the lecture of Mr. Freeman upon a special phase in the history of Exeter. It had been the desire of the Bishop, and of the Dean and Chapter, to give a hearty welcome to the Institute. He thought the Institute had been fortunate in the contributions of memoirs, and he was glad as far as his own endeavours went to have rendered an account of the history of the Cathedral.

Sir JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A., proposed that the best thanks of the Meeting be given to the Local Committee for their very valuable help in making the preliminary arrangements for the Meeting. This was seconded by Mr. Burt, and carried unanimously.

Mr. H. S. ELLIS, for himself and his colleague Mr. Gidley, expressed his acknowledgments of the vote, and said it had been a matter of surprise that

Exeter had not been visited by the Institute many years ago. As a member of the Committee for the works upon the Cathedral, he would make an observation on the criticism upon those works. He wished, as the Institute had brought into Exeter so many persons well able to give advice in such a matter, that they would, in justice to those who were labouring hard to find out and do what was right, tell them in what they thought they were wrong. A proposition had been made to remove some houses near the Cathedral, and it was important to know if that suggestion was approved by those able to form an opinion in such matters.

Mr. FREEMAN advised them not to pull down anything, and especially with only the idea of making a view; much harm had been done elsewhere by that process. Ancient houses were as much a part of the Cathedral foundation as the Cathedral itself. Archdeacon Freeman said the houses in question were not ancient houses, and it was not intended to touch any old buildings. He was not prepared to accept the counsel not to pull down anything. The Chairman remarked that he thought if Mr. Freeman knew the subject of Mr. Ellis's observations, he would be inclined to agree with the remarks of the Archdeacon.

The Rev. R. P. COATES moved a vote of thanks to the contributors of objects to the temporary Museum of the Institute and of paintings to the portrait gallery. In doing so, he alluded to the great kindness of her Majesty as a contributor, and specified many noblemen and others by whose liberality so valuable and interesting a collection had been brought together. This was seconded by Mr. Atkinson, and carried with applause. It was acknowledged by Mr. Gidley, who alluded in feeling terms to the gap caused by the lamented death of the Rev. R. Kirwan, who had very strongly encouraged the visit of the Institute to Exeter.

Mr. MOORE (the Town Clerk) thought that the advantage of examining the collection of valuable and curious objects in the Museum ought not to be limited to the Members of the Institute. There were many to whom the opportunity of seeing them might be given after the purposes of the Meeting had been answered, and he thought arrangements ought to have been made for that purpose. Mr. Burt explained that the Museum was formed solely for the purposes of the Meeting,—that it was really impossible to keep it together after the Meeting broke up, and it had been tried in other places and failed. Some discussion followed, and Sir John Maclean promised to bring the subject before the Council.

Mr. F. H. DICKINSON then moved that the cordial thanks of the Meeting be given to the Earl of Devon, the Lord Bishop of Exeter, the Mayor and Town Council of Exeter, Mr. Walrond, Mr. Champernowne, and Mr. W. Herbert Evans, for their cordial and hearty hospitality to the Institute. To this was added an expression of thanks to the Bishop for the admirable sermon delivered by him on the previous Sunday, and a request that it be printed for circulation. This was seconded by the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, and carried with acclamation. It was acknowledged by the Chairman.

Sir JOHN MACLEAN said that the Institute had received a right Royal reception in Exeter, and he thought they should mark their sense of it in some other way than by mere words. He would not occupy the time by remarks, but would move a Resolution:—"That steps be taken to leave with the City of Exeter a more enduring memorial than is expressed in words, however heartfelt and sincere, of the sense which the Royal Archæological Institute entertains of the cordial reception and the splendid hospi-

tality bestowed upon it upon this occasion of its visit to this famous and loyal city; and learning that, unlike many other cities and boroughs in the Kingdom, Exeter does not possess a Chain of Office for the decoration of her Chief Magistrate, that a subscription be raised for the purpose of presenting to the City such an addition to the Civic Regalia, to be worn by the present Mayor and his successors on all public occasions for ever; and that the members of the Institute and Associate Members of this Meeting be invited to contribute to the fund. And further, that a Committee be appointed to carry out this object."

Archdeacon FREEMAN said it afforded him the greatest possible pleasure to second the Resolution, which was then put to the Meeting, and carried enthusiastically. Mr. Dickinson moved that a Committee be appointed to receive subscriptions. This was seconded by Mr. Burt, and also adopted unanimously.

The MAYOR said that he should like to say a few words in acknowledgment of the handsome Resolution they had just passed. He could, however, scarcely find words to express the thanks which he felt to be due to the Chairman and to the Institute. Certainly no more appropriate testimonial could have been selected than that suggested, the want of a chain of office having very often been the subject of remark during attendances on public occasions, such as that of the late reception of the Shah of Persia.

A vote of thanks having been passed to the Earl of Devon for his kindness in presiding, the Exeter Meeting of the Institute was concluded.

The Museum.

This was formed, under the careful superintendence of Mr. W. R. Crabbe, F.S.A., in the old Bankruptcy Court in Queen Street, a nearly square room, of considerable dimensions, which had, however, been used for various purposes, so that the Director did not consider it quite safe to use the lighting apparatus, and there were in consequence no opportunities for evening *Conversazioni*. In the corners of the room were displayed the flags which were presented to Sir Francis Drake by Queen Elizabeth, and in one of the centre cases were shown the cap and scarf worn by him; and close to them was the bullet with which the great sea captain of the present century, Lord Nelson, was killed at Trafalgar. This curious relic is mounted in silver, and was brought from the Royal Collection at Osborne, by permission of her gracious Majesty the Queen, to whom it was presented by the surgeon who had extracted it. In the centre of the room were stands covered with armour and miscellaneous objects, tapestry was arranged against the walls; and round the sides of the room was one large continuous case similar to those so often seen at the Annual Meetings. A goodly show was made of objects of early date, the Royal Institution of Cornwall contributing from its well-filled Museum at Truro many flint arrow heads, celts, and other implements of stone in great variety. These were the products of the investigations of barrows in the West of England, and upon which the places of their discovery were duly registered. The two fine gold *lunulæ* found at Harlyn, near Padstow, and presented by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to the Royal Institution were exhibited, as were a bronze bull, supposed to be Phœnician, found near the foundation of an old building at St. Just's Vicarage; two bronze daggers or spear heads found in a barrow in the parish of Pelynt; and two bronze armlets, found in a barrow on the Island of St. Mary's, Scilly. Other celts and imple-

ments of stone and bronze were brought by Mr. J. Jope Rogers, Mr. Borlase, Mr. Le Neve Foster, Mr. Brooking Rowe, Col. Harding, and the Rev. W. Wills. A few other objects of the precious metal may also be specified, viz., a gold fibula, set with gems of a Scotch pattern, which was brought by the Rev. C. W. Bingham, and a gold torque from Ireland, brought by Mr. Potts. Other remains of the Roman and Saxon periods, including engravings of various objects, were represented by the contributions of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, Mr. Jope Rogers, who sent a "disciplinarium" of silver wire, with glass beads attached (engraved in "Archæologia," vol. ix.), Mr. Couch, Mr. Winslow Jones, Mr. Borlase, and Mr. Brooking Rowe. Lord Robarts sent a curious inscribed leaden figure from a Jew's house near Bodmin; and two wooden shovels, probably used in early tin works, were sent by the Royal Institution of Cornwall.

Of arms and armour, dispersed in groups about the room, or arranged on stands or in the cases, Mr. Crabbe, the Director of the Museum, brought a very fine two-handed sword, a Toledo sword, a silver-plated broadsword, a Turkish dagger, a dagger temp. Hen. VIII., &c.; Col. Harding sent a silver-mounted *couteau de chasse*; Sir John Pole contributed a full suit of plate armour, temp. Henry VII., two steel targets, a two-handed sword, and an executioner's sword; Mr. Fulford sent a fine beaked helmet of the time of Richard III.; and other specimens were furnished by Mr. Ellacombe, Mr. Tucker, &c.

Some excellent specimens of official paraphernalia and plate were supplied by the Corporations of Exeter and Dartmouth; and some interesting family plate was exhibited by Mrs. Wiss, Mr. Fulford, Mr. Jope Rogers, Col. Cocks, Mr. Crabbe, and the Rev. J. Gattey; Mr. T. Moore Stevens exhibited a very fine gilt salt and cover, with plate-mark of 1584; and Mr. Warren another with the year-letter indicating the date of 1580.

Of sculpture in ivory the examples shown were but few. The Rev. J. F. Russell contributing a fourteenth century statuette of the Virgin, and three devotional tablets; and other examples were furnished by Col. Harding, Mr. Crabbe, and Mr. Rogers. The same remark would apply to the display of enamels, of which Mrs. Henry and Mrs. Wiss sent some examples; Miss Henry contributed a plate of Limoges enamel of about A.D. 1580; Mr. Jope Rogers sent a pair of candlesticks of fine English work of the time of Elizabeth; the Rev. C. W. Bingham brought a fibula; and the Rev. J. Fuller Russell a twelfth-century plate of *champleve* work.

Some interesting specimens of rings were shown. The Royal Institution of Cornwall sent two early examples; Mr. Archer brought a curious ring, having an antique cornelian set in silver, with an inscription; the Rev. C. W. Bingham brought two inscribed gold rings, and another of massive form, engraved with the five wounds of our Lord; Mr. Chanter, of Barnstaple, sent a gold ring, set with a sapphire, lately found near Pillon Priory; and Mr. Spiers brought a *gymmel*, or betrothal ring, with a Dutch inscription.

Of rare books, Mr. Kerslake brought the "Histoire Genealogique de la Maison Royale de Courtenay," Jenkins' Exeter, the "Devonshire Adventurer," and other local works of rarity; the Rev. J. Harding sent a "Horn-book," in a silver case, and a third folio of Shakespeare; Col. Harding sent the "Military Art of Trayning," London, 1622; and the Rev. T. Newport a Matthews' Bible of the year 1551. Among the MSS. Sir Stafford Northcote sent a roll of the descent of Henry VI. from the time of the Creation; the Rev. F. Hamilton sent several deeds of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries,

together with one supposed to be about the year 1199, before Exeter was governed by a Mayor; Mr. Gidley showed a parchment roll of the Mayors of Exeter of the year 1670; Mr. Jope Rogers brought several deeds of the reigns from Edward III. to Charles II.; Mr. Borlase a MS. Heraldry and Miracle Play; the Rev. J. F. Russell exhibited autograph letters by Archbishop Laud and other distinguished persons; and Mr. Lawrence, a rental of the priory of Launceston, two Books of Arms and one of Statutes of Exeter Cathedral. The Rev. J. F. Russell also brought the beautiful tablet painted by Hans Memling, described in vol. xvi., pp. 206—7.

Among miscellaneous objects may be specified some good specimens of old English and other pottery, shown by Mr. Crabbe, Mr. Brooking Rowe, Mr. Potts, &c.; a few impressions of seals, contributed by Mr. Jope Rogers; a curious iron lock from Colyton, made in commemoration of the battle of the Boyne, brought by the Rev. T. Wills; two rings cut from mediæval bells, shown by Mr. Ellacombe; and some specimens of tapestry and embroidery.

The exhibition of portraits of deceased worthies of the West of England, and other local subjects, was the largest and most interesting collection of paintings that has ever been made in connection with the Annual Meeting of the Institute. It comprised 188 pictures, of which a catalogue was printed and published.

The Central Committee desire to acknowledge the following donations in aid of the expenses of the Exeter Meeting, and of the general purposes of the Institute:—R. Dymond, 1*l.* 1*s.* F. Franklin, 1*l.* 1*s.* J. Geare, 1*l.* 1*s.* Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, 1*l.* 1*s.* Rev. J. Huyshe, 1*l.* Mr. Fulford, 1*l.* 1*s.* Rev. Canon Cook, 1*l.* 1*s.* J. E. Lee, 1*l.* 1*s.* W. Kendall, 3*l.* 3*s.* W. Cann, 1*l.* 1*s.* C. J. Follett, 3*l.* 3*s.* T. Ensor, 1*l.* 1*s.* W. R. Bayley, 5*l.* The National Provincial Bank, 5*l.* 5*s.* Rev. W. B. Kennaway, 2*l.* The Lord Blachford, 2*l.* 2*s.* Sir F. Drake, 1*l.* 1*s.* T. Andrew, 10*s.* H. C. Lopes, 2*l.* 2*s.* Rev. F. T. Colby, 1*l.* 1*s.* — Merivale, 1*l.* 1*s.* G. Cooper, 1*l.* 1*s.* R. Rouse, 10*s.* 6*d.* E. A. Bowring, M.P., 2*l.* J. H. Hipplesley, 5*l.* W. Cory, 1*l.* R. Durant, 2*l.* 2*s.* E. Ashworth, 1*l.* 1*s.* W. Woollcombe, 10*s.* W. Birkett, 1*l.* 1*s.* Rev. J. Bockett, 1*l.* 1*s.* W. J. Richards, 1*l.* 1*s.* W. W. Digby, 2*l.* 2*s.* E. Snow, 10*s.* 6*d.* H. Wilcocks, 1*l.* C. S. Stuart, 2*l.* J. H. Batten, 1*l.* 1*s.* R. T. West, 3*l.* 3*s.* A. Drake, 1*l.* 1*s.* G. Townsend, 10*s.* 6*d.* Rev. Canon Lee, 1*l.* 1*s.* M. Kennaway, 1*l.* 1*s.* J. Parson, 2*l.* 2*s.* G. Stenson, 10*s.* 6*d.* The Mayor of Barnstaple, 2*l.* 2*s.* B. Andrews, 1*l.* 1*s.* Lady Hotham, 1*l.* 1*s.* J. Dixon, 2*l.* Rev. J. L. Galton, 1*l.* W. B. Scott, 1*l.* 1*s.* His Grace the Duke of Bedford, 5*l.* E. A. Sanders, 2*l.* 2*s.* J. Dawson, 2*l.* 2*s.* W. C. Rayer, 1*l.* E. Byrom, 3*l.* 3*s.* E. Drewe, jun., 1*l.* 1*s.* H. N., 10*s.* 6*d.* A. H. A. Hamilton, 1*l.* 1*s.* Rev. W. T. A. Radford, 1*l.* 1*s.* W. H. Peters, 1*l.* 1*s.* Rev. P. Williams, 10*s.* 6*d.* W. S. M. D'Urban, 1*l.* 1*s.* Rev. J. M. Hawker, 10*s.* I. Carew, 1*l.* Sir J. H. Kennaway, 3*l.* 3*s.* Deborah Bowring, 1*l.* The Lord Bishop of Exeter, 2*l.* 2*s.* Rev. P. L. D. Acland, 1*l.* 1*s.* W. T. Radford, 1*l.* 1*s.* A. Cartwright, 10*s.* Rev. Chancellor Harington, 2*l.* 2*s.* Mrs. W. Buller, 1*l.* 1*s.* C. H. Turner, 1*l.* 1*s.* C. H. Roper, 1*l.* 1*s.* J. Flamank, 10*s.* 6*d.* W. L. Vellacott, 1*l.* 1*s.* The Lord Sidmouth, 2*l.* 2*s.* H. S. Ellis, 1*l.* W. B. Kingdon, 1*l.* 1*s.* T. Gardner, 1*l.* 1*s.* Rev. E. Fursdon, 1*l.* The Hon. G. M. Fortescue, 2*l.* 2*s.* The Lord Clifford, 2*l.* 10*s.* The Lord Roberts, 2*l.* 2*s.* A. W. Franks, 2*l.* J. Henderson, 3*l.* O. Morgan, M.P., 3*l.* C. S. Greaves, 2*l.* Very Rev. Archdeacon Freeman, 1*l.* 1*s.* Mrs. Arden, 1*l.* 1*s.* J. L.

Thomas & Co., 1*l.* 1*s.* C. Bennett, 1*l.* 1*s.* C. Westron, 10*s.* 6*d.* J. S. Swann, 1*l.* 1*s.* W. C. Sim, 1*l.* 1*s.* Sir J. D. Coleridge, 2*l.* Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., 3*l.* 3*s.* Sir E. S. Prideaux, Bart., 2*l.* Sir J. T. B. Duckworth, Bart., 2*l.* H. Lloyd, 1*l.* 1*s.* Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart., 3*l.* 3*s.* Sir Morton Peto, Bart., 2*l.* T. Woolcombe, 1*l.* 1*s.* Lord Clinton, 2*l.* 2*s.* J. Kelly, 1*l.* 1*s.* Right Hon. S. Cave, 2*l.* 2*s.* Sir L. Palk, Bart., 3*l.* W. Mortimer, 1*l.* 1*s.* W. H. Walrond, 1*l.* 1*s.*



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Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.
BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR 1872.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
To Balance at the Bank, 1st January, 1872	223	16	1
„ „ in the House	43	6	4
„ „ in Petty Cash	0	13	5
„ Annual Subscriptions, including arrears and payments in advance for 1873	569	2	0
„ Entrance Fees	25	4	0
„ Life Compositions	10	10	0
„ Sale of Publications, &c.	44	11	6
„ Interest on Investments	6	9	4
„ Miscellaneous Receipts	14	11	6
„ Receipts on Southampton Meeting Account	72	5	6
„ „ on Cardiff Meeting Account	4	2	0
„ Investment Account	209	5	0
	£1223	16	8

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Publication Account:						
To Bradbury & Co (printing Journal)	227	12	6			
„ Engravers, &c.	65	19	0			
				293	11	6
„ House Expenses Account:						
Rent of Apartments	155	0	0			
Secretary's Salary	100	0	0			
Stationery	12	18	6			
Insurance	2	5	0			
Office Printing, &c.	26	8	6			
Contribution to Mr. Burt	105	0	0			
Coals and draft stamps	1	11	0			
				402	18	0
„ Library Account:						
Paid to Binders, and for Purchase of Books					3	5
„ Petty Cash Account:						
Messengers, Attendance, &c.	53	1	9 ⁷			
Postage, and delivery of Journal	37	13	6			
Cleaning, Repairs, and sundries	2	1	7			
Coals, Gas, &c.	2	11	0			
Cabs, omnibus and portorage	0	18	10			
Carriage of parcels, booking, &c.	10	6	7			
				106	13	3 ¹ / ₂
„ Investment Account, valued at				209	5	0
„ Balance in the Bank, 31st Dec. 1872	173	14	11			
„ „ in Hand, including Petty Cash	34	8	1 ¹ / ₂			
				208	3	0 ¹ / ₂
	£1223	16	8			

Audited and found correct, { R. H. SODEN SMITH, }
18 July, 1873. { WALTER D. JEREMY. } *Auditors.*

Presented to the General Meeting held in London, July 22, 1873, approved and passed.
(Signed) CHAS. S. GREAVES, *Chairman.*