

**Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archæological  
Institute.**

1876.

In consequence of the serious illness of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Burt, no Meetings were held in November and December, by order of the Council.

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

February 2, 1877.

C. D. E. FORTNUM, Esq., F.S.A., V.P., in the Chair.

At the opening of the New Session the Chairman adverted in feeling terms to the great loss the Institute had sustained in the death of Mr. Burt. His intimacy with the method and the requirements of the Institute, and his extensive acquaintance throughout the kingdom, gave him a power which was long and ably devoted to the interests of the society. After referring to the course which had been adopted by the Council to mark their esteem for their late friend, and their sympathy with his widow and family, the Chairman alluded to the retirement of Mr. Ranking, and explained the arrangements which had been made for the Secretariat of the Institute by the appointment of Mr. Albert Hartshorne and Mr. William Brailsford. As to the condition of the Institute, it was most satisfactory. The Colchester Meeting had been eminently successful; much cordiality was evinced by the inhabitants, and the papers read were of great interest and value.

With regard to the inconvenience arising from the present restrictions upon the gratuitous access to Wills in Her Majesty's Court of Probate, Sir JOHN MACLEAN proposed the following resolution:—

“That this Society should unite with the Society of Antiquaries and the Camden Society in making a representation to the Judge of Her Majesty's Court of Probate of the inconvenience suffered by authors under the present restriction upon the gratuitous access to Wills, and in a petition that free access to those documents for *purely literary purposes* be extended at the Chief Probate Court and allowed at the Local Probate Courts.” This was seconded by Mr. SODEN SMITH, and carried unanimously.

Mr. E. C. DAVEY then read a memoir “On the recent discovery of a Roman Villa at Cranhill near Wantage.” The author, who illustrated his remarks by maps and plans, compared it with one at Wheatley, which it closely resembled, and gave a detailed account of the hypercaust and the antiquities which had been found on the spot and in the neighbourhood. Mr. TUCKER (Rouge Croix) made some remarks upon the Roman antiquities in the district which he had lately visited. Mr. Davey's paper is printed in Vol. xxxiii, p. 382.

Mr. HARTSHORNE read a paper “On a Monumental Effigy at Hughenden, Bucks, attributed to Richard Wellesbourne de Montfort,” which will be printed in a future number of the “Journal.” Mr. WALLER

made some observations on the extreme interest and grandeur of the effigy and the very puzzling heraldry exhibited on the shield and surcote. The little coats of arms on the scabbard were, he thought, those of personal friends. Mr. TUCKER (Rouge Croix) said that the peculiarity of the heraldry had often been discussed at the College of Arms. He saw no reason to doubt the statements of Lipscombe, the historian of Buckinghamshire, which was based upon a record left by a vicar of Hughenden in the early part of the seventeenth century, that the effigy was intended to represent Richard de Montfort. The occurrence of a crescent repeated three times at the feet of the figure remained unexplained.

#### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. E. C. DAVEY.—Maps and plans in illustration of his paper, some bronze celts and a gold coin of Tincomius found near Wantage.

By Mr. HARTSHORNE.—Three full-size drawings of the effigy at Hughenden.

By Sir JOHN MACLEAN.—Rubblings of a cross now at Trevena, Tintagel, formerly at Trevillet. This example of a Cornish cross of the tenth century, measuring 3 ft. in length, 1 ft. 5 in. in width, and 9 in. in thickness, is inscribed on one side in Romano-Gothic characters: + MATHEUS MARCVS LVCAS IOH; on the other, JELNAT + FECIT HAC CRUCEM P ANIMA SU.

By Mr. H. F. CHURCH.—A collection of silver and bronze brooches and six rings from the Island of Iewis in the Hebrides, collected by Mr. W. S. Parker. In remarking upon these objects, Mr. SODEN SMITH said that they bore in their forms the traditions of a very early period, and were in fact the degenerate descendants of the ancient Celtic brooch. He described the various kinds shown, remarking upon the difference between a brooch proper and the "broch of gold full shne" worn by Chaucer's Prioress on her arm, which was a pendant jewel. Some of the examples shown were very late, one brooch being dated 1704. The fashion of wearing pendant brooch-jewels about the arms continued long after Chaucer's time. Such decorations appear in great elegance on the beautiful effigy, in Harefield church, of Alice Countess of Derby, the "sweet Amaryllis" of Spenser, and to whom he dedicated his *Tears of the Muses*.

By the Rev. HUGH FIGOT.—Cloth, probably of Persian needlework, formerly in use as the Altar-cloth in Stretham church, Cambridgeshire. This was of blue silk, quilted, and backed with linen. The centre contained a representation in tent-stitch of a pelican feeding her young, surrounded by peacocks and other birds, the whole being contained within a border of wild beasts and hunting scenes, similar to what is often seen on circular Oriental shields. The employment of such a covering as this for the altar of Stretham church is a curious and perhaps unique fact, and worthy to be chronicled.

By Mr. O. C. PELL.—A fine example of a stone hammer and three beads found at Stretham.

By the Rev. C. H. BURNHAM.—An altar cloth of needlework of the time of Elizabeth in an intricate pattern and delicate shades, but now in a great state of dilapidation; and two other pieces of needlework of the same period, from Cogenhoe church, Northamptonshire.



SCALE OF INCHES



DIAGRAM OF PATTERN ON OLD NEEDLEWORK  
IN COGENHOE CHURCH.

By Mrs. DUFFIELD.—Samplers of the seventeenth and eighteenth century in fine needlework.

By Miss SIMSON.—A tasselled cushion, said to be for the exhibition of relics, representing Adam and Eve, in needlework upon a ground of silver wire; and an embroidered "Maccaroni" coat and waistcoat.

By Miss MEARS.—Samplers, including one dated 1662.

By Mr. BRAILSFORD.—Embroidered waistcoat of the time of George I.

By Mrs. WILLOUGHBY.—Portions of a lady's dress of the close of the seventeenth century; and pieces of embroidery of the early part of the eighteenth century.

By Miss HOPKINSON.—Embroidered purse of Charles I.

By Mrs. BARNWELL.—Two French flower pieces delicately worked on satin, dated 1770.

By Mrs. CARLILE.—An eighteenth century porte-monnaie.

By Mr. B. M. RANKING.—Two pieces of ecclesiastical embroidery representing saints, probably sixteenth century French work.

By Mr. SOLEN SMITH.—Leather flask found at the depth of twelve feet in excavating in the parish of St. George's-in-the-East in 1876.

March 2, 1877.

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

The CHAIRMAN spoke of the loss that the Institute had sustained by the death of Mr. Talbot Bury, one of the earliest members of the Institute, and for many years an active and valuable member of the Council.

In pursuance of a resolution passed at the meeting on Feb. 2nd,—  
 "That this Society should unite with the Society of Antiquaries and the Camden Society in making a representation to the Judge of her Majesty's Court of Probate of the inconvenience suffered by authors under the present restriction upon the gratuitous access to Wills, and in a Petition that free access to those documents for *purely literary purposes* be extended at the Chief Probate Court, and allowed at the Local Probate Courts,"—Mr. BRAILSFORD read the following correspondence:—

*"To the Right Honourable Sir James Hannen, Knt., Judge of Her Majesty's Court of Probate.*

"The Memorial of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

"Sheweth,—That the advantages which have resulted to historical, genealogical and biographical literature through the liberality of your predecessors, judges of the Court of Probate, in allowing to historical students free access to Wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury before the year 1700, without payment of fees, are conspicuous in the greater degree of accuracy in works of those classes. Many years have elapsed since this privilege was first granted, and it appears to your memorialists that the time has come when its extension may be granted with corresponding public advantages to literary students. Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully beg that you will be pleased to take the subject into your favourable consideration, and they venture to hope that you will see fit to take such steps, and give such orders, as will insure access, for purely literary purposes, to all Wills proved and Administrations granted, prior to the end of the

reign of King George II in the Chief Court of Probate and also in the District Courts, the documents in which latter are scarcely less valuable for literary purposes than those in the former, whilst reference to them is barred by so much expense as to render them almost inaccessible for the purposes above-mentioned.

(Signed) "TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.  
"Feb. 16th, 1877."

"The Probate Court, Westminster,  
"Feb. 21st, 1877.

"My Lord,—I am directed by Sir James Hannen to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland bearing your lordship's signature, and dated the 16th inst., and to state that Sir James Hannen considers that the period during which wills are permitted to be examined for literary purposes may properly be extended from A.D. 1700 to A.D. 1760, and that Sir James will give directions accordingly.

"I am, my lord,  
"Your obedient Servant,  
(Signed) "JAMES C. HANNEN,  
"Secretary."

"To the Right Honble.

"The Lord Talbot de Malahide, President," &c., &c.

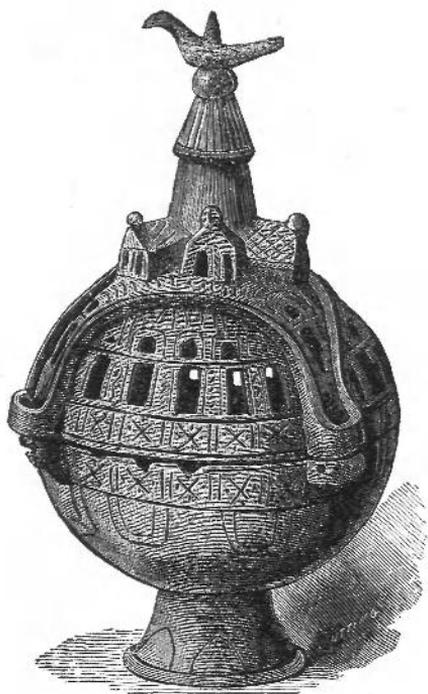
On the motion of Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, seconded by Mr. C. S. GREAVES, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to Sir James Hannen for his compliance with the request set forth in the memorial.

Mr. HARTSHORNE read "Some Observations upon the Venus di Medici and the Works of Nollekens," which will be printed in a future number of the "Journal."

Mr. OLDFIELD spoke at some length upon the early sources of Greek art. He alluded to the first introduction of the nude figure by the preference of the people of Cnidos for such a statue of Venus by Praxiteles, a draped Venus by the same artist being chosen by the people of Cos. The idea of the Venus di Medici seemed to have been derived from the statue at Cnidos, but each of the works of Praxiteles were frequently copied. With regard to the fancy that the Medicean Venus was the model of the height and proportions of a female figure, the Greeks had no such canon of excellence; but seven feet, the height of the Apollo Belvedere, and of the Venus of Milos, had been distinguished as the heroic standard. With regard to Nollekens, he was not an antiquary or a poetic sculptor.

Mr. WALLER considered that the restorations to the Venus di Medici were not admirable; he thought the head was by a sculptor of the *decadence*, an opinion in which Mr. OLDFIELD did not coincide, the ears of the figure being pierced.

Mr. GREAVES, speaking generally as to the idea the Greeks had of great size and stature, said, they ever considered these attributes as an excellence, as much in women as in men. This was clearly shewn in the works of Aristotle, Theocritus, and other Greek authors. In the "Odyssey" Minerva is described as making Penelope taller and plumper, in order to make her more admired, and Eurymachus afterwards lauds her for excelling other women in size, amongst other endowments.



Thurible found at Pershore.

## Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. A. HARTSHORNE.—Four original drawings of the Venus de Medici, by Nollekens, with autographic attestations.

By Mr. HENDERSON.—A Persian shield of steel, damascened in gold with horsemen engaged in the chase. An Indian shield of rhinoceros hide, formerly in the collection of Lord Canning. A battle-axe from Oude of great beauty, and five similar weapons from Delhi.

By Mr. W. NIVEN.—A thurible of bronze found at Pershore in 1856, among a heap of old metal in a founder's yard, and said to have been dug up near the Abbey church. This had been considered by some antiquaries as of Danish origin, but Mr. Micklethwaite thought it was English work of the twelfth century. He called attention to its general characteristics, and particularly to the special and unusual arrangement of its details, to prevent the entanglement of the chains. It does not appear that the directions of Theophilus (*De Diversis Artibus seu Diversarum Artium Scheda*), written probably in the early half of the 11th century, have been adhered to in this particular example. There must have been a vast number of thuribles in existence in the middle ages, and, although their workmanship is often rude they are always thoroughly practical, considerable ingenuity being exercised in adapting them for their special purpose.

By Mr. S. TUCKER (*Rouge Croix*).—Three small Roman intaglios in cornelian, viz. : a head of Bias set in a ring ; a head of Hercules, and a fine head of a female, in gold seals ; and a cameo in amethyst of a comic mask perforated at the mouth, and set in a gold ring.

By Mrs. JACKSON GWILT.—Rubbing from a brass at Isleworth, with the following inscription: "Margaret Dely, a syster professed yn Syon, who decessed ye viii. of October, 1561," and an engraving of the City Arms of Grosseti, from the church of S. Lorenzo in Florence.

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

April 6, 1877.

THE LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, President, in the Chair.

A paper, by Mr. G. T. Clark, on Norham Castle, was read, in the absence of the author, by Mr. BRALLSFORD. The value of this careful account of the celebrated "Castle Dangerous," of the Marches, was spoken of by the noble CHAIRMAN, who expressed his great satisfaction that this interesting building had found such an accomplished exponent. The author had added one more to the long list of the valuable memoirs which had proceeded from his pen. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Clark for his paper, which is printed in vol. xxxiii, p. 307, of the Journal.

Mr. M. H. BLOXAM then read the following notice:—

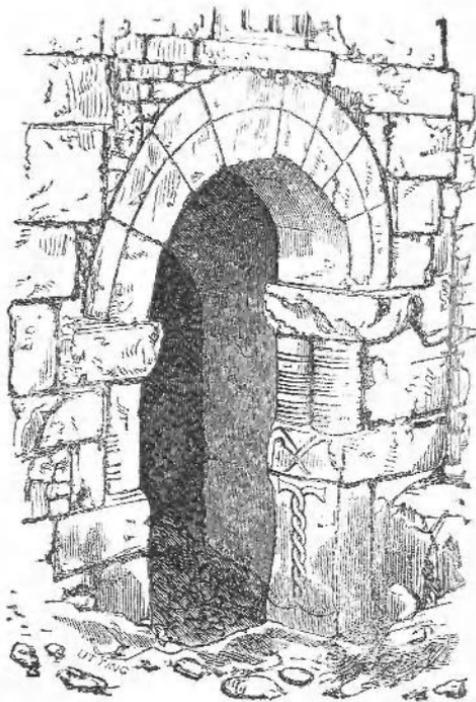
"ON AN ANCIENT INSCRIBED SEPULCHRAL SLAB, FOUND AT MONKWEARMOUTH, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.—Of the original church of the ancient Monastery of Monkwearmouth, near Sunderland, in the County of Durham, erected by Benedict Biscopius, A.D. 674, ten years earlier than the foundation of Jarrow, which took place A.D. 684, no part of the structure now exists, except the tower.

"Interesting particulars of the foundation of Monkwearmouth Monastery, and of the erection of the church, are given by Venerable Beda. He, indeed, may be considered as a contemporaneous writer. The workmen were from Gaul, brought over expressly by Biscopius. The windows were glazed, and the walls covered with paintings and other decorative embellishments.

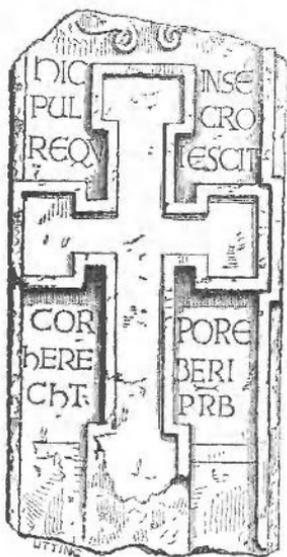
"Biscopius himself was the first Abbot. He died A.D. 690, and was succeeded in the Abbacy by Ceolfrid, who died A.D. 716, when Huaetbertus became the third Abbot.

"This Monastery was destroyed by the Danes about A.D. 869, and again A.D. 1070. The church has been recently restored, and was reopened for divine service A.D. 1875.

"On the 24th of September, 1866, the *Porticus ingressus*, forming the lower or ground stage of the tower, was excavated under the superintendence of Canon Greenwell, the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, and other members of the Archaeological Society of Durham and Northumberland. In the excavations which then took place—the rubbish, which covered the floor of the porticus—was cleared away, and about eight feet below the external surface the labourers raised with their picks an oblong sepulchral slab of sandstone, which had evidently been removed from its original position, as the inscribed face had been laid downwards. Beneath this slab was found a stone coffin, said to be of a mediæval type, full of human bones, mixed together indiscriminately



The Porticus Ingressus,—Monkwearmouth Church.



Sepulchral Slab  
found at Monkwearmouth Church.

with upwards of a dozen skulls. This sepulchral slab was four feet long by two and a half feet wide.<sup>1</sup> It was covered with a cross in low relief, and on either side of the cross was a Latin inscription, in letters carefully cut by some skilled workman, well defined, and very perfect. The shape of the cross is that of a rare and early Anglo-Saxon type, of, I should think, the seventh or eighth century. An ancient sepulchral slab, with an incised cross approximating this shape, was, in the year 1833, discovered at Hartlepool. This slab, bearing a Runic inscription, has been considered by Professor Stevens, of Copenhagen, to be of the seventh century.

"In the famous Gospel, called the Gospel of St. Chad, now preserved in Lichfield Cathedral, and supposed, from the paleography, to have been written about A.D. 700, is an illumination which exhibits in outline much the same form of cross as that on the sepulchral slab found at Monkwearmouth.

"The inscription on this slab, which is peculiar, is as follows:—

Hic in sepulchro requiescit  
corpore Herebericht PR&B

The three last letters with the line over forms the abbreviation of the word "Presbyter."

"Venerable Bede or Beda died and was buried at Jarrow, A. D. 735. In the twelfth century, A. D. 1104, his remains were translated to Durham Cathedral. William of Malmesbury, one of our ancient Chroniclers, who flourished in the early half of the twelfth century, gives us the original epitaph over the tomb or grave of Beda at Jarrow. The first line of which is as follows:—

Presbyter hic Beda requiescit carne sepultus.

"On comparing this inscription with that on the slab at Monkwearmouth, we may at once perceive how nearly they coincide. One indeed appears to have been a plagiarism on the other. For if "*in sepulchro*" we read "*sepultus*," and for "*corpore*" we read "*carne*," the rest is a mere transposition of words.

"But who was Herebericht, of whom this sepulchral slab at Monkwearmouth was commemorative?

"Beda, in the fourth book of his *Ecclesiastical History*, chap. xxix, A. D. 687, tells us of a companion to St. Cuthbert of this name, 'Erat enim Presbyter vitæ venerabilis nomine Hereberct.'

"There was a certain Priest of venerable life called Hereberct." "Then the legend goes on to state that he died on the same day as St. Cuthbert, the 11th of the kalends of April (20th March), A. D. 687. This Hereberct lived a solitary life on an island in the lake of Derwentwater, but as he was accustomed to visit St. Cuthbert every year, and paid his accustomed visit shortly before the death of the latter, it is probable he died at a distance from his hermitage. To this Presbyter Herebericht I would assign this sepulchral slab, which, if I am correct, is probably the earliest Christian sepulchral monument in this country, to which a precise date can be assigned.

"The discovery of this slab, therefore, the form of the cross, the latinity of the inscription, the formation of the letters by a skilled hand; carrying us back probably to the days of St Cuthbert and to

<sup>1</sup> Another account states it to have been forty inches long by twenty inches wide.

those of venerable Beda—to a somewhat remote period in our Anglo-Saxon ecclesiastical history, is a matter not devoid of importance.

“The name of Herebericht occurs in the Durham *Liber Vitæ*, but at what period this Herebericht lived I am ignorant; the entry in that book is said to have been of the ninth century, but I think the slab is of an earlier period. There is, however, room for a difference of opinion.

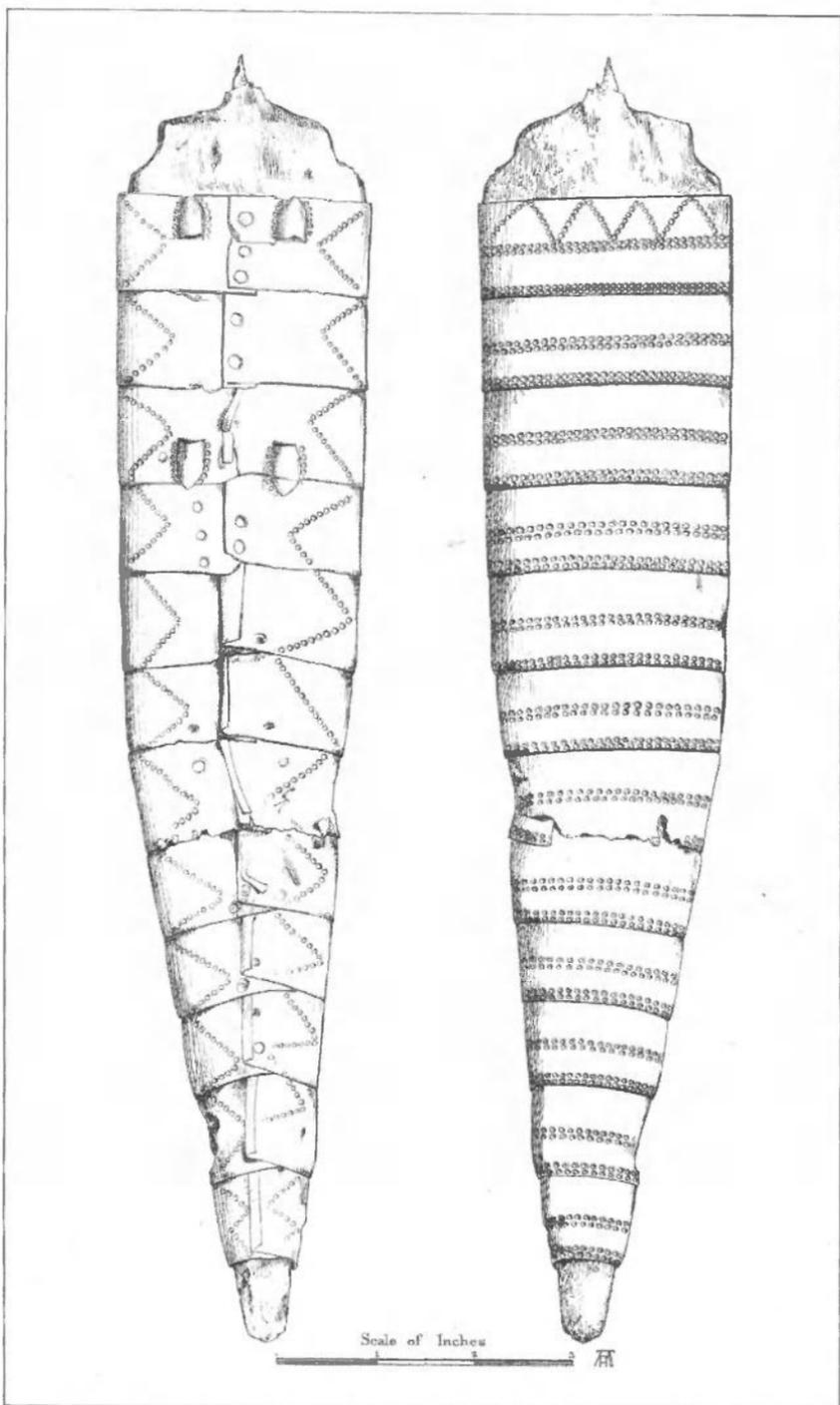
“Unable during the last summer and autumn, to visit Monkwearmouth, as I had hoped, I feel under obligations to Mr. R. Danks, of 19, Olive street, Sunderland, for having most courteously answered several of my letters of inquiry. To him, also, I am indebted for photographs of the sepulchral slab, and of the Anglo-Saxon doorway of the Porticus ingressus of the church of Monkwearmouth, published by Mr. A. M. Carr, Bridge street, Sunderland.”

### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Professor CHURCH.—A silver-gilt mounted and inscribed Mazer bowl of knarled root-wood of maple, six and a half inches in diameter and two inches high. This had been long preserved in private hands at Cirencester, where a tradition of a somewhat indefinite character, states that it belonged to one of the hospices of a religious guild in that town. It was taken to Gloucester and purchased by Professor Church in the spring of 1876. It has no Hall mark, but is undoubtedly of English manufacture, and may be compared with a *ciphus* of the same period, which it greatly resembles, belonging to Mr. Fountaine, of Narford Hall, Norfolk, engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxiii, p. 393. The date of the Narford Mazer may be safely placed at 1532, and the Cirencester example cannot be much earlier, although the monogram in the bottom, consisting of two interlaced A's, engraved upon a circular plate two and a half inches in diameter, has been attributed to Alice Avening, a local benefactor, who was alive in 1501, but who was probably not living after that year. On the outside of the rim, which is one and a quarter inches deep, is the following inscription in letters seven-eighths of an inch high:—“MISEREMINI · MEI · MISEREREMINI · MEI · SALTEM · VOS · AMICI · MEI.”

These letters appear to be about thirty years later in date than the monogram. The ground is engraved in zig-zag lines, technically called “nurling,” like that of the inscription on the Narford bowl. The field of the monogram is partly ornamented in the same way, and partly with chevron punctures.

Successors of the Drinking-horns (which are still in use in German University towns), the *ciphi murrei*, were made of hard or knotty wood of maple, walnut, ash, or chestnut; and were in common use among all classes of society in the middle ages. They were hooped and mounted or “harnessed” in silver; special names were given to them by their owners, and they are mentioned in ancient inventories among the most costly objects. Physical properties were attributed to the various kinds of wood; and the inscriptions or sentiments round the silver rims vary in character from grave to gay. Thus the fine mazer in the possession of the Ironmonger's Company bears the following inscription:—“AVE · MARIA · GRA' · PLENA · D'NS · TECUM · B'NDICTA · TU · I · MULIERIBZ · T · BENEDICTUS · FRUCTUS”—while



BRITISH SWORD.

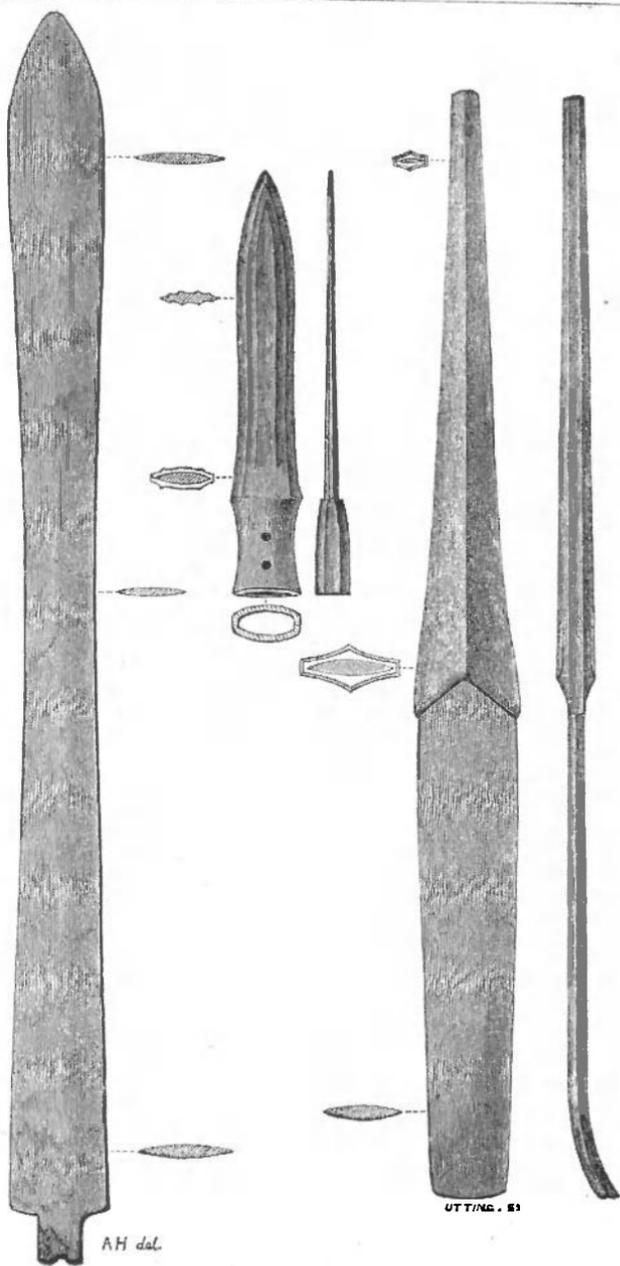


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Bronze Weapons from the bed of the Thames,  
One quarter full size.

Mr. Shirley's well known example of the time of Richard II, allures the reveller in the following words:—"IN · THE · NAME · OF · THE · TRINITE · FILLE · THE · KUP · AND · DRINKE · TO · ME."

Mazer bowls were of all sizes, some with covers like a *hanap*, others with feet like Archbishop Scrope's Indulgence Cup at York. The expression "harnessed in silver," was a common one in the middle ages. In the *Vision of Patrick's Purgatory*, by William Staunton, (Royal MS., 17, B 43), he relates how he saw people in 1409 with "harneist horns about their necks;" and in the will of Thomas Raleigh, of Farnborough, Warwickshire, who died in 1404, he bequeaths to his son William a sword "harnessed with silver."

Mazer bowls were in use in the time of Pepys, and with his usual appreciation of anything of a convivial kind, he does not fail to mention in his *Diary*, 1659-60, that when he visited the almshouses at Saffron Walden, "they brought me a draft of their drink in a brown bowl tipt with silver, which I drank off, and at the bottom was a picture of the Virgin with the Child in her arms, done in silver." This mazer still exists. The custom of giving a bowl of spiced wine to criminals on their way to Tyburn was evidently a remnant of the use of drinking vessels of this kind.

By Mr. T. LAYTON.—A large collection of bronze weapons and implements, chiefly from the bed of the Thames. Among these objects was a sword or dagger (see plate), found in the Thames ballast off Mortlake in 1861, and pronounced by Mr. Bloxam to be British. This was an iron blade, rusted in a sheath, formed of thin overlapping plates of brass, rudely rivetted at the back, where also the sockets for the suspending loops remained. Several fine leaf-shaped sword blades of bronze, in remarkably good condition as regards the edges, were also exhibited. Figure 1 represents an example found at Greenwich. An empty sword sheath of bronze, and another rusted on to a blade, found in the river off Isleworth in 1865, (fig. 3) were specially noticeable. Many of these blades had been greatly bent and twisted by violence, but the tenacity and cohesion of the metal was well shown by the absence of any cracks or flaws in it. Among the many examples of spear heads was a very elegant one (fig. 2). A number of celts, chisels, gouges, and other implements found at Hounslow and in the neighbourhood, also came from Mr. Layton's collection.

By Mrs. FITZPATRICK.—A marble slab, from the Catacombs of St. Calixtus, in Rome, incised with a dove bearing an olive branch.

By Mrs. JACKSON GWILT.—A Roman lamp, found in Paternoster Row; a similar object from Southwark; a lachrymatory from Italy; a piece of painted glass, representing a man's head, from Laccck Abbey; rubbings of sixteenth century brasses; one of a priest holding a cup and wafer, in the Chapel of Merton College, Oxford; and rubbings from the well known brasses of "Sire Johan D'Abernoun Chivaler," about 1277, and Sir John D'Abernoun, who died in 1327. In remarking upon the figure of the "Chivaler," Mr. Waller said it was the earliest example of a sepulchral brass, not only in England, but also on the Continent, and the only instance of a knight bearing a lance. He remarked upon the large size of the blue enamel plates on the shield, which were contained in shallow copper trays, let into the slab. Mr. Hartshorne made some observations upon the costume exhibited on the brass of Sir John D'Abernoun (1327), and the number

of garments which were worn, including the cyclas, a rare military vestment, and of which so few instances occur in monumental effigies and brasses. The fluted bascinet, also of very infrequent occurrence, and which was compared with a similar example on a wooden effigy at Paulersperry, in Northamptonshire, and the distinct kinds of mail shown, all tended to prove that mediæval sculptors not only worked from actual armour but also represented their patrons accurately "in their habits as they lived." Mr. Waller called attention to the engraver's marks—a mallet and a mullet—and explained the most probable method of construction of "Banded Mail," so long the *crux antiquariorum*.

By Mr. A. SAWYER.—A curious self-feeding breech-loading gun, which had been converted from a matchlock, with the name, "Robert Smyth" on the lock, and a scrap-book containing portions of illuminated MSS.

It was reported that two Roman pottery kilns had been discovered at Lexden, near Colchester, on the property of Mr. P. O. Papillon, who was kind enough to offer facilities to any members of the Institute who might wish to inspect them.

May 4th, 1877.

THE LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, President, in the Chair.

At a meeting of the Council of the Institute, held on April 14th, 1877, it was proposed by Stephen Tucker, Esq., *Rouge Croix*, seconded by Sir J. Sibbald D. Scott, Bart., and unanimously resolved that the Diploma of the Institute and congratulatory addresses be offered to Dr. and Mrs. Schliemann on May 4th. In accordance with this resolution a large and distinguished company assembled in honour of the great explorer. Among those present were the Lord Acton, A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq., M.P., Sir J. Sibbald D. Scott, Bart., Sir W. H. Drake, K.C.B., O. Morgan, Esq., Canon Venables, C.T. Newton, Esq., C.B., C. S. Greaves, Esq., C. Drury E. Fortnum, Esq., John Henderson, Esq., W. Jeremy, Esq., J. Bonomi, Esq., H. G. Bohn, Esq., R. H. Soden Smith, Esq., S. Tucker, Esq., *Rouge Croix*, Col. Pinney., John Stephens, Esq., H. Vaughan, Esq., The Rev. J. Fuller Russell, H. T. Church, Esq., Capt. Malton., The Rev. C. W. Bingham., J. G. Waller, Esq., Sydney Hall, Esq., A. Dryden, Esq., etc. Mr. Gladstone was prevented from attending by a prior engagement.

Lord Talbot de Malahide, in introducing Dr. Schliemann to the meeting, spoke in the highest terms of his discoveries, which had placed him and Mrs. Schliemann in the first ranks of explorers. The noble Chairman then read the following addresses:—

"To DR. HENRY SCHLIEMANN,

Honorary Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, &c., &c.,

"We, the President, Vice-Presidents, and Council of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland,

"For ourselves, and on behalf and in the name of the Society we represent, beg to tender you our heartiest welcome here, and our warmest congratulations on the great achievement in antiquarian investigation and discovery by which you have placed your name in the foremost page of archæological history and distinction.

"Sympathising as we naturally do, in all such objects as that in which

you have been so honorably and successfully engaged, we need not say that we have watched from the first, with the most profound interest, the progress of the great work upon which you entered, and which you pursued with such indomitable energy and ability, and we feel that we are not employing the hyperbole of complimentary address when we say that to you is due one of the greatest antiquarian discoveries which has yet been chronicled, and which, by reason of its classical associations, has conferred a benefit and diffused an interest throughout the whole educated world.

“It is our privilege to number you amongst our members this day, and we are sensible how much their list is honored by the addition.

“In conclusion we wish you “God speed” in your return to your labors, and we hope that it may be at times an encouraging and gratifying reflection to you to remember how entirely those labours are appreciated by your friends in England, and how sincerely they will welcome their completion and your presence again amongst them.”

“To MRS. HENRY SCHLIEMANN.

MADAM,

“We, the President, Vice-Presidents, and Council of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland,

“Beg to tender to you the homage of our most respectful admiration in the work in which you have proved yourself, in its truest sense, a help-meet to your distinguished husband. We who know and honor him here are loth to detract in any way from the merit we ascribe to him, but we are justified by his own affectionate testimony to your devoted and chivalrous aid, in what will ever be accounted as your joint work, to associate you in our congratulations and thanks, and to ask you to permit us to enrol your name on the list of our Honorary Members.

“It is a disappointment to us that we are deprived of the greater pleasure of receiving and personally honoring you here; but you will be at least assured by this and the other testimonials you will have received, that the essential part you have taken in the unprecedented discoveries of Troy and Mycenæ is fully understood and gratefully appreciated by numberless sympathising friends in this country. As the first lady who has ever been identified in a work so arduous and stupendous, you have achieved a reputation which many will envy—some may emulate—but none can ever surpass.”

These were signed respectively, in behalf of the Royal Archæological Institute, by the Lord Talbot de Malahide, A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, Sir J. Sibbald D. Scott, Bart., C. Drury, E. Fortnum, O. S. Morgan, John Henderson, W. D. Jeremy, R. H. Soden Smith, H. Vaughan, H. T. Church, Sir W. H. Drake, K. C. B., S. Tucker, John Stephens, A. Hartshorne, and W. Brailsford.

The Diplomas, engrossed and illuminated upon vellum, sealed with the seal of the Institute, and contained in a morocco leather box, were then presented by the noble President to Dr. Schliemann, who spoke as follows:—

“MY LORD PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,

“I warmly thank you in my own name and in that of Mrs. Schliemann for the high honour you confer upon us by these diplomas of honorary membership, and I assure you that we shall endeavour to the utmost of our abilities to render ourselves worthy of them. You are aware that

we have a *firman* for the continuation of our excavations at Troy, and that we intended to resume them at once, but unfortunately, as long as the war lasts, it is impossible to return to the Troad, for my servant writes me that Mount Ida abounds now with deserters from the army, who have turned robbers to satisfy their hunger. In Mycenæ, I think I know for certain the exact place to which tradition pointed as the sepulchres of Clytæmnestra and Ægisthus, but I will not divulge it to the Greek Government, for they think that nothing is more easy than to find treasures at Mycenæ, and consequently the Greek Parliament has voted 50 m. dr., 45 m. fr. annually for continuing my excavations by their own officials and without me. But an experienced pickaxe is necessary to discover treasures; thus I expect they will not find anything, and that after having worked in vain for six months, and after having spent one thousand pounds, they will get tired of it and will beg me to continue the excavations for them, which I shall gladly do. But meanwhile, I may go to the island of Ithaca, because, except the small excavation which I made there in 1868, it is virgin soil to archæology. In the Odyssey, the town of Ithaca is merely called πόλις, and there are two places in the island which may claim the honour of being identified with its site. One of them is a valley still called πόλις, and the ancient ruins we see in it can leave no doubt that a city once stood there. The other place is at the foot of Mount Ἄετος, and in fact all over the small isthmus by which the southern part of the island is joined to the northern one; here also once stood a city; the deep accumulation of débris proves this with certainty. A man who buys a house must, before he concludes the bargain, carefully inspect it; in the same way, he who wishes to explore an ancient site ought, before anything else, to examine into the state of the débris in order to see whether it is worth his while to undertake the excavation. This is easily accomplished by sinking a few shafts down to the virgin soil, because each shaft must necessarily bring to light the remnants of all the houses which stood on the site since the first settlement. If then the explorer sees, by the monuments he brings to light, that the prospects hold out encouragement, he must as soon as possible get well acquainted with the underground topography, and to this end he at once sinks a large number of shafts in all the most promising parts of the site, and according to the result he arranges the exploration. But the archæological researches, whether on a vast or on a very small scale, should be made with tact, system and plan, and unless monuments are found which prevent the explorer from digging deeper, all excavations should invariably be made down to the virgin soil, and the débris which are thrown out should be removed to a place where they can never be in our way. He who throws the débris on the site he has to excavate invariably makes himself double and treble labour. Wheelbarrows should only be used where the distance does not exceed one hundred feet; if the distance is longer man carts should be used, and invariably horse carts if the distance exceeds two hundred and forty feet. Tramways are only useful if the distance exceeds one mile.

“My Lord President and Gentlemen, I again warmly thank you.”

On being called upon by the President, Mr. Newton said that “the true value of Dr. Schliemann’s discoveries at Mycenæ could hardly be appreciated yet. It would be necessary carefully to compare the objects found at Mycenæ with specimens of archaic art extant in various museums, and by such comparison to fix, if possible, th

period to which they belonged. His impression was, that the result of such a comparison would be to shew that the Mycenaean antiquities belonged to a very remote antiquity, that they were probably pro Homeric. But in making this remark he would carefully guard against too hasty an assumption that these antiquities from the Mycenaean Akropolis could be identified as belonging to the tombs of Agamemnon and his companions, which Pausanias notices. It must be borne in mind that the dynasty of the Atræidæ can hardly be regarded as an historical one. This line of Pelopid kings, projected on the blank background of an unknown past, seems to the sceptical eye of modern historians hardly more substantial than that shadowy procession of kings shewn to Macbeth by the witches, or to take a more modern illustration, it might be likened to one of Mr. Whistler's portraits in the Grosvenor Gallery. And even if we admit that the Greek belief in a Pelopid dynasty rested on an historical basis, how are we to decide how much in the legend of the Atræidæ is true, and how are we to disengage this residuum of truth from the mystical compound in which it is involved. He who attempts to solve such problems as these, finds himself constantly at fault, he is for ever trying to steer between the quicksands of specious pseudo-historical myths and the shifting shoals of an uncertain chronology. But, admitting that the problems raised by Dr. Schliemann's discoveries are yet to be solved, let us not forget how deep is the debt of gratitude which we owe him for what he has achieved. Those who have been engaged in enterprizes similar to his, can testify how much of ungrateful labour, anxiety, and weariness of spirit has to be gone through before success can be achieved. To parody well known lines, he would say,

“How little knowest thou who hast not tried,  
What toil it is in digging long to bide,  
To speed to day to be put off to-morrow.”

“He would then hold up the enterprize of Dr. Schliemann as an example of single minded and disinterested devotion which has no parallel in the annals of archæology. And here, addressing an Institute specially devoted to kindred research, he would exhort the members present to aim at a discovery which it would be in the power of any of them to make. The discovery which he had in view, a discovery, the ultimate value of which to archæology might be almost incalculable, would be to find, somewhere in the rank and file of British millionaires,—some of whom are so rich that their money is a burden to them—some one whose enthusiasm, intelligence, and love for archæology would entitle him to rank as another Schliemann.”

MR. BERESFORD HOPE begged to be allowed to add his thanks to Dr. Schliemann, as himself one who desired the alliance of classical archæology and classical literature, for the eminent explorer's discovery, not only of the topography, but to so great an extent of the very ways of living in those far off days, aye and of the household stuff and of the cunningly wrought bullion *πολιχρυσίο Μικήνης* of the Mycenæ,—not only of Homer but of Æschylus. It was not so long since that even the most accomplished scholars would read those wonderful descriptions with eyes blind and minds dead to all the living accompaniments. The learners were not so lazy, perhaps, and they turned to the frontispiece of their well-thumbed books only to realize Agamemnon as a ruffianly Roman soldier of the later

days of the Empire, apparently issuing from a building that might have been designed by the office boy in Palladio's studio. Now, thanks to that noble band of discoverers of whom Dr. Schliemann, though latest, is anything but least, Greek is no longer as Roman, nor heroic Greek as Athenian Greek; now even the arms which Agamemnon bore and the type of face which he exhibited have burst into the light of day. With such helps, the men and women of those great poems are again the men and women of their age, and not merely abstractions or the dull creations of ignorant draftsmen earning the wages of Paris or Leyden engravers. He prophesied for classical literature, thus brought face to face with life itself, a deeper rooted popularity and a stronger grasp of intelligent sympathy.

A general discussion ensued, in which the President, Mr. Greaves, and Mr. Tucker took part, and the meeting closed with the usual courtesies.

# Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

## BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR 1876.

### RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance at Bank, 1st January, 1876 . . . . .	39	5	1						
„ „ in House „ „ . . . . .	6	0	0						
„ „ Petty Cash „ „ . . . . .	7	14	13						
„ Investment in New 3 per Cent (£220) as per last year's account . . . . .				52	19	2½			
„ Annual Subscriptions, including arrears and payments in advance . . . . .	658	7	9						
„ Entrance Fees . . . . .	29	8	0						
„ Life Compositions . . . . .	31	10	0						
„ Sale of Publications . . . . .	37	16	3						
„ Extra Copies, Postage, etc. . . . .	1	14	8						
„ Miscellaneous Receipts : Dividend on Investment in New 3 per Cent. Balance of Account of Canterbury Meeting Receipts on Account of Colchester Meeting	6	10	9	14	7	11	174	15	8
							195	14	4
							£1216	15	2½

### EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Publication Account : Engraving for Journal Bradbury and Agnew James Parker and Co.				107	16	6	150	0	0
„ Library Account : Matthew Bell . . . . .									262 16 6
„ House Expenses : Rent of Apartments, one year . . . . . Secretary's Salary, three-fourths of year J. Burt, Esq., editing Journal and Index W. S. Johnson, printing Partridge and Cooper, stationery "Notes and Queries" "The Athenæum" Insurance W. Edwards, messenger . . . . . C. E. O'Donnell „ gratuity Draft Stamps				40	0	0	155	0	0
				17	4	4	67	10	0
				7	3	3	3	3	0
				3	0	0	3	3	0
				2	5	0	3	5	0
				5	0	0	5	0	0
				4	0	0			
							81	6	9
„ Petty Cash Account : Messenger, Commissionaire, Washing, &c. Postage Stamps and Delivery of Journal Gas Cabs, Omnibuses, and Portage Carriage of parcels, booking, etc. Travelling expenses Mr. Burt Stationery, for office Sundries, not included in above				63	19	1	34	3	6½
				1	4	11	4	10	0
				1	8	3	1	18	6
				10	10	0	9	12	2
									117 17 3½
„ Balance at Bank, 31st December, 1876 . . . . .	145	1	2						
„ „ Petty Cash, ditto . . . . .				6	10				
„ „ Colchester Bank, ditto . . . . .	154	19	4						
„ „ in hands of Local Secretary, Colchester, ditto . . . . .	19	16					320	3	8
„ Investment in New 3 per Cent., as per last year's account . . . . .				209	5	0			
							529	8	8
							£1216	15	2½

Audited and found correct, } H. S. MILMAN, }  
1st August, 1877, } JAMES HILTON, } *Auditors.*

Presented to the Meeting of Members at Hereford, August 9th, 1877, approved and passed,  
(Signed) TALBOT DE MALAUIDE, *Chairman.*

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

June 1, 1877.

The LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, President, in the Chair.

The noble CHAIRMAN alluded to the great loss which Archaeology and Architecture had sustained in the deaths of Mr. Edmund Sharpe and Sir Digby Wyatt. Widely different in their views and writings, the deaths of these two earnest workers had caused a loss to the students of both sciences which it would be extremely difficult to replace.

Mr. J. G. WALLER read a paper of much interest "On the Wall Paintings discovered in the Churches of Raunds and Slapton" (printed at page 219). The Chairman, in conveying the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Waller, spoke of the peculiarities and value of the paintings of "The Seven Deadly Sins" and "The Three Kings" at Raunds, mentioning an instance of the latter subject in Ireland. The paintings at Slapton were remarkable, and we owed much to Mr. Waller for his careful elucidation of them.

### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. J. G. WALLER.—Drawing of subject of "Seven Deadly Sins," and tracing of subject from the "Legend of St. Katherine."

By Mr. W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE.—A collection of thirty-six plans of British earthworks, &c., surveyed during the last two years, principally in Wilts and Dorset, and drawn on large scales varying from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{1000}$ . The plans were classified as (1st) Defensive, proved by position and form: (2nd), Industrial, subdivided as domestic, pit dwellings, &c.; Pastoral, cattle enclosures, with ditch inside bank, and in low positions; and Agriculture, slight divisions of land into regular portions: (3rd), Sepulchral, mounds, &c.: and (4th), Religious, including those for which no other purpose can be assigned.

Mr. PETRIE made some remarks on the general objects and details of the surveys, and on the peculiarities of some of the remains. This series of plans was begun in order to examine the accuracy and geometric skill of the earthworkers, as no collection of accurate and detailed plans has yet been produced for such a study. In these plans every point fixed and bearing taken in the survey is shewn, and a distinction made between triangulated and measured points, and between absolute and magnetic bearings. An accurate plan will give much information that could not be obtained in any other way; the relative date of conjoined

or neighbouring works, the abilities of the constructors as to the lowest sort of accuracy, straightness, or the higher attainments of equality of dimensions and rectangularity, which last is the least usual refinement,—all these can only be properly studied by a detailed plan.

One of the principal results obtained by the examination of these plans, is that symmetry and a repetition of equal lengths is often found, as in the North American earth works surveyed by Squier; this leads to the same conclusion that he has drawn, *i. e.*, that in some cases the earth workers used definite standards of length, though of course many of the remains are evidently quite irregular and destitute of all traces of metricity. By comparing the lengths found together, which are clearly intended to be equal, or in some such simple relation to each other, the average error of workmanship can be ascertained; and though this is the average of very different dates in different works, still it gives some definite idea. This average is  $\frac{1}{32000}$  of the lengths in question, and this is the average error of the Assyrians in their masonry, and double or triple that of classical nations, a very small amount considering the nature of the earth works. If a length is found repeated several times in one earth work, or with its double or half, there is a presumption that it was a simple multiple of some unit used by the constructors. By examining the dimensions, therefore, the unit can be recovered; and when the same unit is found in many different works, a cumulative proof of its use is obtained. The units most commonly found in earth works and rude stone remains are two cubits of 21.38 and 22.51 inches respectively; both of these were common in ancient civilized Europe, the latter, however, is only found in countries colonized by Phoenicians.

Thus two entirely separate results are obtained, both of much importance for our knowledge of unhistoric civilization, the accuracy and regularity of workmanship, and the metric units used, by which links to other civilizations are obtained.

The method of survey is one modified and adapted expressly for the requirements of archaeological work, though the same in principle as that occasionally used in nautical surveying. The requirements are, to obtain a plan quickly, with but little apparatus, with tolerable accuracy, and with the fewest workers. This method, which may be called the "Three Rod Method," enables the points of the survey to be fixed in about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  minutes each, quicker even than mere pacing and compass; the apparatus weighs only 5lb.; the accuracy is usually about  $\frac{1}{32000}$  or less of the whole distance measured, and one person can survey without any attendant.

The apparatus required consists of three  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch three or four foot steel rods, taper-squared at head, with fitting handle to push them into ground; some tall signals, such as telescoping fishing rods, to drop on to them; a box sextant to take all angles; and a prismatic compass for occasional use. The surveyor places the three rods upright in any position on the ground (an equilateral triangle is best), only taking care that there is about 100 feet between the nearest; next he measures one side and the three angles (or all three sides) of the triangle thus formed; and then begins the survey by holding the sextant over any point required to be fixed, measuring the two angles between the rods, and entering them between the signs used for the rods as seen from that point; this

(1) For details of the process and results see "Inductive Metrology," pp. 9, 112.

absolutely fixes the position relatively to the triangle ; and the next point is done similarly, noting the nature of the bank or ditch, &c., between the points. One of the principal advantages of this method is that the surveyor can walk irregularly over the ground, to find or trace details, and at any moment can fix the position of a required point, without needing to go back to a previous point to continue chaining, or pacing and compass work.<sup>1</sup>

The above is all that the surveyor needs to do in the field, and the plotting may be left for a draughtsman ; there are some minor details to which it is well to attend, and by calculation the usual plotting can be much improved in accuracy and rapidity.<sup>2</sup>

The whole of the plotting usually takes about four times as long as the field work, so that ordinary remains with about forty points to be fixed take two hours' field work and eight hours' plotting ; this is far less time than would be required for surveying by chain and plotting.

In conclusion, Mr. PERRIE said he should be happy to receive any suggestions, and to give farther information that might be required by any Archæologist taking up this much needed and highly interesting branch of investigation. A set of these plans is deposited in the Map Department of the British Museum Library, numbered  $\frac{1112}{2222}$  and is accessible to any reader.

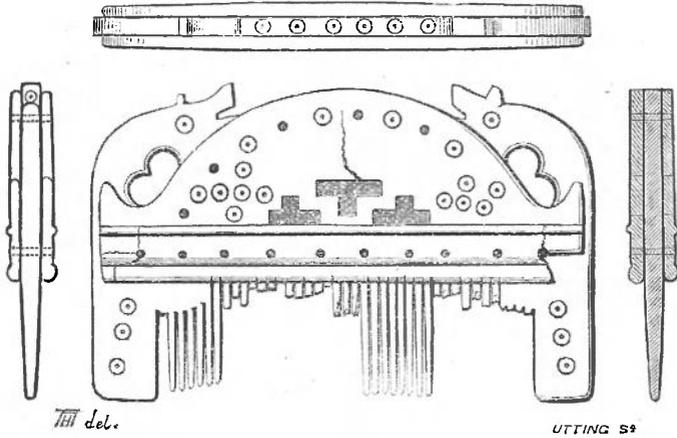
Col. LANE FOX made some remarks on the plans and the remains. He quite agreed that the plans of the Ordnance Survey were very defective, archæologically ; and wished that there should be a proper authority on the subject attached to the survey staff. On the object of remains with the ditch inside the bank, he stated that, according to Catlin, such a form is sometimes used for warfare among the North American Indians, and thus it is not a certain criterion of a civil purpose in the works.

By Mr. R. H. SODEN SMITH.—A carved Anglo-Saxon bone comb, found in London in 1876, figured full size on the following page :—

<sup>1</sup>The usual objection to the sextant (of error from the parallax between the glasses) is neutralized by overlapping the image a constant quantity, *i. e.*, making the reflected image stand a given amount ( $\frac{3}{10}$  inch most instruments require) beyond the position of the direct vision image from which the angle is taken ; this is a perfect correction, and is easily applied by knowing the diameter of the rods used. The only defect of the three rod method is that a point lying on, or close to, the circle passing through the three rods, cannot be fixed ; but this is easily avoided when placing the rods, or by other means.

<sup>2</sup>The following notes are added for those already acquainted with plotting. Lay down six radial lines at the proper angles, three alternate for the perpendiculars to the sides of the triangle, and on the three others lay off radius of triangle from the centre, and so fix corners, *i. e.* places of rods. Letter every angle, three alphabets

for three sides of triangle, and number every point fixed. Half side of triangle  $\times$  cotangent of angle subtended by whole side = distance from *side* of triangle to centre of plotting circle along perpendicular ; thus calculate the length corresponding to each angle measured, doing them all together ; then lay them all off together, lettering each centre ; observe that the centre is laid off on the proper side of the triangle side, according to the recorded order of the two rods. Then taking field book, strike a circle from each of the two centres corresponding to the two angles of each point fixed, with radius = distance from said centre to the two rods of its own side of triangle ; then where the said two circles of each point intersect, is the position of the point whose two angles were recorded ; number the point, and proceed to another. Then fill in between the points according to description in field book. This plotting is based on Euclid III, 20, 21.



It will be seen that the comb is made in three pieces, viz.,—the centre part, out of which the teeth and beaks are cut, and two side pieces pinned through with flush brass pins. Having been thus put together it was then cut with a fine saw into forty teeth, the saw marks showing more or less on the lower edge of the side pieces; the *tau* sinkings are green at the bottom, as if they had been originally inlaid with brass. Mr. Soden Smith observed that antiquities of the same type had been found at Pompeii, and that this was the traditional form that had come down from Roman times. He contributed the following notes upon combs of a similar kind:—

“Sir Thomas Brown in his *Hydriotaphia*, 1658, as quoted by Akerman, *Pagan Saxondom*, pp. 7, 8, mentions that at Walsingham, in Norfolk, were dug up urns in which were found, among other things, ‘Combes handsomely wrought.’”

“In Douglas’s *Nenia Brit.* is figured a comb about seven inches long, described as ivory but really bone; this was found in 1771 at Kingston Barham Downs, and was deposited in the Fausett Collection. It is now in the Liverpool Museum. It is scored with lines, and further ornamented with dots similar to that now exhibited. It was contained in a wooden box which had been strengthened by brass rivets, the grave from which it was taken being believed to be that of a woman. This is figured in Akerman, plate xxxi.”

“A bone comb now in the British Museum was found in an urn at Eye, Suffolk, in the last century. It is figured in Akerman, plate xxii. The solid part is somewhat triangular, and ornamented with border lines and concentric circles.”

“Two others of the long shape were found in 1767 and in 1773 in graves on Kingstown Down. These are now in the Liverpool Museum. They were found with the skeletons of women.”

“In 1828, in excavations at Lancing, in Sussex, four bone combs were found. The graves in which these were found are described as being Roman, and certainly contained many Roman coins.”—*Collectanea Antiq.*, vol. i, p. 93.

“In 1851, during the excavations at Little Wilbraham, Cambridge-

shire, carried on by Mr. Neville (afterwards Lord Braybrooke), a considerable number of bone combs or fragments of combs were found in sepulchral urns. One of these, of the long shape, is ornamented with several lines of small circles each with a central dot; one is finished with rude birds' heads, in the same position as the heads on the specimen now shown. These were taken from Anglo-Saxon graves."

"In Ireland a considerable number of bone combs have been found, and various types of them are figured in Roach Smith's *Collectanea*, vol. iii, p. 43. The ornament on these, though very rude, is not without interest—the well-known bird's head design occurring on one, the usual concentric circles on others, and a peculiar wavy continuous pattern on another. The material is not named by the describer, but I presume them to be of bone."

By MR. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—Dag or Petronel with Wheel-lock, German, circa 1600. A hind is engraved on the lock plate, which is also stamped with two small shields of arms:—1st, party per pale, a dimidiated eagle and three bends; 2nd, seems to be an eagle displayed. The weapon is entirely composed of steel.

Tile, and portion of another bearing stamp of maker from Rome.

By permission of Sir THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY.—Two leather ink bottles (fig. 1), said to be of the time of Henry III, formerly in the Chapter House at Westminster, and now preserved in the Public Record Office. A case for a piece of plate of *cuir bouilli*, stamped all over with fleur de lis, like the Forcer, formerly in the Pyx Chamber at Westminster, which is engraved at p. 96 of *Gleanings from Westminster Abbey*.

By Mr. W. MEYERS.—A black jack, dated 1515.

By Mrs. COATES.—A black jack, ornamentally stamped and dated 1691 (fig. 3).

By Miss MATHESON.—A leather bottle, said to be of the time of James I.

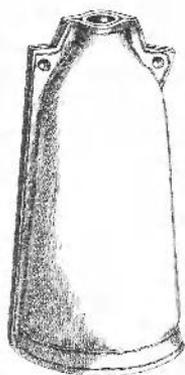
By Sir HENRY DRYDEN, Bart.—Three leather bottles; one of a large size painted white, another smaller, and one with a "clout" cut out of the side (fig. 4).

In illustration of these objects Mr. BERNHARD SMITH contributed the following ballad:

THE LEATHER BOTTEL. (*Somersetshire Version.*)

God above, who rules all things,  
Monks and Abbots, and beggars and Kings,  
The ships that in the sea do swim,  
The earth, and all that is therein;  
Not forgetting the old cow's hide,  
And everything in the world beside:  
And I wish his soul in Heaven may dwell,  
Who first invented this leathern bottel!  
Oh! what do you say to the glasses fine?  
Oh! they shall have no praise of mine:  
Suppose a gentleman sends his man  
To fill them with liquor as fast as he can,  
The man he falls, in coming away,  
And sheds the liquor so fine and gay;  
But had it been in the leathern bottel  
And the stopper been in, 'twould all have  
been well!  
Oh! what do you say to the tankard fine?  
Oh! it shall have no praise of mine:

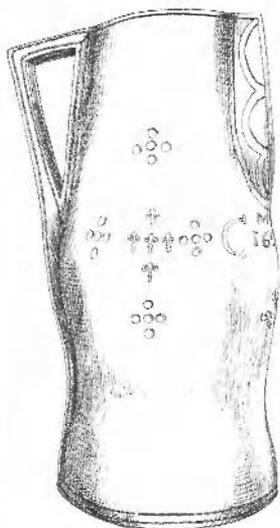
Suppose a man and his wife fall out,—  
And such a thing happens sometimes, no  
doubt,—  
They pull and they haul; in the midst of  
the fray  
They shed the liquor so fine and gay;  
But had it been in the leathern bottel  
And the stopper been in, 'twould all have  
been well!  
Now when this bottel it is worn out,  
Out of it's sides you may cut a clout;  
This you may hang upon a pin,—  
'Twill serve to put odd trifles in;  
Ink and soap, and candle-ends,  
For young beginners have need of such  
friends,  
And I wish his soul in Heaven may dwell,  
Who first invented the leathern bottel!



№ 1.



№ 2.



№ 4.



№ 3.

TH

EXAMPLES OF LEATHER VESSELS.

A variety of this old song, probably the Herefordshire version, of the year 1600, is given in Chappell's "Popular Music of the Olden Time." Sir Walter Raleigh, speaking of the equipment of a pilgrim, mentions his "bottle of salvation," and Shakspeare, in his well known lines in Henry VI, on the happiness of a shepherd's life, says:

His cold thin drink out of his leather bottle,  
His wonted sleep under the fresh tree's shade."

These were no doubt bottles, properly so called, of the flask shape, the earliest form, now very rare, and of which kind an ancient example was exhibited at a meeting of the Institute on Feb. 2nd (see page 189). A fine inscribed example is preserved at Stoneleigh Abbey (fig. 2).

Bottles of the barrel shape were specially for out-door use, and were employed in isolated agricultural districts, certainly within the last fifty years. They are still occasionally to be met with in country places, degraded to the purpose of carrying grease at cart tails. They have been replaced at the present day by little wooden hooped barrels of precisely the old shape, the original name being retained.

Black Jacks were for household purposes and are less commonly met with than bottles, but they are still to be found, sometimes in actual use, in old country houses. They were of all sizes, sometimes very large, like the example at Chirk Castle, which is 1ft. 10in. high, and 2ft. 6in. in circumference,—or very small, like one exhibited in the temporary museum at Hereford, which only measured  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height.

It is interesting to observe how these really practical, though perhaps not very cleanly vessels, so common throughout the country within living memory, have so rapidly fallen into disuse, and become comparatively rare. Considering the ills to which crockery is heir, the re-introduction of the Black Jack has become almost a desideratum; but here we are met by the difficulty as to how they were made. Possibly upon wooden moulds, somewhat after the fashion of a boot-tree, with a central key-piece or wedge to be drawn out after the bottom was sewn in. Some such an arrangement would answer also for the barrel-shaped bottle; but it does not appear that a "bottle last" has ever been noticed. In the case of the bottle proper, the matter is more perplexing still, because if a mould was used at all it must have been one of sand or clay, to be picked out afterwards through the cork hole. A practical Northampton shoemaker would perhaps be able to solve the mystery.

It was announced that a special meeting would be held on June 8th for the reception of Mrs. Schliemann.

#### SPECIAL MEETING, June 8, 1877.

A very large and brilliant company assembled this day, under the presidency of Lord Talbot de Malahide, to receive Mrs. Schliemann. Among those present were the Duke of Argyle, Lord Houghton, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., the Very Rev. Dr. Hieronymus Myrianthus (Archimandrite of the Greek Community), M. Gemadius (Greek *Charge d'Affaires*), Dr. Schliemann, Lady Alcock, the Hon. M. Mostyn, C. T. Newton, Esq., C.B., Robert Browning, Esq., Sir J. D. Scott, Bart., J. Bonomi, Esq., Sir W. H. Drake, K.C.B., Professor Donaldson, M. Karl Blind, Baron Julius Reuter, Rear-Admiral Spratt, Dr. Birch, E. Oldfield, Esq., the Rev. J. Fuller Russell, C. D. E. Fortnum,

Esq., M. Ralli, E. J. Reed, Esq., M.P., S. Tucker, Esq., *Rouge Croix*, M. Lascaridi, Dr. L. Schmidt, J. Murray, Esq., A. H. Grant, Esq., Miss Amelia B. Edwards, the Rev. H. J. Bigge, J. Thorne, Esq., &c. His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador was prevented from being present by a previous engagement.

The noble CHAIRMAN introduced Mrs. Schliemann to the meeting in a few happy words of welcome, and presented her with a bouquet of flowers, representing the Greek national colours.

Mrs. SCHLIEMANN then read the following paper:—"On the High culture of the Ancient Greeks; the Long Series of Agents which contributed to it; the reason of its Decay; of the Advantages of the Language of Plato; and further, of the Share she had taken in the Discoveries at Troy and Mycenæ."

"At a time when the rest of the world was still living in barbarism's dark night, my ancestors, the ancient Greeks, had in science and arts reached such a pitch of perfection as can never be surpassed by man.

Of the hundred thousands of master-pieces of sculpture which once ornamented the public edifices, the Agoras, and the streets of our ancient cities, only a few have escaped the pious zeal of the early Christians, or the ignorance of the barbarians, who turned them into lime, and those few now adorn the modern museums as precious relics of Greece's past glory, and as mournful monuments of the fragility of human things.

Our political institutions, our statesmen, our orators, our philosophers, and our poets have in all posterior ages been objects of wonder and admiration to the world at large; they have for thousands of years been the ideals of perfection to all those who aspired to a high culture; in fact, so much so, that even at the present day no one is considered to have a high education unless he be thoroughly acquainted with them. But, alas! Greek books have had a like fate as Greek works of art, and I make bold to say that not even one-thousandth part of our ancient classics has escaped destruction. But I must not forget that my ancestors have also distinguished themselves by their heroism and military skill, and that our Greek history is full of names such as Agamemnon, Achilles, Diomedes, Ulysses, Aristodemos, Miltiades, Themistocles, Phocion, Pericles, Epaminondas, Philip II, Alexander the Great, whom the mightiest of the mighty and the proudest of the proud warriors of posterior ages took as ideals of military virtue. But with their superior wisdom and all their other great qualities, my ancestors had a great vice, without which they would probably have subjugated the world by their arms, in the same way as they in later ages subjugated it by their genius. That vice was 'envy.' The decay of Greece dates from that unfortunate day, in 413 B.C., when some Athenians, who were envious of Alcibiades' past and coming glory, succeeded in persuading the people to send out a ship to Sicily to fetch him back as prisoner, in order that he might be judged for his irreverence to the gods. Had this not happened, Sicily would in a few weeks have fallen into our hands, because Alcibiades' genius had already captured Catania, and was on the very eve of capturing Messina; and, when once in possession of Sicily, the Athenians would have had no trouble in conquering the whole of Italy, because Rome was at that time still weak and powerless. But it was our ill fate that it should be so. The fragile fingers of men cannot arrest the rotation of destiny's wheel.

The question now arises how it came that, in the midst of nations which lingered in barbarism, Greek genius could lift its head to the heavens. I think that this could only be produced by the combination of a whole series of fortunate circumstances, of which I must first mention our beautiful, sonorous language, the mere sound of which filled my husband with wild enthusiasm at a time when he did not know yet a word of Greek. Further, the quickness and vivacity of the Greek mind, the beautiful sky of Greece, from which the sun shines nearly always the whole day in full brilliancy; in fact, there is no day in the year on which we do not see the sun, there is seldom a night in which the starry heavens cannot be seen in all their splendour. Further the indescribable beauty of the outlines and colours of the Greek mountains; then the marvellous beauty of the sea, studded as it is with magnificent islands, which, by the reverberation of the sun-light, present the appearance as if they were floating; hence the myth of the floating Greek islands. I further mention the infinite number of gods and the firm faith people had in them. But this world of gods could only be engendered in the minds of Greeks and in an atmosphere like that of Greece. Thus the natural enthusiasm of my ancestor for the sublime was stimulated by their beautiful language, by the splendour of the sky by day and night, by the magnificence of the mountains, the sea, the seemingly floating islands, and by the firm belief in the supernatural power and beauty of their gods. But, in spite of all these stimulants, Greek genius could never have reached such a lofty height as can never again be attained by man had it not been for divine Homer, from whom orators and sculptors, statesmen and painters, wise men and poets, freely borrowed their grandest ideas. So, for instance, Phidias, when asked whence he had taken the idea for his Olympian Jupiter, answered with the verses of the "Iliad":—(I, 528—530.)

"Ἦ, καὶ κυανέην ἐπ' ὄφρσι νεύσε Κρονίων  
 Ἀμβρόσιαι δ' ἄρα χάρηται ἐπερώσαντο ἀνακτος  
 Κρατὸς ἀπ' ἀθανάτοιο μέγαν δ' ἐλελίξεν Ὀλυμπευ."

"He said, and nodded with his shadowy brows,  
 Waved on the immortal head the ambrosial locks,  
 And all Olympus trembled at his nod."

Alexander the Great never slept without having under his pillow a copy of "Homer," which he called "the store of military virtue." To Dr. Schliemann's and my admiration for Homer are we indebted for the discoveries of Troy and the five royal tombs of Mycenæ with their treasures. The part I have taken in the discoveries is but small, in Troy as well as in Mycenæ. I have only superintended thirty workmen. One of my explorations at Troy was the excavation of the large heroic tomb which, according to Homer, was attributed by the immortal gods to the Amazon Myrine and by men to Bateaia, the Queen of Dardanus. In Mycenæ I excavated the large treasury close to the Lions' Gate. This excavation, one of the most difficult works we ever accomplished, lasted four months, and though I found no treasures there, yet this exploration has been of some importance to science, because, besides a number of sculptures, I found there a mass of most interesting pottery, which shows us the remote antiquity in which the treasury was shut up.

I have further taken an active part in the excavation of the five royal

tombs in the Acropolis; all of them were rock-cut, and at a depth of from twenty-five to thirty-three feet below the surface of the ground. The flat bottom of these tombs was covered with a layer of pebble stones, which can have had no other intention than that of giving ventilation to the funeral pyres, which were put on it, and on which the dead bodies overlaid with jewels were laid. There were in all fifteen bodies in the tombs, and each of them had been burnt on a separate pyre. The fire of the pyres was not yet extinct when the whole of the sepulchres were covered with a thick layer of white clay, and then with another layer of pebble stones, upon which earth was thrown. Above these tombs were erected sepulchral slabs, and, when these had been covered up by, and disappeared in, the dust of ages, other tombstones were erected three or four feet above them. Until the upper layer of pebble stones the excavation was easy, because we had only to direct our workmen to dig here or there; but from thence it was exceedingly difficult, because, on our knees in the mud, my husband and I had to cut out the pebbles, to cut away the layer of clay, and to take out one by one the precious jewels. But the joy we felt in seeing our efforts crowned with such marvellous success made us forget our hardships, and our enthusiasm was so great that we often thought we had breakfasted and dined when we had not got anything at all for the whole day.

We Greeks owe to England an everlasting gratitude, because without the generous assistance of this great country Greece could never have attained her independence. Only lately, again, England has with generous liberality ceded to us the beautiful Ionian Islands. But it is said that gratitude is a lively anticipation of future favours, and so I venture to hope that England will not desert the cause of Greece in the present eventful crisis.

I conclude with an appeal to the English ladies to teach their children the sonorous language of my ancestors, so that they may be enabled to read "Homer" and our other immortal classics in the original. The immense difficulties of our ancient language could be easily overcome by the highly intelligent English children if they first thoroughly learnt our modern Greek language, and afterwards the ancient tongue. Instead of ten years, the children would in this way acquire in less than one year a thorough knowledge of ancient Greek, and they would have the immense advantage of our modern language, which, as a spoken tongue, would make it totally impossible for them ever to forget the language of Plato and Homer. I, therefore, with intense enthusiasm advocate and advise you to get from Greece teachers for all your schools.

I terminate in warmly thanking you for the indulgence with which you have listened to an enthusiast for Homer.

Dr. SCHLIEMANN said: My Lord President,—I beg leave to offer a few observations on Mrs. Schliemann's paper. To the long series of agents which have been instrumental in producing the high perfection of art in ancient Greece must be added the entire absence of our present code of conventional proprieties and the perfect freedom which the fair sex enjoyed regarding dress, which was consequently in analogy to the hot climate, and hardly amounted to any thing at all. Being thus all his life surrounded by masterpieces of nature, whose forms were not screened from his eyes by a conventional amount of clothing, the ancient Greek artist was at liberty constantly to study the symmetry and anatomy of

the female body, and he could produce wonders by merely copying what he saw. A similar advantage can never again be enjoyed by any artist, and therefore sculpture and painting can never again reach the high pitch of perfection which it had attained under such exceptional circumstances in antiquity. I would further remark that the English pronunciation of Greek is purely conventional, and no man can prove that it has ever been in use anywhere except in England. On the other hand, we have the most certain proofs that ancient Greek was spoken with the modern Greek pronunciation a thousand years ago, when the Muscovite dukedom adopted the Greek religion, because all the Greek words which at that time entered the Russian language have in the latter perfectly the modern Greek pronunciation. There is further conserved a Greek prayer of the fourth or fifth century A.D., written with Latin characters, from which it is evident that even at that time the present Greek pronunciation was in use. I may further mention that the Greek names found in the cuneiform inscriptions of the time of the Seleucidæ are spelt with the present Greek pronunciation. Thus we have the certainty that for more than 2,000 years the pronunciation has remained the same. Besides other inconveniences, the English mode of reading Greek without observing the accent increases enormously the student's difficulties in the acquisition of that noble language.

Mr. GLADSTONE, having been next called on to address the meeting, referred to the most interesting autobiographical details prefixed by Dr. Schliemann's first publication and to others more lately given to the world as to how he caught his enthusiasm for the Greek tongue and for Homer. Gliding off to the question of Greek pronunciation, he begged Dr. Schliemann to favour the meeting with a few lines from Voss's German version of Homer, and that gentleman having done so, Mr. Gladstone said he found the German much nearer to the modern Greek than he had expected. He had thought the German pronunciation of Greek differed from ours in scarcely anything save the vocalization. Mr. Gladstone said he was not a convert to the claims of modern Greek orthoepy to represent that of the ancient tongue, and adduced considerations against conceding the demand. He then entered a vigorous protest against confounding accent, which he defined to be musical pitch, and to which, instancing the accents of the Homeric particles, almost every utterance was amenable, with emphasis, which all understood well enough. It had been pointed out, and he had himself pointed out, that the Greeks had grown in their sense of colour, and they might have grown, too, in their sense of sound. He thought we should never understand Greek accentuation, on which the Romaic orthoepy was based, until we had plumbed the depths of the problem of musical pitch. In general he could not at all admit that the modern Greek pronunciation fairly represented the Homeric. At the same time he gallantly said that Mrs. Schliemann's reading of the three lines she had quoted from Homer had been enough to win his suffrage, but for the sobering consideration that the charm was due to her peculiar and personal grace of delivery. In answer to Dr. Schliemann, Mr. Gladstone said he was no believer in that gentleman's deduction of the perfection of Greek statuary art from the commonness of nudity or immodest exposure amongst that nation. The history of dress was a most curious and interesting one, into the details of which he could not enter. But he could not agree that the ancient

Greeks too liberally exposed the nude form. The nation at large were very decorously clad; their persons were wholly covered. The exception, which proved the rule, was Sparta, the least Greek of all Hellas in the fine feeling for art. The subject of Greek mythology was most curious, and of the deepest interest, but the unravelling of its mysteries was still an unsolved problem. Doubtless the Greek religion was essentially anthropomorphic, and Mr. Gladstone having used this word, took occasion to bring back the word, to its strict and primitive signification. Anthropomorphism was a system which exhibited the gods in the form and likeness of men, and it was not right for objectors against the figurative language of Scripture and religion sneeringly to brand as "anthropomorphic," in an opprobrious sense, Bible expressions which, for convenience of popular currency, spoke of God as the subject of love, anger, and other passions and qualities, which, properly and philosophically speaking, were restricted to humanity. Mr. Gladstone wished that such cavillers would restore the word anthropomorphism to its legitimate and proper use. The Greek habit of shaping their idea of divinity according to their notions of humanity was the well spring of their national life, and the true explanation of their greatness. It gave them an ideal in everything, in politics, literature, poetry, and art. This profoundly religious idea was the root of that people's life. Like the mathematical curve called the asymptote, which was always getting nearer to a given straight line without ever touching it, this idealizing spirit of the Greeks was ever panting after a perfection which they were ever nearing, but, from the nature of the case, could never quite reach. This was the glory of Greek life and of its noblest expression, Greek art. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Gladstone repeated in the warmest terms his high appreciation of the extraordinary energy and enthusiasm of Dr. and Mrs. Schliemann in the work of Homeric Archaeology.

Lord HOUGHTON, in moving a vote of thanks to Mrs. Schliemann for her interesting paper, said the resolution expressed his own personal feelings. He, too, touched on the controversy as to the true pronunciation of Greek, and discussed Mrs. Schliemann's views of Greek art.

In seconding the motion, Mr. NEWTON said: We have heard to-day, in the eloquent discourse of Madame Schliemann, a grateful acknowledgment of the aid which Europe has given to Greece in establishing her independence; and this expression of gratitude on the part of the Hellenic people reminds us that, if modern Greek civilization owes much to Europe, Greece has in these latter days done something to repay this obligation by the zeal and intelligence they have shewn in the prosecution of archaeological research, and, above all, by the ceaseless energy which they have exerted in the preservation and publication of ancient Greek inscriptions. It is not as generally known in this country, as it ought to be, that ever since the establishment of the Greek kingdom there has not been wanting a succession of native scholars at Athens and elsewhere in Greek communities, who with very slender means at their command, and with but scant encouragement either from their own Government or the general public, have devoted their lives and best energies to the publication and interpretation of those most precious historical documents, Greek inscriptions; and among these scholars I would particularly draw attention to the names of Pittakys, Rangabé, Eustratiades, Rhosopulos, and last, but not least, of Kumanudes. Wherever in the civilized world Greek archaeology

is a subject of study, reference is constantly made to the works on inscriptions which have been published by these single-minded and self-denying representatives of modern Hellenic culture; therefore I say they deserve not only our commendation and respect, but all the encouragement and material aid which societies such as this our Institute can render internationally for the promotion of the common purpose which they profess.

In proposing a vote of thanks to the noble Chairman, M. GENNADIUS took the opportunity of heartily thanking Mr. Newton for his kind expressions as to the progress of archæology in Greece, and testified to the enthusiasm which modern Greek society exhibited in the matter.

This interesting meeting then came to a close.

July 6, 1877.

The LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, President, in the Chair.

MR. PARKER gave a short account of the principal excavations in Rome during the last season.

"In carrying on the Via Nazionale, which is an enormous work, and cuts through part of the Quirinal Hill at the depth sometimes of thirty or forty feet, in order to make a gradual incline for carriages from the high level of the railway station to the low level on which the City of the Popes is built, in the course of which, as we have heard before, many discoveries have been made. At the point where it makes an angle, at the south end of the Quirinal, between that and the Esquiline, going down to the level of the *Piazza dei Apostoli* and the Corso, the *Porta Fontinalis* was found in the wall of Servius Tullius, and at about 100 feet outside of this three sarcophagi made of tufa, and of very early character, were found imbedded in clay at a great depth; the tufa had become so soft from long exposure to moisture, that it was more like soap than stone, and it was found impracticable to take up the sarcophagi. There was a skeleton in each of them, and one had a crown on the head, of the early character called Etruscan, which is now in the new museum on the Capitol. It is supposed to have been one of the Etruscan kings.

Considerable parts of the *great Agger* of Servius Tullius were brought to light; some were destroyed and others were preserved for a time. The most remarkable discovery of the season was the tomb of Statilius Taurus in the old *Exquilie*, just within the *Porta Maggiore*. In this tomb a large number of inscriptions to members of the family, extending from the time of Sylla to the second century; a large number of lamps and other small objects were found, and were preserved in a small museum near the building called *Minerva Medica*; there was also a remarkable series of fresco pictures illustrating the early history of Rome, and agreeing better with the *Aeneid* of Virgil than any other author; Virgil was living at the same time as Statilius Taurus, and it is probable that these paintings were made under his direction. During the whole of that season the very interesting substructures of the Colosseum, which had been excavated in the previous year, were ten feet under water, Signor Rosa had employed a steam-engine to pump the water out at an enormous expense, but as the water came from a copious natural spring in a subterranean reservoir for the aqueducts, it came in again as fast as it was pumped out. This reservoir was formerly called the *Vivarium*, it

had been full of water, and what was supposed to be *luminaria* to give air and light to the animals were in fact wells for keeping the water fresh and letting down buckets. A new drain was begun to carry off the water into the Cloaca Maxima, which is not yet completed. Signor Rosa was deposed from his office of Royal Superintendent for what was considered to be his bad management and extravagance, and all the excavations are now placed under the direction of Signor Fiorelli, the head of the department of Archæology in the Italian government. He has always been very friendly to me and encouraged my excavations, which were continued in the Mamertine Prison, in the subterranean chambers of the Thermæ of Caracalla, and at the Porta Capena, which has been more thoroughly excavated than before. On the previous occasion I could not get leave to remove a wine press, which stood in the middle of the chamber, which had been in the western tower of the gate. Two of the walls of this chamber are of the time of the kings, and through one of them the *specus* or channel of the earliest aqueduct passes, with a thick bed under it of the peculiar cement used only for the aqueduct, called *opus Signinum*, or in Italia *coccio pisto*. This *specus* had evidently passed over the gate upon the arch, coming from the reservoir before-mentioned on the Celian, and a part of it was also found at the depth of twenty feet in a garden half way between the two points. A continuation of it was also excavated upon an arcade in the garden of St. Gregory, near the modern road, and left open for the present. It was traced further on to another cave reservoir under St. Sabba in the Pseudo-Aventine.

At the Thermæ of Caracalla a part of the porticus added by Helio-gabalus was brought to light, and shewn to have been an arcade of two storeys. This is on the eastern side of the central building of the Thermæ; it is now in the vineyard of Signor Brocard. At the N.W. corner of the same great building a subterranean passage was cleared passing through a series of chambers, and leading to another porticus at the north end, which had been the original state entrance. There is reason to believe that there are subterranean chambers under the whole of that enormous structure, and under some of the adjoining vineyards which had been part of it. Signor Bernabo, to whom the vineyard at the north end belongs, is willing to have that passage kept open; and it leads in one point to a staircase going up to the top of a tower in the old porticus which has been repaired, and from the summit there is a splendid view over the whole. Signor Brocard is also willing that the excavations in his vineyard should be left open so long as he holds it, but he is expecting to leave Rome. For the Mamertine Prison and the Porta Capena my leases have expired, and unless the money is found for renewing them these very interesting excavations will all be filled up again."

A discussion followed in which the noble Chairman and Mr. O. Morgan took part.

Professor BUNNELL LEWIS read a paper on "The Antiquities of Scandinavia" (printed at p. 242), treating at length upon the Roman influence on the antiquities and architecture of that country.

Mr. G. T. CLARK spoke of the Romanesque style and its vigour in Scandinavia, and hoped Professor Lewis would work out its origin in that part of Europe; its early appearance there and in Ireland, where it was

used with the entablature, and before the introduction of the arch, was a question which required solution. The style could not have come, *via* Normandy or England, and was possibly derived from the Iberian Peninsula.

Mr. C. E. KEYSER read a paper on "The Mural Paintings at Kempley Church, Gloucestershire" (printed at p. 270).

Mr. SODEN SMITH spoke of the zeal and ability with which Mr. Keyser was prosecuting his labours in this interesting branch of archaeology, and the assistance he had derived from him in the list of paintings published under his editorial care by the authorities of the South Kensington Museum.

Mr. MORGAN expressed his great gratification that the subject had been so well taken up by a younger member of the Institute, and Mr. Parker added some general remarks to the effect that ignorant people in the middle ages were taught by pictorial works such as these. He was glad that the prejudice against paintings on church walls was dying out; if legends were avoided and Bible subjects illustrated he saw no possible objection to them. Mr. Waller and Mr. Micklethwaite followed with further remarks upon the details of the Kempley paintings.

#### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. PARKER.—A large plan of Rome, and photographs and drawings in illustration of his remarks.

By PROFESSOR BUNNELL LEWIS.—A series of illustrations of Scandinavian architecture and antiquities, and a collection of coins.

By Mr. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE.—A set of measured drawings of the paintings in Kempley Church.

By THE EARL AMHERST.—An antique Roman ring found in Sicily, on the property granted to Lord Nelson as Duke of Brontë. This was described by Mr. Soden Smith as probably of the second century, with a good original stone and bead decorations on the sides characteristic of a style which continued up to Merovingian times. Mr. Fortnum thought it a fine example, and perhaps of the early years of the third century.

By Mr. MORGAN.—Drawings of a Roman Tessellated Pavement at Caerleon, in Monmouthshire, with the following notice :—

In the spring of this year (1877) it was found necessary to make some improvements in the sewerage of the town of Caerleon, and a narrow channel about five feet deep was cut through the middle of some of the streets, for the purpose of laying down some large stoneware pipes. The soil cut through was all made ground, and seemed to be the filled-in rubbish of various ages. At the bottom was found a layer some inches thick of burnt wood and ashes, as if it were the result of a conflagration, for Caerleon seems to have been, like all other Roman towns, destroyed by fire whilst in the occupation of the Roman inhabitants; probably by the native population of the country when the Roman power became weak. In this thick bed of so filled-in rubbish were found numerous fragments of black pottery, ornamented with scored patterns, coarse red Roman pottery, fragments of amphoræ, fragments of mediæval red pottery with green lead glaze, fragments of bronze fibulæ and pins, bone pins and needles, and a very pretty bronze figure of a game cock, with its comb, and spurs and wattles neatly finished and in good preservation; a

portion of a bowl of brown sand coloured glass, internally coated with white enamel, and a small fragment of *plate-glass* which shewed that it was made by pouring out the mass of liquid or viscid glass on a bed of smoothed sand-stone, and flattening it to the required thickness by passing over it a heavy polished roller, the same process as is used at the present day; a very perfect earthenware mortarium, 11 in. diameter, was found, having on the rim the name of the potter, ALBINUS FLVGVD.

The principal discovery however was a tessellated pavement, and which had it been perfect, and had it been possible to remove it, would have been very beautiful, but unfortunately the narrowness of the street and the fact of its extending under the walls of the houses rendered such an operation impracticable. The excavation however came across the corner of it, and as it was the pavement of a large square chamber, we were enabled to uncover so much of it as to show what the size of the chamber must have been, and the design and pattern of the mosaic work. In the course of these operations the workmen broke through a wall, on the inner surface of which they found plaster with traces of coloured painting. They then came upon a level surface of white tesserae which proved to be a portion of a very elegant tessellated pavement of large size. In consequence of the narrowness of the street, it was not possible to clear a very large surface, but under the careful superintendence of a gentleman present the workmen were enabled to expose sufficient to show that they were near the centre of a chamber, and so to render it possible to construct a plan of the whole. The pavement was terribly broken, for the pillars of the hypocaust beneath it had given way, and the whole was crushed into the cavity below; but under the same superintendence the fragments of the pavement were carefully collected and brought out, and are now deposited in the basement storey of the museum at Caerleon, placed as nearly as possible in their proper positions, and so retained by having cement run into the interstices between them. As has been said, it was not possible to enlarge the excavation laterally, but on continuing the cutting along the middle of the street the workmen came upon a portion of the border at the further end of the chamber, which shewed that the pavement must have been a large one, and the chamber about 34 ft. square, a room of considerable size.

The ground of the pavement seems to have been composed of white tesserae, having on it a light open design in bright colours, dark greyish green, red, and yellow, which in combination with the white produced a brilliant effect, the colours being very vivid when first washed. The border was formed with bands of the dark colour, red and white, and within this was a large circular wreathed band of light open design. In the corner spandrels was a curious pear shaped object, with curved leaves formed with the dark tesserae, interspersed with other colours, but what it was intended to represent I cannot say. Within the circle was another square of coloured bands, and within that again a series of concentric circular scrolls, bands, and wreaths having designs in colours in all the square and circular spandrels. What the central design was has not been found, but from the small size of the central circle, it could not have been large. The plan and drawing give an excellent idea of what was discovered, and shew that when perfect it must have been extremely brilliant and effective, for when the dirt was first washed off the colour

and contrasting bands were strikingly vivid and effective. It is impossible to conjecture to what building this pavement may have belonged, but, from the large size of the chamber, it must have been a portion of one of the principal houses of the town.

Mr. MORGAN also exhibited a tile bearing the arms of Henry of Lancaster, second son of Edmund Earl of Lancaster, second son of Henry III, viz : Gu. three leopards or, a label of three points az, each charged with three fleur-de-lys or. Before he became Earl of Lancaster by succeeding his brother, he bore the arms of England differenced by a bendlet dexter. This was one of the earliest instances of a bendlet used as a mark of cadency. The tile measured 5in. square by  $\frac{5}{8}$ in thick.

Mr. MORGAN also exhibited and gave the following notice of a book said to have belonged to Queen Anne of Denmark :—A small book in a richly embroidered cover, containing the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer and the Creed, all finely wrought in needlework with silk on fine lawn, in imitation of Black Letter printing. The extract from the twentieth chapter of Exodus, containing the Ten Commandments, is not from the authorised version, which was not printed in 1611, but from an earlier translation, which was called Cranmer's Great Bible, and was printed in 1539. I have in my possession an extremely rare copy of this Bible printed in 1553. In the title page it is called "The Bible in English, according to the translation of the Great Bible, 1553." The type is very small Black Letter, and the chapters are not divided into verses. I have compared this extract with that Bible, and the words are exactly the same. This fact therefore seems to shew the date of the little book, which must have been worked before the publication of the authorised version in 1611. It was therefore cotemporary with Anne of Denmark, Queen of James I, and the traditional history of its having belonged to her in the family which has possessed it, may well be credited. The book is the property of Mr. F. Moggridge of Caerleon, in whose family it has been long preserved.

The meeting was further indebted to Mr. Morgan for the exhibition and the following description of the pedigree of Sir William Morgan, of Tredegar ;—

The history of this Pedigree is unknown. It was made in 1633, by one Walter Hopkins of Brecon, but who he was I cannot find. Nor does it appear whether it was made for Sir William, Kt., who was owner of large estates in the counties of Monmouth and Brecon, and a personage of importance in those counties, or simply by some friend on that account. He was ninety years old in 1650, and he married a daughter of the Admiral Sir William Wynter, of Lydney. Had it been made for him, it is strange that it should not have been among the Tredegar family papers and pedigrees, of which there are several, some earlier and some contemporary, and apparently some by the same hand.

The Pedigree is arranged in twenty parallel columns, at the head of each of which is the name and coat of arms of the great personage from whom the descent is traced, and at the foot is the name of Sir William Morgan. These descents are for the most part traced down to Lord Audley, whose daughter is represented as wife of Lord Whitney, whose daughter Joan, or Jane married Roger Vaughan, of Talgarth, in county Brecon, and their daughter Elizabeth married Thomas Morgan, of Machen, in the county of Monmouth, grandfather to Sir William Morgan. But

neither this Elizabeth nor either of the other ladies mentioned, through whom the descent comes down, were heiresses or representatives of their respective families, and therefore transmitted neither estates nor quarterings, and not one of these here given was ever borne by Sir William Morgan or his descendants.

The personages from whom the descents are traced are as follows: 1, Edward I, King of England; 2, Alfonso, King of Castile; 3, Edward II, King of England; 4, Philip, King of France; 5, Edward III, King of England; 6, Peter, King of Spayne; 7, Edmond Langley, Duke of York; 8, William, Earl of Henault; 9, Edmond of Woodstock, Earl of of Kent; 10, Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent; 11, Edmond Holland, Earl of Kent; 12, Richard, Earl of Arundel; 13, Roger Quenty, Earl of Winchester; 14, William, Earl of Ferrers; 15, Lord Wake; 16, James, Lord Audley; 17, Walter Devereux, Lord Ferrers of Churtley; 18, Ralph, Lord Boteler; 19, Robert, Lord Whittney; 20, Thomas, Lord Roche.

"This pedigree is a good illustration of the practice of ostentatious pedigree making which prevailed in the reigns of Q. Elizabeth, James I, and Charles I. It probably took its rise from the researches which were made in the time of Henry VII, to ascertain the Tudors' descent, and was afterwards revived in the time of Edward VI, when a great stir was made to draw out the Herbert pedigree, on the creation of the second Earl of Pembroke, to shew his from the Chamberlain, or, as some say, the natural son of Henry I, thus connecting him with the royal line, the correctness of which, however, although registered by royal authority in the College of Arms at the time, has been shewn by Sir Samuel Meyrick not to be quite free from suspicion when all the evidences are accurately and carefully examined."

The pedigree is on paper, 7 ft. 5 in. long, by 1 ft. 3½ in. wide.

By PROFESSOR CHURCH.—A silver "cup," 5½ inches high, inscribed—"THE · CVPPE · P'TENYNG · TO · RANYNHAM," and bearing the Norwich Assay mark, and a "cover" inscribed—RANYNHAM A° 1568. The peculiarities of the Norwich Elizabethan church cups were spoken of by Mr. W. Cripps, who said that they were invariably short in form and have the name of the church to which they belong marked on the band round the bowl in the place of the woodbine pattern of earlier times. The Hall marks gave the date of this example as 1566-7. Most of the church plate in Norfolk was of this period, the weight being sometimes added. The appearance of Mr. Cripps' exhaustive work on plate is something to look forward to.

By MR. PARKER.—A stirrup iron found in September 1876, in the Old Ford at Islip, near Oxford, in excavating for the foundations of a new bridge over the river Ray. This was found, entirely free from rust, about ten feet down, and appears to have been worked by the hammer only. The sides are bound with a flatted gold wire, the edges of the foot being gilt in the same way and the under side beaten up as if to give more hold for a mailed foot, or possibly for such a naked or stockinged foot as is shown on an effigy in Tewkesbury Abbey. Mr. Fortnum thought it was mediæval, and this opinion was borne out by the mask head on one side resembling the label terminations so constantly seen in connection with the architecture of the reigns of the three first Edwards, and not after.

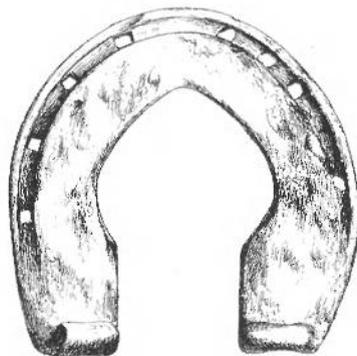
Mr. PARKER also exhibited two iron horse shoes found in Oxford in



STIRRUP FOUND IN OXFORD.



HORSE SHOE FOUND IN OXFORD.



HORSE SHOE FOUND IN HOLDENBY.



HORSE SHOE FOUND IN POPLAR.

Scale of  inches.

June 1876. Concerning these objects, Mr. G. A. Rowell has obligingly contributed the following account :—

“During the recent drainage works in Titmouse-lane (leading from the Canal Wharf to the Old Castle) several iron horse shoes of a peculiar form were found at about fifteen feet below the surface. One, from a sort of clay not far from the Castle, is bronze-like in appearance, and, although somewhat worn, as bright as if just made; the others were from a mixed soil, and are more or less incrustated with it, but there is not a speck of rust on any of them, although it is probable they had been underground from Romano-British times.

“From Fleming’s exhaustive work on “Horse-shoes and Horse-shoeing,” it appears that neither the Greeks or Romans, until a century or two after the Christian era, shod their horses with metal, or, at least, with such shoes as were nailed to the feet; but that horse-shoes, similar to those now in question, have been found, with the well-known celt and other bronze articles, in Celtic and Gaulic graves on the continent and in Great Britain; all such horse-shoes being small in size and similar in form, showing that the horses of these regions in those days were diminutive as compared with those generally of later times. The quality of the iron of one shoe has been tested by Mr. Neill, of Corn Market-street, who states that is of the very best quality, and such as it would be difficult or hardly possible to procure in the metal market.

“Several persons by whom they have been seen object to the high antiquity assigned to them, and, from their proximity to the old Castle when found, hold that they were within the boundaries of the old moat, thus accounting for the depth at which they were found, and assigning them to a period not earlier than the Norman, or perhaps that of the siege of the Castle by King Stephen. Such at first were my opinions on the subject, but on consideration, I believe there are fair grounds for the opinion that they are of a period long anterior to the Normans, and probably preceding that of the Roman invasion.

“No objection grounded on the long period since Celtic times can hold good on this question, as the conditions which have preserved these shoes in the earth without a spot of rust, during several centuries, would, if continued, have preserved them in like manner during centuries to come.

“Now it appears certain that these were not shoes of horses which had died on the spot, either from being killed in battle or drowned in the moat, or even thrown into it when dead; as in such cases the shoes would have remained attached to the hoof; or, even if it had been possible that the hoof had completely decayed, the nails would still have been in the shoe, but of the whole of the ten or twelve which were found only four had a nail in them, and these one only. Doubtless horse shoes in early times were far too valuable to throw away, and some of those found have only been worn in a very slight degree. They were not found together, as if lost in the water by accident, but were here and there, some in the lane, others beneath Messrs. Ward’s coal wharf, and two, at about the same level, some feet below the bed of the river where the iron tunnel is laid beneath it. It can hardly be imagined that the castle-moat extended to this distance.

“The question, then, is, “How are we to account for horse shoes being deposited as these were found?” One was in clay, and had at the time,

and still has, a bright polish on the whole of the surface; it was fully imbedded, and it is difficult to conceive how this could have come about at a distance of several feet below the surface of water, as a horse shoe thrown into it would sink to the bottom and rest on the clay, but not become imbedded in it. The other shoes, although equally free from rust, were more or less incrustated in hard concrete of coarse drift sand. My own opinion is that the shoes were cast (or lost) off horses' feet in this place, which (I believe) was the bed of a water course where in dry seasons horses went to drink, although probably in wet seasons it was a deep and rapid river. With such conditions we may understand how a horse treading on clay might leave a loose shoe imbedded in it; and how the other cast shoes, left in the shallow water, were lost to sight at the time, being afterwards covered over by the drift from a rapid stream in flood times, the gravel or sand becoming concreted by the deposit of lime from the Thames water. To fairly consider the existence of such conditions, we have only to imagine what would be the state of the country, even now, if the whole of the locks, mill-dams, railway obstructions, bridges, &c., were altogether away. The floods might at times be sudden and tremendous, the rivers furious torrents, while in dry and hot seasons the water courses, except in the deepest parts, would be empty and dry. Such, doubtless, were the conditions in England in Celtic times, and from the whole of the circumstances under which these shoes were found, I am decidedly of opinion that they are of that period.

"Much could be advanced on the small size of these shoes, showing that they could not have been fit for war horses of Norman or later times; and also on facts in proof of the diminutive size of those of early British times. Those points, however, I will pass over, as my purpose is not so much to prove the great antiquity of the shoes in question, as to direct attention to the state in which the outskirts of Oxford have been in past times, and to suggest that a record should be kept of objects which have been found, and the nature or conditions of any remarkable character, in the earth through which the drainage excavations have been made. Such a record would not only be interesting, from an antiquarian point of view, but might be valuable as regards future works which may have to be carried out.

"The horse shoes have been sent to Chatham for the inspection of Captain Fleming, R.E., author of the work on "Horse-shoes and Horse-shoeing," and I have been favoured with a letter from that gentleman, from which the following is an extract:—"There can be no doubt as to the great antiquity of the shoes. They are exactly the same pattern—nail holes, calkins, weight, and about the same size, as those found with British and Roman remains in this country; also they are identical with shoes I have had from Alesia, in France, found in Gaulish graves, as well as from Rhine grave-yards and from Belgium."

Mr. ROWELL compared these Oxford horse shoes (which have been deposited in the Ashmolean Museum and classed as British) with some of a precisely similar kind found some years ago, with Roman remains, in Gloucester. (See Fleming, p. 253). In 1864 an iron horse shoe of an entirely different type was found with two bronze fibulae, pottery, and the umbo of a shield, together with many skeletons, all of the Romano-British period, on Coneybury Hill at Holdenby in Northamptonshire.

Mr. DONALD BAYNES exhibited three iron horse shoes found in April

1877, at depths varying from 18ft. to 24ft. below Trinity high water mark, in excavating for a graving dock at Poplar, Isle of Dogs. The illustration represents that found at the greatest depth.

By the kindness of Miss Eden, Mr. SODEN SMITH exhibited some fragments of ancient Indian pottery, stone arrow-heads and a "bark peeler," from mounds in Florida and Utah.

By Mrs. FREDERICK MEAD.—A watch made by Nat. Chamberlayne, who was admitted a member of the Clockmakers' Company in 1683.

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## ANNUAL MEETING AT HEREFORD.

August 7 to August 14, 1877.

The desire was expressed some years ago, by many persons who take warm interest in the work of the Institute, that it should visit Hereford, one of the few cathedral cities that still remain unexplored by the Society. The cordial assurance of the warm encouragement that such a visit would receive from the Bishop, the Dean and Chapter, the Municipal authorities, and the leading persons in the city and county was indeed brought before the members at the Meeting at Bury St. Edmund's in 1869. But the prospects of the Institute in this charming neighbourhood had then been lately, in a way, checked. For the Cambrians had crossed the Border in 1868, and, with no disposition to dispute with our learned brethren the debateable ground of the Marches of Wales, it appeared that the suitable time for a visit to Hereford had not yet arrived. Five years later the British Archæological Association made Hereford their head quarters, and in the mean time the Institute have been welcomed and have done good work in other parts of the kingdom, notably at Ripon and Exeter. The kind renewal of the invitation from Hereford, that the Institute should pay a visit thus long contemplated, was an earnest of the cordial reception which it received on the far famed banks of the Wye.

Tuesday, August 7.

The members of the Town Council assembled at the Guildhall shortly before ten o'clock to proceed in state to the Free Library, to present an address of welcome to the Institute. The Mayor (Mr. P. Ralph) wore his robes and chain of office, and was accompanied by the Aldermen and Councillors, several of the magistrates, the clerk of the peace, the sword and mace bearers and nearly all the city officials.

On arriving at the Free Library the procession was conducted to the Woolhope Club Room, and the Mayor took the presidential chair. The Corporation officials then left to escort to the room the President of the Institution, Lord Talbot de Malahide, who was accompanied by the Rev. Sir Talbot Baker, Bart., Mr. Fairless Barber, the Rev. C. W. Bingham, Mr. M. H. Bloxam, Mr. D. Laing, the Rev. J. Lee Warner, the Rev. C. R. Manning, Sir John Maclean, the Rev. J. Fuller Russell, the Rev. Prebendary Scarth, Sir G. Gilbert Scott, the Rev. F. Spurrell, Mr. S. Tucker, Rouge Croix, and many other members of the Council and of

the Institution. Among others present were the Lord Bishop of Hereford, and a large assemblage of the clergy and gentry of the town and neighbourhood. The proceedings commenced by the Mayor inviting the noble President of the Institution to take the chair and calling upon Mr. F. Bodenham, Clerk of the Peace (acting for Mr. J. Carless, jun., who was absent in consequence of a domestic bereavement), to read the following address of welcome:

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

We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Hereford, in Council assembled, desire most cordially to welcome you on the occasion of the holding of the thirty-third annual congress of the Institute in this city.

Hereford has a history dating back to the time of the ancient Kingdom of Mercia, and the see of which it is the cathedral city is now upwards of one thousand years old.

The proximity of Hereford to the Marches of Wales rendered it a place of importance during the troublous times through which England in its earlier history passed.

The district which is included in the different excursions during the ensuing week offers a large and varied field of research to the archæologist; and we look, therefore, with confidence to the congress of 1877 being not the least successful and not the least important in the results which shall have been obtained of the many annual meetings which have been held by the Institute.

It is only of late years that there could be shown to be any connection between a municipal corporation and archæology, but thanks to recent legislation, we can now say that there is, and that we in this city have a practical proof of that connection by the existence of our Free Museum maintained and supported out of the public funds.

It is to archæology we are indebted for a large and interesting portion of the collection which is now in our museum, and it is to the archæologist we must look for its further enrichment, and the addition of objects of interest for exhibition and instruction.

One of the important features of the present day, as contrasted with times past, is the manner in which the ministers of all denominations identify themselves with our principal scientific and literary societies; and it is a matter of congratulation to us to find our esteemed Diocesan presiding at the congress, because his acceptance of the office of president shows not only what importance he attaches to the extension of historical and antiquarian knowledge, but also how he appreciates the district in which he has been called to occupy so high a position.

Given under the Corporate Common seal of the City of Hereford, this 2nd day of August, 1877.

JOSEPH CARLESS, JUN., Town Clerk.

In presenting the address to the President the Mayor said:—

“MY LORD TALBOT, MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

“In the name of the citizens of Hereford, I have very great satisfaction in offering you a hearty welcome to this city of Hereford, which has deservedly obtained the epithet of ancient; and as it possesses that epithet it will, I have no doubt, afford you a very interesting field for your

inquiries, and I sincerely trust we may be blessed with fine weather and that when your rambles through this beautiful county are complete, you will have no reason to regret having selected the city of Hereford as your place of visit on the present occasion."

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE said: It affords me and our society great satisfaction to meet with a cordial welcome such as is now tendered us by the Corporation of the city of Hereford. We have visited, I may say, all the cathedral towns in England; but this is the first time in our general body that our society have made Hereford their head-quarters. I am sure the meeting will be a very agreeable one, and that we shall derive a great deal of information during our progress and by the papers which will be read by the local antiquarians; and on the other hand perhaps we may be able to communicate some information to those gentlemen who have not roamed much out of this district. The advantages will be mutual, and that is one of the great benefits of these gatherings. Independent of this I am delighted to see this Corporation attaching so much importance to the antiquity of the city and to those monuments of which they have so much reason to be proud. I trust it will be an incentive to them to retain that feeling, and to resist any of those vandalic attempts to destroy buildings and monuments to which so many associations are attached in future times. Some years ago there was no value whatever attached to an ancient building; in fact people all vied with each other who should destroy and who should spoil. But those times I trust are gone by, or nearly gone by, and it will be a very important thing to have the different Corporations assisting us in the work of staying this evil spirit. I must again express the gratification we feel at the great honour you have paid us. Before I sit down you will allow me to introduce to you the President of this meeting. You are all well aware of the great and estimable qualities of your worthy Diocesan, and I am sure you will welcome him as President. You are all acquainted with the great amenity with which he receives all persons presented to him, and with whom he comes in contact; and I am sure he will make a most excellent president. At present he is exceedingly modest as to his archaeological attainments. I have no doubt he will find in the course of his presidency that upon a great many subjects of which he professes now to be ignorant, he already had information. In fact a great number of people have hardly a clear idea of what archæology means. Many of the things which they suppose to be very mysterious are found to be not so puzzling as they imagined when they come to examine and discuss them, and they find that they can take interest in them. I am sure that in the Bishop of Hereford we shall have a most excellent and worthy president; and, therefore, without any further words, I beg to move that the Lord Bishop of Hereford do take the chair as our president during this meeting.

Mr. R. HEREFORD said: On behalf of the magistrates of this county, of whom I happen to be an old member, and on behalf—I think I may say of the country gentlemen generally—I assure you there is a great feeling of gratitude to the Institute for having chosen this part of the world for their present meeting. I may say that the body generally of the county gentry do feel very warmly the interest of the Society. They, I think, are proud of their county and of the objects which it may and can present to the Institute for inspection. The weather at present is rather unfortunate, but I do hope it will be fine, and that all will be

highly satisfied with the excursions in the country; that all will be pleased with the various objects of interest with which they will meet, and that they will leave this county impressed with pleasant recollections of their visit.

The BISHOP of HEREFORD having been placed in the chair, then rose and said: Mr. Mayor, my Lord, my Friends and Neighbours,—When Lord Talbot was good enough to mention to you as he did just now that I had considerable diffidence as to my acquaintance with archaeology, he did me no more than justice; but at the same time he put me some little at my case when he told us that there were many people in the world who did not know very much what archaeology was. I am one of those unhappy persons, and I think Lord Talbot will bear me witness when I say that when he did me the honour of asking me to undertake the highly responsible office of President of this meeting at Hereford, I assured him that if it was to involve an archaeological speech I must respectfully beg to decline it, for I do think very sincerely that for a man to stand up and talk upon a subject of which he really knows nothing, is not only a very serious inconvenience to himself but an insult to those who have to hear him. So it was with very considerable apprehension that I received a paper, a copy of which I hold in my hand, informing me that at ten o'clock this morning I was going to give an "Inaugural Address," for I thought "It is impossible: What am I to say? I have told the President that I really and truly do not know anything about archaeology. What can I say which will at all come under the designation of an inaugural address?" Perhaps the last sentence of the address which the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of the City of Hereford have presented to the members of the Institute would furnish me with a text on which I might say just a few words by way of shewing the interest which I, in common with the rest of the clergy, must naturally take in such a subject as that which the members of this Institute are going to bring before us during the following week. It is stated in this address that one of the important features of the present day as contrasted with times past is the manner in which the ministers of all denominations identify themselves with our principal scientific and literary societies. And I suppose that is meant to draw attention generally to the fact that the clergy of the Church of England with the clergy of all denominations do really and truly welcome and take a very great interest in any such work as that in which the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland are engaged. In the course of the proceedings which will follow our meeting of to-day you will have evidences I am sure that the clergy of the Church of England at all events do take a great interest in the work. You have, for instance, as the vice-president of Antiquities, the Rev. H. M. Scarth, Hon. Canon of Wells; and as vice-president of the Historical section the Rev. John Jebb, D.D., Canon of Hereford. So I feel I might point to these two names, prominently and immediately connected with our work during the week, to show that the Mayor and Corporation were quite right in drawing public attention generally to the fact that the clergy identify themselves with our principal scientific and literary societies. When they go on to say it is a matter of congratulation to them to find me presiding, inasmuch as my acceptance of the office of president shows not only what importance I attach to education and historical and antiquarian knowledge, but also how I appreciate

the district in which I have been called to occupy so high a position, that I hope and trust is literally and strictly true. If it were that my previous life had fitted me to take a prominent part in the discussions which will naturally be held during this week, nothing would have given me greater satisfaction than to have borne myself in the fray as well as I could. But it has not been so; my life has been directed—the principal part of it—to another sphere, and I am unable to take any prominent part in any archaeological discussions. But, as president of the meeting, I assure you whatever I can do towards promoting harmony in our discussions, and freedom of discussion within the limits which are laid down for us by the title of the papers which have to be read and the subjects which are to be discussed, that I will most willingly and cordially do. There is an allusion in this very interesting address which has been presented by the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of Hereford to-day, to the district in which those interested are about to ramble during the following week; and I can assure them that whatever interest may have attached to other districts which in previous years they may have visited, they will find within our county of Hereford, and in the adjacent counties in which they are about to make a foray, many valuable architectural remains and other archaeological associations. When for instance we find they are about, as part of their proceedings to day, to hear first in this room and then in the Cathedral, from the lips of him whom I think I may without any flattery regard as being one of the fathers of archaeology,—when they hear from his lips a description of the Cathedral, I feel quite certain that they will go away convinced at all events that the city of Hereford has one building which is worthy of most careful and diligent study. To-morrow, under the guidance of that same prominent architect, they are privileged to visit the churches of Ludlow and Leominster, and to hear from him a description of the two churches in these several towns, and also from Mr. Clark an account of that most interesting Castle of Ludlow. That alone, I say without any hesitation, would amply repay a long journey; and I am quite certain that they will derive very great pleasure and profit from that visit. On the following day (Thursday) they will exercise their powers of locomotion in the city and neighbourhood. On Friday a singularly interesting excursion is proposed, through Haywood Forest, to Kilpeck Church and Castle, thence to Kenderchurch, Ewyas Harold Castle and Church, and Abbeydore Church, to Whitfield; thence to Madley Church, and home by Clehonger and Belmont Priory. Those of us who live in the immediate neighbourhood are well acquainted with the present condition of Kilpeck Church and the remains of that most interesting castle; but seeing that Mr. Clark, who surely we all know is the man in all England to talk about castles, will be your guide on that occasion, and will give an account of the Castle of Kilpeck, that, I am quite certain, is an inducement which no lover of archaeology will, if he can help it, omit to embrace. A nicer drive than that, if the weather is propitious, you will not find I venture to say in any part of the world. On Saturday Ross, Goodrich Castle, and Flanesford Priory will be visited. On Monday again there is an interesting excursion to the great camp at Magna Castra, Kenchester, along the Roman road, crossing Offa's Dyke, passing through Garnon's Park, visiting Byford and Monnington Churches, Moccas, Bredwardine, crossing the bridge

by way of Staunton-on-Wye, Norton Canon, through Foxley Grounds to Mansell Lacy, Brinsop, and Credenhill Church, and Camp. Now, will you allow me as president, to assure the strangers who are present here that the bill of fare which has been provided for them on this programme of the proceedings of the Congress is really and truly a very delightful one indeed, and that of all the places which I have thus cursorily mentioned whilst I have been going through the intended excursions, there is not one that will not amply repay careful and diligent study. Just for instance, take Moccas Church. I suppose in that neighbourhood there are three or four churches of peculiar and singular interest. You have Kilpeck Church, Moccas Church, and Peterchurch—three singularly interesting specimens of Norman, of slightly post-Norman, and possibly in one of them even pre-Norman work. But these are points on which I think it would be impertinent in me to dwell, because there are those present who have made these matters their study, and the public generally will much rather listen to them than to me, who can only derive such information as I possess at second-hand. I should like to say with respect to Leominster Church, that that is one of the churches which, if you will forgive me for saying so, lies most heavily on my heart. It is a church which ought to be restored; it is a church which deserves the most careful study and restoration, and if we may judge from the way in which the restoration of the old Norman nave has been carried out—if we may judge from that, seeing that the progress of the work has been entrusted to the same eminent architect who carried out the former work, I feel sure we may be perfectly confident that under Sir Gilbert Scott's auspices, those two naves which now form what we call the parish church will some day, if funds are forthcoming, present that aspect which every lover of church architecture will desire they should present. I hope and trust that at all events one advantage of this visit of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland to our county of Hereford will be, that it will stir up such a spirit through the diocese that we shall put our shoulders to the wheel, and, as a memorial, possibly of the visit of this Institute, resolve that Leominster Church shall be restored. At present the funds are not in a state in which I for one should like them to be, but I won't despair. Why should I? I hope and trust the good hand of our God is upon us, and he prospering us, we His servants will arise and build. I hope that not only will that magnificent west window of the church be preserved, as I know it will, but that those interesting specimens of the ball-flower ornaments which go all round the south side of the church will be preserved in all their beauty; and that the time will come when the chancel, which you will see is absolutely necessary, will be projected from the east; and that we shall see Leominster at last once more provided with church room in some degree, at all events, commensurate with the wants of the place. The members of the Institute have a hard day's work before them, and therefore it would be unwise in me to trespass at any greater length on their patience, the more so because, as I said when I first rose, I cannot pretend that this is in any sense an inaugural address; that did not enter into the bargain between me and Lord Talbot. I was simply to take the chair from time to time at the various meetings, and to do my best to make things pleasant and agreeable to the various members of the Institute. That I will endeavour to do. I

should like to say on the part of the Cathedral authorities what I am sure would have been said more ably by the Dean than by me if he had been present. As he is not here, Dr. Jebb will forgive me if for one moment I venture to make myself a member of the Chapter, and say I am sure that the Cathedral authorities will welcome you, gentlemen and ladies, members of this Institute, with the utmost cordiality, and that they will show, both by the manner in which they open the Cathedral and its treasures to your consideration, and also by the very interesting lecture which one of their body is about to deliver upon a very abstruse subject, that they as well as the Mayor and Corporation and Magistrates of the county do take very deep and heartfelt interest in the work to which you devote so much time, and patience, and money. It will be my business as president of the meeting, to place myself at at your service as much as possible during the week upon which we have entered archæologically to-day. I only hope that you will command my services in any way in which you think they will conduce to the prosperity and success of the meeting. I think it would be an improper thing to say how certain we are that the members of the Institute will be gratified by the way in which they have been received. When the proper time comes Lord Talbot will have a few words to say to you as to the manner in which the city of Hereford from end to end has received them on this most interesting occasion.

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE said, I am sure you have listened with great attention and interest to this excellent inaugural address of your President, and he has shewn most completely by his address that he is fully competent to go much more into the subject than he imagines. He has completely borne me out in the few sentences I made before, and I may say he will make a most suitable President of the meeting.

The BISHOP then said that as President of this meeting it became his duty to inform them that strictly speaking the inaugural proceedings of of the day had now come to a close. According to the programme, they would meet at twelve o'clock for a far pleasanter object than that which brought them together in that room. They would meet at the Mayor's *déjeuner*, and enjoy his hospitality. Afterwards Sir Gilbert Scott would give a lecture on the Cathedral.

The BISHOP added that Mrs. Atlay and himself would be most happy to receive members of the Institute at the Palace from eight to eleven.

The Mayor's luncheon party took place at the Green Dragon Hotel under the presidency of his Worship, and numbered about a hundred and fifty guests. The usual loyal toasts having been given and honoured, Lord Hampton proposed the health of "the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese, and the Ministers of all Denominations," which was responded to by the Bishop and the Rev. J. O. Hill. Mr. Evan Pateshall, M.P., proposed the toast of "the Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces," for which Major Arbuthnot returned thanks. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean proposed the health of Lord Talbot de Malahide, who, in returning thanks, spoke of the great pleasure the members of the Institute felt at their hearty reception in Hereford, and concluded by proposing the health of the Mayor, whose genial hospitality they had enjoyed. The Mayor, in responding, alluded to the great loss that the city had lately sustained in the death of Mr. Townshend

Smith, which had cast a gloom over their proceedings. As the funeral was to take place in the afternoon he would only propose one more toast, namely, that of Sir John Maclean, through whose indefatigable exertions the meeting of the Institute had so happily commenced. A few remarks from Sir John Maclean brought the proceedings to a close.

At 2.30 the Historical Section opened in the Woolhope Club Room, under the presidency of Mr. T. Gambier Parry, when Sir G. Gilbert Scott read an admirable paper on Hereford Cathedral, treating minutely and at full length upon the architecture and the historical features of the building, and illustrating his remarks by plans and drawings. (This is printed at p. 323.)

At half-past four Sir Gilbert Scott led a very large company round the Cathedral, pointing out with great lucidity the various parts of the building which he had referred to in his paper, the reputed shrine of Bishop Cantilupe receiving a large share of attention. The cloisters were subsequently examined under the same able guidance, and finally the crypt, and the company broke up at seven o'clock.

In the course of the afternoon many of the members inspected, under the guidance of the Rev. F. T. Havergal, the interesting Library over the north transept. Here the MSS and chained books on their original shelves excited much attention, and the hearty thanks of all antiquaries and bibliophiles are due to Dr. Jebb and Mr. Havergal for the care and labour they have bestowed upon them.

A party numbering nearly 200 ladies and gentlemen were received at the Palace in the evening by the Bishop and Mrs. Atlay. Here in the hall, probably built by Bishop Foliot in the time of King Stephen, Dr. Bull read an able and lively paper on the "Myths and Folk-lore of the Apple," which brought a long and interesting day to a close.

Wednesday, August 8.

A large party started at 9.20 by rail to Ludlow. The weather was unpropitious, and Ludlow of all places requires sunshine to do justice to its silvan beauties. Mr. Clark met the party, which had much increased, at the outer gate of the castle, and commenced his work by making the tour of the exterior, taking advantage of the excellent walk provided for that purpose. He thence pointed out the junction of the town wall with the castle, the ditch in the upper part of the natural slope, and the deep rocky ravine of the Teme, which, before the country was cleared of wood and drained, must have been often choked with trunks of trees brought down by the floods, adding much to the difficulties of an attack on the Welsh and most exposed side. He then shewed Mortimer's tower on the outer wall, an Early English insertion, with Decorated internal fittings, the Bakehouse tower, square and Norman, standing on the junction of the outer and inner wards, the Postern tower and doorway, also Norman, and marking the junction of the inner and middle wards, and the Curtain wall, the base of which is Norman. At the north-east angle was seen the stately height of the Buttery tower, mainly Norman, with a curious squinch arch containing the outlet of a garderobe, as on the walls of Southampton and Porchester, and along the same northern part the wall of the great hall with its long narrow windows and polygonal staircase turret. Next beyond the hall was seen the magnificent

Garderobe tower, of great height and dimensions, and wholly of Decorated date, and an addition to the old line of wall. It is named from two very large and very perfect shoots which occupy each of its three faces, at the basement, and mark the purpose for which it was in part constructed. Beyond this are seen windows of various dates and patterns, two, low down, with fine Early Perpendicular tracery; and above some wretched Tudor or Stuart insertions pertaining to the domestic apartments, and connected with the remains of the timber supports of the balconies. Beyond this a Norman rectangular tower stands at the junction of the walls of the middle and outer ward, and is succeeded by the outer ward wall, a modern restoration, of which the ditch has been filled up. Upon this stands another mural tower, also Norman, which completes the proof that the original castle stood on the same exterior lines with that at present seen.

Having thus completed the round Mr. Clark entered the outer gate, of which the ditch is filled up and the drawbridge gone, but the doorway, Early English or Decorated, seems to be an insertion into a Norman wall. There is in fact no gatehouse, only a sort of passage between two lateral walls, not uncommon in Norman castles.

Entering the outer ward, was seen on the left a row of stabling erected for the accommodation of the Council of Wales, and further on the remains of some perpendicular buildings, possibly a chapel, now walled off from the ward. The ditch between the outer and middle ward was next crossed by a bridge. The ditch itself has had its counterscarp revetted with masonry, and its V shaped bottom made level, like the ditch of Walmer and the blockhouses of Henry VIII. Attached to the gate were seen the flanking walls of the old drawbridge. The archway is an early insertion, no doubt replacing a Norman gate. The gatehouse is Tudor. Probably there was no original gatehouse, only a doorway in the curtain, as at Ogmores and Newcastle-by-Bridgend, and at Cardiff.

On the left was seen the Norman keep, a very peculiar structure, T shaped, with two doors upon the curtain. The original entrance was on the ground floor, with a mural stair ascending to the first floor, as at Chepstow, Carlisle, and Bamborough. The basement was an Early English vault, and a Late Norman addition has been added to the east side. Mr. Clark was of opinion that the north side with the turnpike stair were not original. Near the keep was the Bakehouse tower, so called from a Tudor oven of large size inserted in its basement. The tower, like one at Porchester, had originally an open gorge, to prevent its being held, when taken, against the garrison. Near it is the well, placed most inconveniently, in front of the Postern tower. These buildings stand in the inner ward, which occupies one corner of the middle ward. It is entered by a small Norman door in the curtain.

Leaving the inner ward by this door, on the left was seen the ruins of the kitchen, a detached building of ample size and Decorated date, along on one side of which was part of the old fire-place, and at one end of it an oven. A door behind the kitchen had been broken into the inner ward to reach the well.

The interior of the Buttery tower came next, in substance Norman, and originally open at the gorge, the cross wall at the upper level having been added when the late buttery was built in its rear. Right

and left in the basement are seen two tunnels leading to chambers in the Norman wall.

Next to the buttery is the Great Hall, a very fine room, having a timber floor upon a cellar or store, an open timber roof, now gone, and in the south side three large windows and a handsome door opening into the court, the latter by a fine flight of steps. The north side is the outer curtain, and is pierced by three long, narrow Decorated windows of one light crossed by a transom, and looking out upon the meads of the Corve. There was no fire-place, that last in use having been constructed by closing the central large window. As at Penuhurst, the hall was warmed by a central stove or grate. The gallery was high up in the east end of the hall, opening from the domestic apartments, a large and lofty range of buildings, mainly of Decorated date, with some handsome windows and fire-places at different levels. Beyond these, in the north-east corner of the ward, is the Norman tower, with a passage which led to the curtain rampart.

Having thus conducted the party through the different parts of the castle, Mr. Clark closed with the curious circular church, the castle chapel, one of the six round churches known in the kingdom, the others being the Temple, that at Cambridge, that at Northampton, one at Maplestead, and the foundations of one on the West Cliff at Dover. This is late and highly ornate Norman. The roof and chancel are gone, but the west end chancel arch is very rich, as are the windows of the nave and the interior arcade which surrounds it. Here, notwithstanding the rain, Mr. Clark recapitulated the features of the castle, gave a sketch of its history, and entered at some length into its position in the defence of the March, and into the history and privileges of a Marcher Lordship. The audience, umbrellas in hands, shewed consummate patience, and the lecture was brought to a close by an allusion to the interest shown in those and similar historic ruins by the English speaking visitors from the United States, and to the fact that in the gate house Butler wrote a part of *Ludibras*, and in the great hall the *Masque of Comus* was first given to the world. A very cordial vote of thanks to the lecturer was proposed by the Bishop of Hereford, and carried by acclamation, when the visitors moved to the great parish church of St. Lawrence, where Sir Gilbert Scott had the advantage of a roof over his head.

This noble cruciform edifice consists of a nave of six bays with north and south aisles, a central lantern and tower, transepts, chancel, south chancel aisle, and a chapel of St. John the Evangelist on the north side of chancel. The internal dimensions are 205 feet in length by 80 feet across the nave and aisles, and 135 feet at the transepts: the central tower, which is of good proportions, is 166 feet high to the pinnacles. Sir Gilbert Scott drew attention to the slight traces of Norman work in the jambs and bases of the west door, and of Transitional or Early English substructure to within one bay of the east end of the chancel. The south aisle windows are Early English, but those of the north aisle are exactly similar in pattern—two cinquefoil lancets under a cinquefoil head—to those in the central tower of Hereford Cathedral, and many Herefordshire churches, although unfortunately no date can at present be ascertained in any instance. In early Perpendicular days the piers were rebuilt, and the lofty central tower erected, support being ob-

tained by the device of flinging half arches as flying buttresses to the tower-piers, across each aisle-end from the transepts, which themselves have flamboyant windows. There were evidences that the reconstruction of the nave preceded that of the tower. The members then proceeded to examine the church. The rood loft still exists (as well as the stairs), and has panelled imitation of groining on its soffits. The stalls are fine specimens of fifteenth century wood-carving, and are ornamented beneath with grotesque carving. The church was re-decorated by Sir Gilbert in 1860, when the lantern—previously concealed by a ceiling—was opened out, and the piers straightened. In the chapel of St. John the Evangelist are three fine north windows, filled with stained glass, which have been carefully repaired and refitted by Mr. Powell. Two of the windows, which appear to be fifteenth century in date, represent in several compartments the twelve Apostles, each with his proper symbol, and composing part of the Apostles' creed; the rays of inspiration being shed from the Dove on the head of each; the tones are quiet and severe, and more pleasing in effect than the somewhat earlier third window, which is to the west of these. Mr. Bloxam called attention to the exquisite arrangement of the drapery and sculpture of the effigies on the tomb of Dr. John Brydgesman, who died 1637, and his wife. They were the work of Fanelli, an Italian sculptor, also employed on the tomb of Alderman Blackleach at Gloucester Cathedral. The church is rich in monuments of the Lords of the Marches; the stained glass east window representing the martyrdom of St. Lawrence, and the series of figures in the fifteenth century reredos beneath are worthy of detailed study. Some discussion took place with reference to a singular cavity in the east wall, which was lighted by a lancet trefoil opening, with grated bars, of fourteenth century design. Mr. Bloxam expressed the opinion that it was a treasury or place for plate. The Heart of Arthur, Prince of Wales, was buried in the chancel. Some years ago the silver box, in which it was encased, was taken up, and the Heart found to be double. The case was embezzled by the sexton, and the inscription on the wall recording the interment white-washed over in 1748, and forgotten. Some curious recesses in the wall of the north aisle excited some discussion, as these features have been conjectured to have some connection with the interment of Prince Arthur's heart.

Luncheon was provided in the well-known Feathers Inn. A visit was afterwards paid by invitation of the Mayor to the town museum, a well-arranged and cared-for but rather small establishment, containing a series of charters granted the borough by Edward IV (1461), Henry VIII (1509), Edward VI (1552), Mary (1553), Elizabeth (1596), James I (1604), Charles I (1628), Charles II (1665), and James II (1685), some of the earlier ones being admirably illuminated—flint weapons, natural history, and geological collections, the last being very complete. The members then returned by train to Leominster, where the company was met at the station by the Mayor (E. Gunnell, Esq.) Some of the members went in carriages through the town to the church, the rest taking a shorter cut to it by the mill. The building is now undergoing restoration. Sir Gilbert Scott said that the church was built by King Henry I, about 1125, for the monastery dependent on his great abbey at Reading. It

consisted of a fine and massive Norman nave with its narrow aisles—a central tower, an apsidal presbytery or sanctuary eastward, with a continuous aisle or ambulatory—transepts, and five chapels; two projecting from the transepts, two from the ambulatory, and a lady chapel of considerable size (probably owing its dimensions to a later date) to the east. The nave has the usual stages in its height of arcade, triforium, and clerestory. The choir of the monks was, no doubt, mainly under the central tower, but projected by one bay into the nave. The use of the nave itself may not improbably have been shared by the townsmen. Whether it was the result of a disagreement between the monastery and the town, like that which led to such disastrous consequences a couple of centuries later, at Sherborne, we do not know; but in the earlier half, apparently, of the thirteenth century a remarkable alteration was made in the structure of the church. The south aisle of the nave was taken down, and a new nave, fully as large as the older one, was added, side by side with it, and of such height as to enclose on one side both the arcade, triforium, and clerestory of the Norman nave. This new nave was probably used by the townsmen, and in the next century seems to have been found insufficient; for, strange to say, they then added a third collateral nave, of the same size as the others; so that (the eastern portions having disappeared at the dissolution) the church now consists, besides the small north aisle, of three naves side by side of about equal dimensions; one of the twelfth, the second (originally) of the thirteenth, and the third of the fourteenth century. The architecture of the church, the lecturer said, was of the greatest possible degree of plainness, and it might on that account be attributed to an earlier age, but, as he said at Hereford, plainness was not proof of earliness but often of paucity of funds. He wished that the curtains put up across the arches to screen the work going on at the other side of the building had been removed to give them a full view, and in criticising the blocks on the arches, expressed his opinion that the late Mr. Roberts had in his theory made out a *prima facie* case.

The members also visited the Town Hall, where light refreshments, offered by the Mayor, were partaken of, and the maces inspected. In the Corn Exchange below stood the ancient ducking-stool for scolds, said to have been used during the last generation, consisting of a wooden arm-chair balanced on a beam some twenty-four feet in length, the whole being supported on a stout frame and massive wheels, or rather circular discs of wood. The ancient Town Hall was also visited; it is a fine half-timbered building of great solidity of construction, and formerly stood in the centre of the town; some years since it was moved to an open space near the church, and is now occupied under the title of the Grange House, as a residence, by Mr. Moore.

The arrival of the party at Hereford shortly after six o'clock brought an eminently successful day to a close.

In the evening the Antiquarian Section met in the Woolhope Club-room, when the President, Sir W. Guise, Bart., gave an address on the archæological results of the past year.

No such year of success in all branches of archæological research as this had occurred previously within the speaker's remembrance. Referring first to the excavations made at Olympia, where the site of the great Temple of Zeus, described by Pausanias, had been

disinterred under the superintendence of Professor Von Curtius, of Berlin, the discoveries of Dr. Schliemann were alluded to, regret being expressed that the learned doctor had done but scant justice to his precursors in the field of Troy—notably to that of Charles Maclaren—in his published work and in his addresses before the learned societies of London. Whether Dr. Schliemann's finds were really those of the treasures and tomb of Agemmenon and his companions must still remain a doubtful question. The discovery of an ancient Etruscan sepulchre, rich in jewels and gold, in a field at Palestrina during last year, had more than passing interest in the controversy as to the origin of the Etruscan language. Amongst the contents of the tomb was a silver tazza, exhibiting in its ornamentation the same mixture of Egyptian and Assyrian styles as that upon a tazza from Cyprus and another from Salerno. It was interesting to observe that all the archaic remains found in Cyprus, Salyons, Ilium Novum or Hissarlick, Olympia, Mycenæ, and perhaps the tombstones of the second period at Bologna, have a general resemblance in style and ornamentation. Antiquarian and linguistic science had sustained an irreparable loss by the removal from amongst us of Mr. George Smith, of the British Museum. He seems to have discovered the site of Carchemish, a chief place of the once powerful Hittite people, who have been claimed by Mr. Hyde Clarke as the ancestors of the Etruscans.

The PRESIDENT further suggested that each member of the Institute might do something to aid in the onward march of archaic science by accurate observation in his own neighbourhood, and most of all by aiding in the conservation of ancient monuments. For this latter object he hoped that Sir John Lubbock's bill would soon become law, and that the Institute would share in the honour by using all its influence to overcome the private and territorial scruples to the bill.

The Rev. Prebendary SCARTH then read a Paper on "The Roman Milliaries of Britain," which is printed at page 395, and the meeting terminated with some remarks from the President on the great work that remained to be done by the local societies in tracing out the course of the Ancient Roman Roads.

The Rev. E. HILL read a Paper, by the Rev. C. J. Robinson, on "Materials for a History of Herefordshire," which is printed at page 425.

Thursday, August 9.

At nine a.m. the General Meeting of the Members of the Institute took place in the Woolhope Clubroom, Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE in the chair.

Mr. HARTSHORNE read the balance sheet for the past year (printed at page 307). He then read the following

"REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1876-7.

"In presenting the Report for the past year the Council has much pleasure in congratulating the Members of the Institute upon the great success, both archæologically and financially, of the last Annual Meeting at Colchester. In respect to attendance by the members and by the local gentry, from the latter of whom the most cordial hospitality was received, the meeting was eminently satisfactory.

“The Council would further congratulate the Members on the flourishing financial condition of the Institute, as shown by the Balance Sheet. Two causes have materially contributed to this result—the unusual amount of the receipts from the Colchester Meeting, and the successful collection of outstanding and overdue subscriptions.

“The Council is, however, impressed with the necessity for a watchful economy in expenditure, and to this end, upon a careful review of the cost of printing the *Journal*, it has deemed it desirable to discontinue the employment of Messrs. Bradbury and Agnew as printers of the *Journal*, and to entrust that work to Mr. Pollard, of Exeter, thereby effecting a saving of upwards of £80 a year, the execution of the work being in every respect as satisfactory as heretofore.

“The General Index to the first twenty-five volumes of the *Journal*, for the publication of which the Members of the Institute and others have for several years been anxious, has been compiled by the late Mr. Burt, and some portion of it had been sent to press when the work was interrupted by his fatal illness and lamented death. The Council have, however, the pleasure of reporting that Sir John Maclean has kindly consented to complete the work thus commenced, and to state that he hopes to be able to issue the Volume to the special Subscribers within the present year. The names of additional Subscribers are, however, earnestly invited to supply the place of those who have unhappily been removed in the course of the time during which the work has been in hand.

“With the exception of a temporary interruption arising from the fatal illness of Mr. Burt, the work of the Institute has been carried on and the general meetings held as usual. Of the latter, two meetings have been of remarkable interest and importance. At the first in consideration of the great services to archæological science rendered by Dr. Schliemann in his discoveries at Mycenæ, the Institute had the gratification of presenting to that distinguished man a diploma of honorary membership for himself, and also through him a similar diploma to Mrs. Schliemann, his able assistant in his laborious investigations. At the second meeting referred to, at which the Duke of Argyll, the Very Rev. the Archimandrite of the Greek Community, his Excellency the Greek Charge d’Affaires, Lord Houghton, and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone were present, Mrs. Schliemann favoured the Institute with a most interesting lecture on the “High Culture of the Ancient Greeks, the long series of events which contributed to it, the reasons of its decay, and the advantages of the language of Plato.” In the discussion which followed the above mentioned distinguished persons took a conspicuous part.

“Mr. Ranking’s engagement as Librarian and Secretary having been terminated, the Council has appointed Mr. Albert Hartshorne and Mr. William Brailsford as joint Secretaries. To the former has been assigned the responsible editorship of the *Journal*, and the latter to act as Curator and Librarian.

“The Council has already alluded to the great loss the Institute has sustained in the death of Mr. Burt, for many years the active Honorary Secretary of the Institute.

“It is difficult to estimate too highly this loss. From Mr. Burt’s long association with Mr. Albert Way he had to a considerable extent

acquired the habits of business and the practical knowledge of that lamented friend of the Institute. The death of Mr. Burtt must therefore for some time be severely felt by the Institute. It having come to the knowledge of the Council that Mr. Burtt had left his family ill provided for, the Council, in recognition of his valuable services for many years, deemed it right to give the members of the Institute an opportunity of contributing to a fund for the benefit of his widow and children. This appeal was met by a ready and liberal response. A sum exceeding £390 was subscribed, the greater part of which, at the wish of the family, has been paid to Mrs. Burtt, the balance remaining for the present in the hands of the Honorary Treasurer of the fund.

“Among our other losses by deaths of members since the last Annual Meeting the Council have to lament that of Mr. Talbot Bury. That gentleman was for many years a member of the Council and a constant attendant at its meetings as well as at the ordinary meetings of the Institute. He was ever ready to aid and assist by his advice, and his kindly smile and genial manner will long be missed. Although not a member of the Institute, the death of Mr. Edmund Sharpe cannot be passed over in silence, and it is seldom that the Council is called upon in its Annual Report to express regret at a greater loss to the archaeological world. Of his well-known attainments it is unnecessary here to speak at length. His magnificent work, “the Architectural Parallels,” is unequalled of its kind, and will ever form a monument to his unrivalled skill and ability. At the Annual Congress at Ripon the zeal and energy with which Mr. Sharpe entered into the proceedings contributed very largely to the success of the meeting.

“In accordance with the resolutions adopted at Canterbury in 1875 the Council recommend the election of Mr. E. Oldfield, Sir John Maclean, Colonel Pinney, and Mr R. H. Soden Smith as Vice-Presidents; and Mr. J. Winter Jones, the Rev. J. Fuller Russell, the Rev. R. P. Coates, Sir S. D. Scott, Bart., Mr. O. Morgan, Lord Alwyne Compton, Mr. R. Clutterbuck, the Rev. H. O. Coxe, Mr. C. T. Newton, Sir G. G. Scott, and Mr. G. L. Watson as ordinary members of the Council. As Auditor in the place of Mr. H. S. Milman the Council recommend Mr. W. J. Bernhard Smith.”

The adoption of the Report having been moved by the Rev. C. W. BINGHAM and seconded by Mr. FAIRLESS BARBER, a letter was read by Mr. HARTSHORNE from the Mayor and Corporation of Northampton, inviting the Institute to visit that town. On the motion of Mr. M. H. BLOXAM, seconded by the Rev. W. DYKE, it was unanimously carried that Northampton be the place of meeting in 1878.

Mr. S. J. TUCKER (*Rouge Croix*) referred to the serious illness of Mr. Parker, and proposed that a letter should be written to him by the Secretary, expressing the great regret of the members at the cause which prevented his being among them, and their hope for his speedy recovery. Sir GILBERT SCOTT and Mr. BLOXAM expressed their sorrow at the state of Mr. Parker's health and alluded in kindly terms to their long friendship. The noble President said he had known Mr. Parker for many years; he had always given them most valuable assistance in every way. No man had done more to call public attention to the investigation of the architecture of this and

other countries, and his writings would always be standard works. Latterly he had taken up the subject of Roman antiquities, and no man had worked more assiduously and more laboriously, both by mind and purse, in order to elucidate and explain the question of Roman antiquities. The numerous photographs which he had caused to be taken would remain most valuable memorials of the state of Roman monuments. Mr. Parker possessed a faculty which very few men—least of all archæologists—possessed in any great degree, and that was that he was not wedded to any particular theory. He had great pleasure in seconding the proposition, and he hoped it would be a solace and comfort to Mr. Parker in his present position. The proposition was carried with acclamation. Sir William Guise proposed and Canon Jebb seconded a vote of thanks to the noble President, and the meeting separated.

The members then visited some of the principal antiquities of the city, proceeding first to All Saints Church. Here Sir Gilbert Scott said that he had lately made an examination of the building, and the only documentary evidence he had seen relating to the church was that it was made over to a certain hospital at Vienna in the time of Edward I, and his conviction was that it was wholly rebuilt at that date. If they looked at it they would see that the work appeared to be a little too late for Early English, and too early for Decorated architecture. The clerestory was clearly Early English, and if it had not been for that he should have said that the whole was Early Decorated. The capitals were very peculiar, being of different forms, but that, he thought, was simply to be attributed to the love of the people of that time for variety. The first church, he thought, had no chancel aisle, but it must have been added by the very people who built the church first without the aisle, because it would be noticed that the mouldings were identical with those of the older work. The alteration must have been made by the people who built the church. He supposed some one must have endowed the chantry, and that they at once continued the building. He pointed out signs of there having been a wall right across, from one pillar to another, in front of the chancel. The removal of that and the building of the chancel aisle was the first alteration. The windows of the aisle had been much altered, but he thought they were of the fourteenth century. The tower they could see nothing of from the nave, but they could see the arch leading into it. The wall across it, which they saw, was nothing but lath and plaster, though it was made to look like stonework. It was very cleverly done. The aisle had been restored, and early capitals had been inserted. Some of the work was of a transitional form between Early English and Early Decorated. The west window was of the time of Edward I, and the work about it was Early English; and he had no doubt the windows on the north side were of the same date, but the heads had been raised since. The other things he should mention in the church were, first, the stalls. They were very much like those in the Cathedral, and were well worth examination. The pulpit was a splendid specimen of a seventeenth century pulpit. It had a very good sounding board, which he hoped would not be removed in the restoration. There had been one restoration and it was not removed. It had been the fashion for the last thirty years to sweep away sounding boards

altogether—there was a regular crusade against sounding boards. He then pointed to the rood loft, and said that what appeared to be the stonework there, also, was really only lath and plaster, which was so cleverly done that they could not see the doorway. The next thing he would mention was the very fine old chest which they would see in the chapel, and at the end of the chapel there was a library of chained books. He would also mention that there was a very pretty porch to the chancel. The west tower was blocked up, and they could not make much of it, but no doubt when they came to restore the church they would find out all about it. He should like them to go up into the tower and see the very hideous ruin that was there, and the failure that was threatened. But it had been made safe by very uncouth buttresses.

The party then moved to the Cathedral, where the Library was again inspected under the direction of Canon Jebb. Mr. BLOXAM, in describing the large number of episcopal effigies in the Cathedral, said that many of them could be dismissed in a single sentence, for they were alike in style, size, and appearance, and seemed to have been the work of the same sculptor, and to have been executed in the fourteenth century. They are arranged under a series of cusped arches, recessed around the Cathedral. The other effigies were not always named or dated, but could be identified, to some extent, by the style of dress, beards, &c., for bishops, like other men, followed the fashions of the times. Many of this series represented the bishops in full canonicals, mitred, and with veiled pastoral staffs, and some of the later monuments had the same peculiarity. This was usually supposed to signify that the bishop was also an abbot, but this could hardly have been the case at Hereford. It was very customary from the thirteenth to the fourteenth century to paint the effigies. More effigies were painted in the latter period than in the earlier. Pointing to one of the episcopal effigies executed in the fourteenth century, the lecturer said that the name of the bishop whom it was supposed to represent had been placed over it. The right hand was in the attitude of benediction, and the pastoral staff was in the left hand, and there were represented the chasuble, dalmatica, tunic, alba, stole, and maniple. In describing the effigy of a bishop of the reformed church, Mr. Bloxam pointed out that he was represented as wearing a square cap, which at one time was a great abomination to the Puritans. There was a frill round the neck, which all persons at that time wore. The deans' monuments were numerous and interesting; that inscribed and known as Dean Borew's, on the south wall of the Lady Chapel, was the most beautiful piece of sculpture in the cathedral, the disposal of the robes being especially graceful. It was not, however, Borew's effigy, for he died in 1462, whereas the style of this was of 1362, or, more probably, just prior to 1350; besides, this figure was bearded, whereas Borew must have been shaven, and would be so represented. The canopy, which bears in the chamfer of the label Borew's rebus (a series of boars with sprigs of rue in their mouths), was unquestionably his, but the monument did not fit its position, and had evidently been brought from another spot. With regard to the alabaster effigy of Sir Richard Pembridge, one of the early Knights of the Garter, Mr. Bloxam related a story that many years ago part of the roof of the cathedral having fallen in and destroyed the right leg, a carpenter was employed to carve a wooden substitute, and taking

for his pattern the left leg (in both senses of the word) the figure appeared wearing two garters. This anomaly has been subsequently changed to another equally absurd, for the knight now exhibits on the left foot the pointed sollerets of the fourteenth century, and on the other the broad-toed sollerets of the time of Henry VII. With regard to the monument attributed by some authorities to Sir Peter de Grandison, and which had been also assigned to one of the Bohun family, he would not venture to say what date it was, or who it represented.

Mr. S. TUCKER (Rouge Croix) said that in a genealogical point of view it was important that this monument should be correctly named. He did not believe it to be the memorial of Humphrey de Bohun. There were three Humphrey de Bohuns, to whom from its style it was possible the tradition could refer, viz, the 4th, 5th, and 6th Earls of Hereford, who died respectively in 1298, 1321, 1361. Neither of those Humphrey de Bohuns was buried in Hereford. He was much more inclined to believe it was the monument to Sir Peter de Grandison. The adjoining tomb had been named "Johanna de Bohun," simply because it was in proximity to the other "de Bohun." No Earl of Hereford ever married a Kilpeck or a Plokenet. It had been recorded that in 1645 no less than 166 brasses were uprooted from this cathedral, and in 1684 a great many more were found to have been taken away. When the tower fell in 1786 there was a most wholesale destruction of the brasses in the cathedral. Mr. Havergal had heard of a workman metamorphosing one into a mason's square. A great many of those brasses passed into the hands of the late John Bowyer Nicholls, and Mr. John Bruce Nicholls (who still had them intact) said he should be delighted to carry out his father's intention of restoring them to the Cathedral. The importance of preserving monuments of this kind could not be too strongly urged. Many had been destroyed and no pains taken to preserve even the inscriptions.

The Rev. J. LEE WARNER also spoke of the importance of preserving church monuments of all kinds. He compared the effigy attributed to Humphrey de Bohun, with that of Sir Oliver de Ingham at Ingham in Norfolk, who died in 1343.

Mr. HARTSHORNE said that the monument presented a very peculiar example of a tomb canopy. It was Late Decorated in detail but Perpendicular in manner of arrangement. The style of some of the carving might be as early as the end of the reign of Edward II, the characteristic horned flower about the canopy and effigy being very noticeable. He would not undertake to say who the effigy represented, but if Peter de Grandison, who died in 1368, he should have expected to find a costume somewhat similar to that represented on the effigy of Pembridge. The cyclas here shown on the effigy was a very rare garment, which was in fashion for about forty years; the earliest example that had been noticed was shown on the brass of Sir John de Ifield, at Ifield in Sussex, who died in 1317. It had entirely passed away before 1350, and not more than fourteen examples of it occur on sepulchral effigies in the kingdom. It was long behind like the surcote and nearly as short in front as the jupon, and formed the connecting link between the varieties of these two military vestments. It was possible that this effigy may have been made during the owner's lifetime and the canopy subsequently added, for the former does not accurately fit the latter. The architectural details of this particular period were often extremely puzzling, for the

Late Decorated and the Early Perpendicular overlapped each other to such an extent that it was extremely difficult in a special district to assign to either its proper date without an intimate knowledge of the local peculiarities of each style.

The features of the cathedral were again carefully examined and their peculiarities pointed out by Sir Gilbert Scott. Much time was spent in again scrutinizing the details of the Cantilupe shrine, and in endeavouring to fix its date, and to find reasons for its singular form, and the great disparity in the character of the sculpture upon it. Some of this is most spirited and free, other parts being of very inferior workmanship. That the shrine is late thirteenth-century work all agree, and that it commemorates Cantilupe the exquisite figures of armed knights in bas-relief on the plinth appear to prove, as well as the unbroken line of tradition. With regard to the poor sculptured spandrels, and the generally inferior workmanship in the upper part, it was suggested by Mr. Hartshorne, that the lower stage was carved by a sculptor, and the upper part was left to a stonemason to complete, and that the fractures caused by the four well-authenticated removals were repaired as well as possible, but Mr. Fairless Barber considered that the upper part of the shrine was later than the lower. The walls supporting the central tower exhibited, as Sir Gilbert Scott pointed out *in situ*, a combination of lightness and strength to which there is, perhaps, no parallel example. The walls are hollow; the inner one, for a height of twenty-six feet above the turning of the arches from the great piers at the crossing, consists on every side of piers of compact masonry, bonded by a cross-bar of stone, the intermediate spaces being left open, so as to form a series of gigantic stone gratings, on which the upper stages of the tower rest. Cottingham revealed this unique piece of Transitional Norman construction, which had been concealed by a sixteenth-century fan-vaulting. A somewhat similar arrangement may be observed in the central tower of Worcester Cathedral. In the south-east transept (or Audry chapel) hangs the celebrated map of the world, engrossed and coloured on a sheet of vellum, not later than 1314, by an ecclesiastic named Richard de Haldingham and Lafford, afterwards Archdeacon of Reading. Rivers, seas, and countries are interlined with grotesque sketches of men and animals, and the ideas of comparative topography are very remarkable, the Holy Land occupying about a third of the map, which is circular in form. The admirable fac-simile reproduction of this map, brought out by the energy of Mr. Havergal, is perhaps less known than such a work deserves to be, while the accuracy with which it has been reproduced leaves nothing to be desired.

Leaving the cathedral, the members, under the escort of Mr. J. E. Norris, passed by a cloister on the north side of the south-east transept, to the *College of Vicars Choral*, a low series of buildings erected around a cloistered quadrangle in 1462-72, of poor Perpendicular design. Passing through these they visited the *Castle Green*.

The weather was so unfavourable that there was not much opportunity of carefully examining the site of the castle and what remains of the walls of the city, but Mr. CLARK was kind enough to send the following remarks upon them:—

Hereford is a city of English origin, and first known from having been made the seat of a bishopric in 680. A century later it was the residence

of Offa, and the cathedral largely benefitted towards the close of the century by his late repentance for the death of Ethelbert. Edward the Elder is said by Grafton to have fortified Hereford, and to have erected a castle there, and by means of the new works Æthelflaed his sister beat back the Danes in 915. In 1055, Ralph the Timid, Earl of Hereford, was beaten by the united Welsh and East Anglians in a pitched battle, after which the city was burned and what the *Brut* calls the "gaer" destroyed. The gaer was, of course, the castle, and the destruction evidently did not extend to its earthworks. This is the inroad the traces of which so long remained, and are recorded in Domesday, and in consequence of which Harold, as Earl of the West Saxons, restored the defences of Hereford, and walled the city, which seems to have been a bank of earth and stone of great strength, "vallum latum et altum" it is called by Florence of Worcester. The defence, however, is in Domesday called a "murus."

In that record, Hereford occupies some space. It contained 130 burgesses and 7 moneyers; and the men of Irchenfeld, the tract between the city and the Welsh territory, had the dangerous privilege in local wars of forming the van in an advance and the rear guard in a retreat.

The castle stood on the left bank of the Wye, south-east of the cathedral, and occupied an angle of the city defences, within which it was included, though beyond the Liberties. It was in the parish of St. John, and is described by Leland as one of the fairest, largest, and strongest places in England. It was composed of two wards placed side by side on the river, which protected one side, on the three others being a wet ditch, a branch from which divided the wards. The lower ward was rectangular, or nearly so, having the river on the south, the cross ditch on the west, and the main ditch to the north and east. The latter arm has recently been filled up. The northern still remains, deep and wide. On these two sides are very lofty broad banks, with a wide mound at the north-eastern angle, as at Cardiff. The entrance was on the north. Probably there was a bank on the west side, and no doubt a wall all round. The upper ward, that next the cathedral, is destroyed and levelled. Here was the great mound, with its lofty and strong shell keep, of which all traces are now gone. There remain a few buildings on the river at the junction of the two wards, probably of Decorated date, and now used as a Museum. The whole castle covered  $8\frac{1}{4}$  acres, the upper ward  $5\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The mound measured nearly 400 yards circumference at its base.

The city wall was in plan about three-quarters of a circle, from river bank to river bank. It had a wet ditch, and was covered, landward, with a low marshy tract, now in part occupied by the railway and its station. There were six gates and fifteen mural towers, the basements of some of which remain and on the west front of the city, near the river, there remains also a part of the wall, of Norman date.

St. Ethelbert's Hospital, a one-storied sixteenth century almshouse for women, was subsequently inspected, and the party proceeded to St. Peter's Church, a large building with lofty spire, said to have been founded by Walter de Lacy in 1070. There seemed, however, nothing in the church giving evidence of workmanship earlier than the reign of Edward III. It is a ceiled and galleried edifice, containing some fairly-designed Perpendicular stalls. To the south of the chancel is a chapel, now bricked up. The Market House in the open space beyond was far

more interesting. This large half-timbered house was erected in 1621, and forms the only remaining portion of a set of half-timber structures known as "Butchers' Row." It is scarcely necessary to say that the demon of improvement which is filling up the castle ditch has doomed this interesting remnant of old Hereford.

Some of the party proceeded to the Blackfriars' Monastery and Cross in the Widemarsh suburb. The cross was conjecturally restored in 1864.

In the afternoon a carriage excursion was made to Sutton Walls and Marden Church. The first pause was made at the church of Pipe and Lyde, where the Rev. G. M. METCALFE described the features of the building. Mr. FAIRLESS BARBER also made some remarks upon this Early English Church, and Mr. HARTSHORNE pointed out a niche for a relic in the base of the churchyard cross, of which several similar instances were noticed during the week. Mr. BLOXAM believed they were confined to crosses in these positions, and that they were local peculiarities. At Marden Church, a fine Decorated building on the brink of the river Sugg, the bells rang merrily as the party drove up. Here was much to be seen, including a brass of Lady Chute, 1614, represented with a radiating crown over her head, and a well at the west end of the church, concerning which the Rev. H. T. CLUTTON-BROCK related some truly marvellous traditions, with regard to the murder of King Ethelbert and the consequent origin of this spring, which is erroneously said never to fail, and about a large copper bell (exhibited in the temporary museum) of a type which is in use for sheep on the Wiltshire Downs and the northern parts of Scotland at the present day. It has been shown that wells were the usual appendages of large churches; the examples at Beverley and York are instances.

A toilsome walk brought the party up the steep ascent of Sutton Walls. Here the Rev. PREBENDARY SCARTH said, that from the strong nature of the defenses he believed it to be a Silurian camp. It was not on a Roman road, and too high for the purposes of the Romans. Mr. BLOXAM considered it as one of the systems of strongholds thrown up and held by the Silures on their borders, although it might have been subsequently occupied by the Saxons. The following remarks by Mr. CLARK will be read with interest:—

Sutton Walls is a work of some note, from its repute as a seat of the kings of Mercia, in the middle of the ninth century. In *Domesday* it is mentioned as held by "Nigel Medicus." It had belonged to Leflet. Whatever may have been its connection with the Mercian kings, it is certain that the enclosure which crowns the hill of Sutton is a British and not an English work, of similar origin with the entrenchments of Risbury, Credenhill, Backbury, and Dindor, which lie within or a little over a radius of six miles.

A Roman road ran within three miles south of Sutton, upon which was the station of Magna Castra, represented by Kenchester, and from this, a mile west of Hereford, branches the Watling street, making for Stretford and Wigmore, but there is nothing Roman about the camp of Sutton. If it was ever occupied either by the Romans or the English no traces of such occupation remain in our day.

Sutton is a work of the usual Hill-camp type, its outline being governed entirely by the natural configuration of the ground, a detached but not very lofty hill, with a flat top, about half a mile long by from

200 to 250 yards broad. Its general form is a rounded oblong, but one corner is produced as a sharp angle or spur. On the south face, near the west end, a considerable shoulder projects at a right angle. The defence is a scarp of from thirty to forty feet in parts nearly vertical. There is no internal bank remaining at the top of the scarp, and only here and there are traces of a ditch at its base. The western part of the area is the narrowest, and in it are three rather deep depressions to the north, south, and west, as though there had been three entrances to the work. That to the west was evidently the main entrance. It is of rather a peculiar character—deep, narrow, and curved—the curvature being produced by two bastions of earth at the foot of the slope, between which the entrance lies, coming up by a sharp turn from the south. As it seems pretty well ascertained that Sutton was a Mercian residence, it is possible that traces of earthworks may remain below the hill. They should be looked for on the southern slope, near the parish church.

Mr. J. A. Bradney then conducted the party to Freene Court, the ancient seat of the Lingen family. In this damp dilapidated house were several armorial bearings in painted glass, and some good Jacobean work. On the journey home the church of Sutton St. Nicholas was visited. Mr. Bloxam called attention to a piscina and the remains of an altar in the east wall of the nave on the south side, and to an aumbry opposite. These were the traces of one of the rood-loft altars that have only recently caught the eye of antiquaries, and of which the history carries the enquirer back to the early Greek Church of the fourth century. They were still in use in many parts of the continent. The party returned to Hereford at six o'clock.

At 8.39 a large company assembled at a *conversazione* in the Temporary Museum at the Free Library, when the Rev. CANON JEBB gave a learned address on "The Hieroglyphic or Ideographic Writings of the Mexicans and Central Americans." Tea was served in the Woolhope Club Room, and the members separated at a late hour.

#### Friday, August 10.

The weather was happily all that could be desired, and a party, numbering over a hundred, started in carriages at 9.30 for an excursion into Irchenfield. The antiquaries saw a fine country to great advantage, first crossing a broad flat tract of land—once a swamp—but brought into order by Alan de Ploket of Kilpeck, in the reign of Edward I, and thence called "Alan's Moor." The remarkable church of Kilpeck was first reached. This late Norman building, with apsidal sanctuary, is perhaps the most interesting of its kind in the county. The whole is replete with grotesque carvings, the corbel table and south doorway being very fine of their sort. The choir arch presents a series of carvings that are without parallel. Here are sculptured almost life-size figures of acolytes apparently nailed through the ankles, marked with the *stigmata* in their hands and feet, and vested as for a procession, each bearing an emblem, such as bell, chalice, paten, &c. Mr. Bloxam compared them to figures in the west front of Rochester Cathedral and at Shrewsbury Abbey, and considered the date of the church to be 1150. The general characteristics of the building were pointed out by Mr. Beresford-Hope, including the font, which is a large shallow basin of "plum pudding" stone, measuring 4 ft. 6 in. in diameter. He called

attention to the great completeness with which the members had pictured before them an ideal Norman church. The building was restored in 1848, apparently very conscientiously, by the late Mr. Cottingham. Outside, at the west end, at the level of the wall plates, three extraordinary blind gurgoyles, in the form of dragons' heads, project about three feet from the wall, apparently for the support of an external gallery, or possibly of the timber work of an occasional porch. The surprising character of these objects, which recall rather the work in the wooden churches of Scandinavia than any known designs of Norman builders, excited speculation, more perhaps than admiration. Like the work at Shobden and Fownhope, they were probably the devices of an entirely local school of artists.

This is the Church of St. David, mentioned in records as placed upon the edge of the castle ditch, but it was not the chapel of the castle. About a furlong south of the church stood the priory, founded 1134 by Henry de Kilpeck. All trace of it is however lost.

The Castle of Kilpeck, which was described by Mr. Clark, stands close west of the church, and upon rather higher ground. Below and to the north is the fertile valley of the Worm with the old church of St. Devereux, with some mural monuments to the Gunters and their kinsmen the Clarks. To the south the ground rises slowly.

The castle is at this time chiefly composed of earthworks, and probably, so far, presents much the aspect that met the eye of the first Norman lord when he arrived and took possession. A low but well-defined mound, mainly artificial, has a table top, and is girdled by a circular ditch. Outside of, and applied to this ditch, to the south and east, is a base court, lunated in plan, and also defended by a ditch, while along its outer edge is a bank, which probably conceals the foundation of a wall, of which, however, nothing is visible. This was the outer ward, the mound being the keep. Beyond this is a second and much larger area defended by a scarp, and no doubt intended for a safe pasture for the garrison cattle, or for those of the tenants, in troubled times. These earthworks seem of one date, but to the north is another large enclosure, which looked older than the rest, and may have been a British camp.

The only masonry remaining consists of two fragments of a polygonal shell keep, each about 7 ft. thick and 18 ft. high: one contains a part of a fire place, the other what may have been the upper part of a well shaft, although there was a well rather nearer the centre of the mound, which was discovered and reclosed a few years ago.

Kilpeck is the *Chipcete* of *Domesday*, and was the seat of Cadiand, who was dispossessed in favour of William Fitz-Norman, whose son Hugh gave the Church of St. David and the Chapel of Our Lady with the Castle to St. Peter's, Gloucester. Henry son of Hugh, called of Kilpeck, was ancestor of that family. It ended in coheirs, of whom Isabel had Kilpeck, and Joan married Philip Marmion, Champion of England. Isabel married William Waleran, from whom descended Plukenet and finally De la Bere. The castle was afterwards alienated in favour of the Butlers, Earls of Ormond, who again sold it. Enough remained of it to be tenable as a post during the civil wars of the King and Parliament, and it was in consequence dismantled by order of the latter in 1645.

Mr. BERESFORD HOPE suggested that the name Kilpeck was Celtic in

origin. Mr. JAMES DAVIES said that Kilpeck Church was dedicated to Saints Mary and David, most of the churches on the south side of the Wye were dedicated to Cimbro-British Saints.

The party then proceeded to Ewias Harold Church and Castle. In the restored Early English church is an effigy of a lady of the de la Warr family, who died 1320, holding a heart in her hands. Mr. TUCKER (*Rouge Croix*) called attention to the very unusual feature of the flattening of the eye-balls as giving the appearance of pupils. A supposed reliquary close by is said to contain a human heart.

The party then moved on to the castle, on the top of the high mound opposite the west end of the church. Mr. CLARK said :—

Ewias Harold, so called in distinction from Ewias Lacy, was a castle of some note in the Marches. Like Kilpeck, its main feature is a moated mound, here formed by cutting off the end of a long ridge by a deep and broad ditch. On the mound was a circular keep of which only a trace of the foundation remains. On the eastern side at the foot of the mound is the base court, a considerable area, defended exteriorly by a ditch, beyond which the ground falls naturally and very steeply towards the junction of two streams, which form the outer defences of the castle to the north and east. There is no masonry remaining, but the outer ward appears to have been walled. It must have been a work of great strength even before the Normans occupied it, for the earthworks are evidently much older than the conquest, and probably the work of some English lord of Irchenfield.

Earthworks of this character were constructed by men who had a great command of labour, but who if they could take advantage of natural circumstances invariably did so. No doubt this place was palisaded lower down ; so that not only was it an enclosure in which the garrison would be safe from the Welsh, who were immensely active people, but a place in which the flocks and herds would be safe, without which, of course, a garrison could not long exist. The mound was not too high to prevent soldiers getting up, without much fatigue, even if loaded with armour. Although the attention of antiquaries had only lately been called to these mounds, they were exceedingly common all through England ; and they were especially common in the Marches of Wales, and in all those parts of the Marches where the level land ran into the hilly ground. Wherever there was good pasture land worth taking or keeping there they found these mounds. They were clustered pretty thickly all along the course of Offa's Dyke, and evidently intended to enable those who threw them up to hold the pasture land which was spread near them, against the enemy on the other side of the dyke. They had certain points in common, and were different from the ordinary hill camp. At Hereford, between the Castle Green and the Cathedral there was a fine mound, which was taken down in comparatively modern times. There was also an exceedingly curious but small mound about half a mile from the Cathedral, down the river, on the left. It was in a garden, and could be just seen from the railway. It was clearly a moated mound. He had not seen any description of it. With respect to the British earthworks, it was impossible to say when they were thrown up. No one could pretend to say positively whether they were thrown up 1000 years ago or just before the coming in of the Romans. He was of opinion that these

moated mounds were thrown up by the English in the ninth and tenth centuries. Using a general word, he would say that they were Teutonic and not Celtic. He was also of opinion that timber defences were used. When William conquered England there were as good castles in England as in Normandy; he overran England, not because there were no castles but because there was no chief among the people. Not being properly directed they were conquered.

Ewias is named in *Domesday* "Castellaria Aluredi Ewias," and another entry shows Alured the holder of the Castelry, to have been "Alured of Marlborough who holds the castle of Ewias from the king." In 1100 however it belonged to a certain "Harold" son of Ralph the Timid, Earl of Hereford, great nephew to the Confessor. Robert de Ewias, the third in descent, left a daughter who married Robert de Tregore from whose descendants the castle came to la Warre, and thence to the Montacutes, Earls of Salisbury. The owners were from the first connected with Wiltshire, and of the connection Teffont-Ewias in that county is an evidence.

A short drive into the Golden Valley brought the members to the Cistercian Abbey of Dore, founded in the reign of Henry I by Robert de Ewias. This highly beautiful church, dedicated like all Cistercian abbeys, to the Blessed Virgin, consists now of a choir and transepts, or, speaking more strictly, an eastern area of three bays and a processional path and spaces for five altars, like Fountains Abbey.

Mr. BERESFORD HOPE said that here they might learn for themselves two very interesting lessons in Ecclesiology. They saw what a monastic church of the second order of architectural amplitude was, and they had a typical specimen of that revival of constructional ritual which marked the seventeenth century. The church was ruined at the time of the dissolution, and was "re-edified and furnished" by Viscount Scudamore, a strong cavalier, a strong churchman, and a friend of Archbishop Laud. In that church they therefore saw a very interesting specimen of what church fitting and arrangement was according to the ideas of that day. He called attention to the lofty Renaissance screen, carrying out with other details the idea of a chancel screen of the fourteenth or fifteenth century. The altar was the original stone altar of the church, which Lord Scudamore found and replaced on three fragments of early pillars. It had been shockingly desecrated and used "for the salting of meat and the making of cheese." The church was consecrated on Palm Sunday, 1634 (according to an order drawn up by the then diocesan, the famous Dr. Wren recently consecrated Bishop of Hereford), by his substitute, Dr. Field, Bishop of St. David's. It was expressly stated in the consecration service<sup>1</sup> that the Bishop should "stand with his face to the table about the midst of it." That table was twelve feet long and four feet wide, and if Bishop Field did stand in the midst of it, there could be no mistake about the action and meaning of it. Furthermore he could not have stood at the end had he wished to do so, for the still existing contemporary footpace was (as all present could observe) made intentionally wide in front, while at each end it stopped short at the length of the Holy Table itself. That was an interesting point in our ecclesiastical

<sup>1</sup> The "Form and Order" of this remarkable ceremony was published by the Rev. J. Fuller Russell in 1874, from the

original MS. used on the occasion, now in the British Museum.—(Add. MSS. No. 15, 645.)

history, and he mentioned it purely as a valuable archæological fact, though bearing on a question of the present day as to which the votaries of either opinion ought to be grateful for the irrefragable evidence of historical monuments.

Mr. FAIRLESS BARBER wished to add a few words to what Mr. Beresford Hope had told them about the recovery of the choir and transept of this noble church, and its preservation for use according to the services of the Church of England. It was probably the only Cistercian church in England thus preserved and used,<sup>1</sup> for the rule which led the monks of this order to seek quiet and secluded sites for their abbeys, away from the haunts of men, left their churches, on the wreck of the monasteries in the sixteenth century, practically unavailable for any parochial purpose.

In the simplicity of its architecture there was everything that was characteristic of the early Cistercian type of building, and the church, as it now stood, would serve well to reproduce for them the corresponding portions of the still larger church at Byland, the only difference being that there were aisles on the west side of the Byland transept.

Here at Abbey Dore the conventual buildings were, by reason of the exigencies of the site, placed on the north side of the church instead of the south side, which was the more usual arrangement, and the traces of them, apparently hitherto unexplored, would be found disposed round the enclosed space, which still roughly indicated the original cloister garth. So far as could be seen without digging there appeared to have been no material departure from the model plan of an abbey of this order, as laid down by Mr. Edmund Sharpe, whose loss all students of architecture, and specially of Cistercian buildings, must ever deeply deplore. A small excavation recently made at the entrance to the vestibule of the Chapter House has disclosed the bases of the shafts by which the portal was decorated, and there can be little doubt that a careful and not very expensive exploration of the other remains surrounding the cloister would yield details and mouldings of very considerable interest.

The tower on the south side of the church has been a puzzle to many persons. It is in harmonious correspondence with the rest of the fabric, but is really, he believed, the work of a later time, and, possibly, of Lord Scudamore, when he re-roofed and refitted the structure for the services of the Church. No early Cistercian church had a tower, for, to have had one, would have been contrary to the second rule of the first division of their constitutions, which runs thus :—

*“ De turribus lapideis ad campanas. Turres lapideæ ad campanas non fiant, nec lignæ altitudinis immoderatæ, quæ ordinis dedecent simplicitatem.”*

Sir GILBERT SCOTT, who was prevented from being present, contributed the following remarks :—

Though unable to join the excursion in which Abbey Dore will be

<sup>1</sup> Scarborough has been classed by some as a Cistercian church. It was certainly given to a Cistercian abbey and a vicarage ordained therein, to which the abbot and convent of Albarnele, an alien Cistercian house, presented up to the time of the seizure of the possessions of the alien priories, including Scarborough

Rectory, by Henry IV. The vicarage continues to this day as at first ordained, in fact the church never seems to have lost its original parochial character, and the continuance of divine service in it furnishes no real parallel to its revival and continuance at Abbey Dore.

visited, I take the liberty of offering a few observations suggested by a recent visit.

This Cistercian monastery, founded probably in the time of King Stephen, but its church, as I think, built in the time of King John, was dissolved in the twenty-seventh of Henry VIII, 1535; and the church reduced to a ruin.

Its architecture may be said to be of an intermediate character, between what we call "the Transitional Style" and the developed Early English. The greater part of its columns and shafts retaining the square abacus of the one, but others having the round abacus of the other. It is a *transition from a transition*. Nothing can be more beautiful than the internal architecture of this church. It represents just the interval which elapsed at Hereford between the transitional work of Bishop de Vere and the building of the Lady Chapel, and is, in my opinion, more beautiful than either. It has cast off the semi-Romanesque asperity of the one, and has not descended into the typical normalism of the other. I recommend its details to careful study and examination, as being of a period of art not abundantly represented, but one of peculiar originality and refinement. The foliage in its capitals is partly of an Early English character, and partly in a style more *Byzantine* or *Byzantinesque* than *Romanesque*. It is of a *Greek* type, such as I called attention to in my Paper read two years ago at Canterbury.

My object, however, in writing these observations is less *architectural* or *archaeological* than moral. There is a history connected with this church more valuable and more impressive *by far* than that of its architecture. I refer to the history of its restoration from a state of desolate ruin to its uses as a *House of God*.

It is said that, about a century after the dissolution of the monastery, "the parishioners were destitute of a place for Divine Service and the worship of God, till by private permission they began to assemble themselves in this place, not evidently known whether ever a consecrated place or no, but ruinous and mean howsoever, and in former time before their assembly in it, altogether prophaned and applied to secular and base uses, and in every condition and state of it wholly become a Lay fee."

We find "for several years successively, that sometimes forty-eight, and sometimes fifty shillings sterling, and no more, was paid . . . for serving the cure of Dore."

"So *miserably poor* this stipendary cure! so sad and ruinous the fabric of this church! till God was pleased to put it into the heart of John Lord Viscount Scudamore, to pity both their circumstances and effectually redress them both."

We learn that this nobleman—to whom both this "lay fee" and the alienated tithes belonged—"upon his reading of *Hooker's Ecclesiastical Politie*, seems first to have apprehended by that excellent book . . . that tithes, howsoever alienated, were the Church's property and right."

Lord Scudamore "having an intimate friendship with Bishop Laud," then Bishop of Bath and Wells, "consulted on the validity of his ancestor's purchase of the Rectory of Door, and the conveyances of other tithes by other means, so far as his conscience was concerned."

Laud's reply is one of the most striking and remarkable documents extant on such a subject.

He declines to pronounce on the question "Whether tythes be due to

the priest, and him only *jure divino*, by divine Law, or [only] by ecclesiastical constitution." He says that, "If tythes be due *only* by ecclesiastical and civil laws, or either of them, then the Church and the State may alter the law of tythes upon just and good grounds," "but if your conscience be persuaded that tythes are due only by church or state law, then you are either *truly* or *erroneously* persuaded." . . . "If you be erroneously persuaded, *then* you should not keep nor sell, because you have a better guide than an erring conscience."

He answers the plea that his "ancestors had bought them," by saying "It was *of him*—*that had no right to sell*, and *they* had as little to buy. For if one man be so daring as to sell God's altar, yet his daring is no warrant for *him* to sell, or *another* to buy it." To the plea that Henry VIII had reserved an annual pension to his heirs, he replies: "He did but sell *one part* of the sin, and reserve the other. Loth he was it seems to part with all, and fain he would his heirs should inherit some little of it," &c.

To the argument that it was made a Lay-Fee by an Act of Parliament, he replies: "Well, if any man think an Act of Parliament is an absolution from sin against the moral law of God, he is much out of his way, and it will be a poor plea at another Barr."

If the appropriation of tithes to abbeys by the Pope be pleaded, he says: "Let the Church of Rome answer that sin; their fault cannot excuse another." "So," he adds, "*I think this is clear*: if tythes be due *jure divino morali*, which is the opinion of many great divines, *you cannot hold impropriations to your own use without sin*."

The argument is carried on at great length, and the result was that Lord Scudamore at once determined on the restitution of all the tithes he held to their respective churches; and the old statute of mortmain being interpreted with rigour, he obtained from the King, Charles I. a special licence to enable him to do so.

"Thus licensed, the Lord Scudamore set about re-edifying of this venerable place, which had been reduced to a condition so ruinous and mean, that one, who 'well remembered the building of the church at Door, saith, Mr. John Gyles, otherwise then called Sir Gyles, curate here, before the present church was rebuilt, read prayers under an arch of the old demolished church, to preserve his Prayer-Book from wett in rainy weather.'"

My author—Mathew Gibson, Rector of Door—evidently uses "re-edify" and "rebuild" for "restore" and "reinstatate:" and he goes on to say: "It is apparent from the *single-cloyster* [the aisle] on each side, and the *double-cloyster* [the ambulatory and chapel] at the east end, and the breaches upon the west, that it was antiently built after the *cathedral form*; and that it was the *quire* and the *cross-isle* of the *sumptuous Abbey Church*."

"The roof, which his lordship timbered and tiled entirely new (for it is supposed that it was arched with stone, and leaded formerly), is very lofty and magnificent; the tower which he raised upon an old arch, neat and strong; the *transept* or *screen* dividing the chancel from the body of the church, both beautiful and grand; the carved *altar-piece*, very suitable and proper; the *seats* decent and uniform; and, in short, everything far surpassing anything in these parts, and every way suitable to the honour of God, and the credit of the pious Restorer of it."

Mathew Gibson goes on to describe its "consecration and dedication," "which was performed [on Palm Sunday, A.D. 1634] by D(r.) Theophilus Field, Bishop of St. David's, by virtue and authority of a commission from *Dr. Mathew Wren*, Bishop of Hereford, detained in necessary attendance upon his Majesty in his Royal closet."

The account of the ceremony is extremely minute and interesting; and it followed in the main Bishop Andrew's form of consecration. He goes on to say, after reference to the Temple at Jerusalem, "And as the *Altar* there had been prophaned, so the *Communion Table* here had been pulled down, and buried in the Ruines of the Church; till, carrying a great deal of stone away for *common uses*, it was dug up, among the rest; and appropriated (if by way of abuse I may be allowed to call it so, though I tremble at it) to the *Salting of Meat and making of Cheese upon*. Thus it continued for a while till it was very strangely (though without a miracle) discovered what it was, whereupon the Lord Scudamore, when he rebuilt this church, with great awfulness, ordered it to be restored and set upon three pilasters of stone. Where now it stands, the most remarkable *Communion Table* of any in these Parts, being one entire Stone, twelve foot long, four foot broad, and three inches thick. The fine east window over the Communion Table was made by the Lord Scudamore, and the *glass* so *painted* by him, as I have been told, at the expense of one hundred pounds."

And thus the restored church stands, after more than two centuries, little changed but by time and neglect. The seventeenth century roofs, ceilings, screen and fittings, still bear silent witness to the pious and conscientious zeal of the good Lord Scudamore; and I would say, as emphatically as I can find words to express, that *in all future restorations and repairs, it is the duty of all concerned to pay as pious and reverential regard to the works of this admirable man, as to those of the original builders of the church.*

GEO. GILBERT SCOTT.<sup>1</sup>

9th August, 1877.

The carriages conveyed the members to Whitfield, where they were most hospitably entertained by the Rev. Archer Clive. Some time was spent in examining the collection of pictures and portraits, conspicuous among the latter being some fine examples of Rubens.

The party proceeded from this well favoured spot to Madley Church, a late Decorated structure, and one of the finest churches in the West of England. Mr. F. R. Kempson, under whose direction it was undergoing restoration, gave a description of the church, which appears from the foundations lately discovered to have been originally a small cruciform Norman church. Mr. Beresford Hope said that they had that day seen a series of churches illustrative and forming a compendium of the history of our ecclesiastical progress and change of thought and fashion. First was Kilpeck, which was completed nearly as they had seen it, in the earliest period after the Norman conquest. Abbey Dore was of the thirteenth century, but showed also what restoration was like 200 years ago; and, lastly, they saw around them Madley, a thoroughly English church of the last period of fourteenth century architecture.

<sup>1</sup> The members of the Institute will have a melancholy interest in reading this last contribution of the author to the pages of the *Journal*.

Time did not allow the party to accept Mr. Wegg Prosser's kind and hospitable invitation to visit St. Michael's Priory at Belmont, and the interesting Phillipp's MSS. and books there preserved, but the members saw in passing the stately church erected from Pugin's designs.

Hereford was reached at half-past seven o'clock.

The Architectural Section met at nine in the Woolhope Club-room, the Rev. H. M. Scarth, in the chair, when Sir Gilbert Scott's notes on "The Seventeenth Century Restoration of Abbey Dore" were read (printed at p. 492.)

Mr. BLOXAM said he hardly thought that the altar was the original one. The altar slabs were generally of great thickness. There was a very thick one at Peterchurch.

Lord TALBOT said that the type of fonts was a particular feature in Herefordshire. They were different to anything of the sort he had seen elsewhere, and their size was very remarkable.

Several of the members having spoken of the expedience of the *débris* being removed from the foundations of the monastic buildings at Abbey Dore, the meeting separated.

Saturday, August 11.

At 9.45 an excursion was made by rail to Ross, Walford Church, Flanesford Priory and Goodrich Castle. On arriving at Ross carriages were in waiting at the railway station, by which the party proceeded at once to the Church of St. Laurence at Walford, which is the more interesting from having, as yet, escaped "restoration." Sir John Maclean acted as guide and pointed out the chief objects of interest. The church consists of a chancel, nave, north aisle, a chapel on the north of the chancel, north of which is the tower; and there are north and south porches. The chancel now rises two steps above the nave. Some portion of the old rood-screen remains, the staircase to which is within the substance of the massive pier on the north side. The sanctuary is two steps above the chancel, but in this case the level was probably altered in the early part of the seventeenth century, by adding a second step which raises the floor above the base of the responds. The sanctuary has a solid wall on the north side, in which is a deep recess having an elongated trefoil head of Decorated date, originally used as an aumbry. The piscina on the south side has been walled up. The chancel arch, which is somewhat narrow, is of the Transition Norman period, as is the greater part of the church. An altar was originally placed against the east wall of the nave on the south side, the piscina of which still remains, hidden by a high pew. There are two lancet windows in the south wall deeply splayed, one of which has been enlarged externally, and there is a Decorated window in the west wall of peculiar character. Over the south door are the remains of a mural painting in distemper, nearly obliterated, but shewing that a part of the subject was the "Temptation." Suspended over the chancel arch is a helmet, which tradition says belonged to Colonel Kyrle, an officer somewhat notorious in these parts during the Civil War. He lived and died at Walford Court adjacent, and was buried in the church.

The aisle is narrow and separated from the nave by an arcade of four bays with transitional Norman columns supporting pointed arches. A

continuous roof covers both it and the north side of the nave, consequently the north wall is rather low and without fenestration. The aisle is lighted from the nave and from a deeply splayed lancet window in the west wall. Under a transition Norman arch supported upon corbels the chapel is entered from the aisle by two steps. This is separated from the chancel by an arcade of narrow pointed arches of the same period. The eastern part is raised one step continuously with the original arrangement of the sanctuary. In the south east corner of the chapel is a piscina. A very narrow passage gives admission to the chapel from the tower, which may be considered as the priest's door. The tower is Perpendicular and was formerly surmounted by a spire, which was destroyed by lightning in the early part of the present century. There are several Perpendicular windows inserted in the church, the font being of the same period. The porches are of Decorated work.

There are numerous mural tablets and other memorials in the church chiefly to the families who have occupied Hill Court adorned with their arms, and there is a tablet of special interest against the eastern wall of the chancel commemorating William Adams. William Adams was rector during the time of the Great Rebellion, and, notwithstanding the violence of the times and the proscription of the Book of Common Prayer, with great courage and resolution continued to use the Liturgy of the Church of England during the whole of that turbulent period. The inscription on this monument is as follows :—

Quam speciosa sunt vestigia  
 Evangelizantium pacem,  
 Et quam pretiosæ sunt cineres  
 Gulielmi Adams ;  
 Apud Oxonienses in Collegio Lincolnensi  
 Artium Magistri ;  
 Hujusce Parochiæ, non solum doctrinæ virtute, sed et vitæ integritate  
 Vicarii Dignissimi ;  
 Liturgiæ Anglicanæ, inter horrendas Belli Civilis procellas :  
 (Insultantibus Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ hostibus)  
 In Parochiâ de Bicknor  
 Assertoris strenui  
 Lectoris assidui  
 Abi viator, et si tempora flagitaverint  
 Tu fac similiter  
 Mœrens uxor Margarita, hoc posuit monumentum  
 A.D. 1682.

It adds to the interest of this church that Fosbroke the antiquary was sometime its rector and wrote here many of his works.

Near the church is Walford Court, where was formerly a fortified manor house. In the middle of the sixteenth century it belonged to Colonel Kyrle, who having been for some time in the service of the King deserted to the Parliament, and was afterwards guilty of many disgraceful acts of duplicity. The house was converted into a strong garrison, according to tradition, that it might not be surprised by a *coup de main* from Goodrich Castle on the opposite side of the river, the courts and yards being so arranged as to flank and command each other, and the house could not be taken without first carrying these and a mound behind, in which were placed field pieces. Fosbroke says that a 9lb. shot was found there, which was in his possession.

Leaving Walford, the party proceeded a short distance down the Valley

of the Wye, and crossing the river at Kerne Bridge arrived, at once, at Flanesford Priory. Sir John Maclean again acted as guide, and remarked that this house was founded in 1347 by Richard Talbot for Augustinian Canons. He married Elizabeth, cousin and heir of Adomer de Valence Earl of Pembroke, and with her had the Castle and Manor of Goodrich, with the demesne lands of which, and with other lands he endowed this priory; dying in 1356, he was buried therein, but upon the dissolution of the house his body was removed to the parish Church of Goodrich. His widow Elizabeth died in 46th Edward III (1372) seized, *inter alia*, of the Manor of Goodrich and the advowson of the church.

Flanesford Priory was always small and obscure. We know the name of but one Prior, Robert Fisher, who ruled the house at the time of the dissolution. The revenues then amounted to the clear annual value of £14 8s. 9d. only, which were derived from the same lands, and no more, wherewith it was endowed by Richard Talbot and Elizabeth his wife nearly two hundred years before. Dugdale says the seal of this priory has not been met with.

Externally the chief building, which is now used as a barn, has the appearance of a large lofty and dignified church, consisting of chancel and nave, the gables being surmounted with crosses, but the roof has probably been tampered with. The interior arrangements are very perplexing.

Sir John Maclean said that he regretted that some Members of the Society better versed than himself in the construction of Augustinian Priors was not present to explain this building. To such an one many things which perplexed him would appear clear. However, in the absence of a more efficient guide, he would direct the attention of the company to such details of the building as seemed to him to be best worthy of observation. He remarked that the whole of the building was of Decorated work, thus agreeing with the date of the foundation of the house.

He then conducted the party to a small wing on the south-east of the building, and entering a room in the basement, about twenty-four feet by sixteen feet, evidently of a domestic character, he pointed out a narrow staircase in the thickness of the western wall which led up to the floor above. There is a chimney place at the south end of this apartment. It was lighted by two square-headed windows on the west side, now blocked up, and a small window in the east wall. At the foot of the staircase was a small window, also blocked up, and a small quatre-foil opening higher up. On the north side is a door leading through a very thick wall into another apartment of about the same size which would appear to have had neither fire-place nor windows. Ascending to the floor above by modern external steps, entrance is gained through a square-headed opening, close to which is another similar opening. These openings are not splayed, and scarcely appear to have been windows. The outer room, which here, as below, is divided from the inner one by a thick wall, is furnished with a fire-place at the south end. Sir John directed attention to the fact that the thick wall separating the rooms is a continuation of the south wall of the great building, and that the partition between the inner rooms and that building is merely a flimsy brick-nogging and wooden erection of modern date. Above these rooms are others, to which access is obtained by a common modern step ladder,

protected on the top by a panelled screen of ancient wood-work. This screen does not, however, appear to be *in situ*, and as these floors intersect the windows they would not seem to have formed part of the original construction, and it is supposed the roof was open. This apartment is lighted by a handsome window in the east wall of peculiar design. It would appear to have been of a single light. The arch is equilateral and cinque-foiled, and divided at the springing by a transom resting on trefoil brackets and forming the well known "shouldered" opening so characteristic of the Edwardian period. On each side in the splay at the bottom of this window is a projection like a stone seat. There was also a cusped window of smaller size, now blocked up, in the north wall.

Proceeding to the interior of the main building, Sir John called attention to the fact that it was originally of two stories, as shewn by the floor-line all round; he pointed out that on the south side, about two feet six inches above such floor-line is a graceful piscina with a cinque-foiled head, whilst directly opposite on the floor level is a very noble chimney place, precisely like one in Goodrich Castle, and probably the work of the same man. He pointed out that about two or three feet east of the piscina a screen crossed the building, as indicated by the corbels remaining in the walls below the floor level, and by holes in the walls in a vertical direction above.

The basement story in this building was lighted by two square headed two-light windows on the south side, and the upper floor had four large windows with equilateral arches of peculiar character, somewhat of a flamboyant type. Like the eastern window above mentioned, the head was separated from the lower part of the window by a transom supported by trefoil brackets at the springing. Sir John thought that it was clear the chapel was on the upper floor and lighted by two, or perhaps three of the windows last mentioned, the fourth being on the east of the screen, and the hall or refectory was probably on the opposite side embracing the great fireplace. On the east of the fireplace was a window similar to those on the south side; at a little distance westwards was a square headed three-light window, and still further west on the north side a smaller single-light window with a cinquefoil head, which probably lighted another apartment; in the basement, near the west end, was a small square grated window.

The west front had a handsome elevation. A square headed doorway leads into the basement floor, and over this, on the level of the upper floor, is an equilateral arched doorway flanked by cinquefoil headed niches. Beyond these, and somewhat higher, was on each side an equilateral arched window. The principal entrance must have been approached by external steps.

West of this entrance there is now a modern building, though the northwest angle consists of ancient walling.

Sir John expressed his opinion, though somewhat hesitatingly, that the upper floor on the main building was appropriated to the chapel, refectory, hall, and other common apartments; that the basement, or substructure, was used for offices and storerooms, and that in the eastern end were the priors' lodgings, dormitories, &c.

Passing the priory stews the party proceeded to Goodrich Castle.

A visit was paid by the Institute to this remarkable fortress in 1860, when the members met at Gloucester, and on which occasion the castle

was described by the late Mr. Hartshorne and Mr. J. H. Parker. (See *Journal*, vol. xvii, p. 348). Its most notable constructional feature is perhaps the entrance, which exhibits a skill and complication in arrangement for security rarely equalled. It comprises a dark vaulted passage fifty feet in length, which was defended by a drawbridge covered by loopholes in either flanking tower. About eleven feet within the passage was a massive gate, over which were machicolations for pouring down boiling water or molten lead on the heads of assailants. Six and a half feet beyond this was a portcullis, and seven feet further a second portcullis, the space between these being likewise protected by loopholes and machicolations. About two feet further inward was another strong gate; and about six feet beyond this on the right a small door leading to a long narrow gallery formed in the thickness of the wall, and which was the means of access to the loopholes in the eastern tower, as well as to others that commanded the brow of the steep precipice towards the north-east. The castle in its origin is probably the work of Hugh de Lacy, the founder of Llanthony Abbey, who held feudal sway over Hereford and Monmouth during the reign of William Rufus. It seems, after De Lacy's death (without issue, in 1131), to have passed into the hands of the king, for in the eleventh year of Henry II (1165) it was held by William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, who paid about thirty shillings annually to the Crown for possession. The male line of the Marshalls became extinct in 1245. The seal of Walter, the last Earl of Pembroke but one, was found amongst the ruins some years since. The constablership of the fortress passed into the hands of De Valences, and through them to John Comyn. Elizabeth Comyn, one of his three children, became the wife of Richard Talbot, by which union Goodrich Castle became possessed by the Shrewsbury family, and was for some centuries their principal seat. It derives most renown from having been the seat of the invincible Sir John Talbot, to whom it descended in 1420. It remained in possession of the Talbots till 1616, when it passed by marriage into that of the Dukes of Kent, and from them by purchase to the ancestor of Mrs. Marriot, the present possessor. Its power of resistance was tested in the Great Rebellion, when it was at first occupied by the Parliament, but in 1646 was garrisoned for the King by Sir Richard Lingley. After an eighteen weeks siege by Colonels Birch and Kyrle the garrisoned capitulated, when it was reduced to its present ruined state.

Returning to Ross the party lunched at the Royal Hotel and subsequently visited the church, with the "heaven-directed spire." This building was undergoing the process of restoration, and a rood loft piscina had been lately uncovered. Among the displaced monuments were effigies of a Rudhall and his wife (1636) of the school of Nicholas Stone.

The members returned to Hereford a half-past five.

The Historical Section met at half-past eight, in the Woolhope Club Room, the Rev. F. Spurrell in the chair, when Mr. J. Tom Burgess's paper on "The Family of Lingen" was read by MR. HARTSHORNE, (printed at p. 373). A paper on "Roman Herefordshire," by Mr. W. Thompson Watkin, was partly read by the Chairman, (printed at p. 349), and Mr. S. Tucker (Rouge Croix) followed with a paper "On the Discovery of the Remains of John, first Earl of Shrewsbury," which is printed at p. 386.

Monday, August 13.

A large party started in carriages at half-past nine for Credenhill, Moccas and Bredwardine. Credenhill church, which was first reached, was described by Mr. Beresford Hope. The chief features of the building are openings or passages on either side of the chancel arch, somewhat similar to those of an earlier period in Ashley Church, Hampshire. A window in the chancel contains figures of Thomas a Beckett and Thomas de Cantilupe, in painted glass of the middle of the fourteenth century. To the north east of the church, a steep ascent brought the visitors to the top of Credenhill Camp, now covered with forest. This was originally a British stronghold, but subsequently converted by the Romans into a summer camp to "Magna Castra," Kenchester (see p. 366). The party after having been hospitably entertained with light refreshments by the Rev. G. H. Bulmer, proceeded to Byford, the heights of Kenchester being seen in the distance. At Byford a short stay was made to inspect the Transitional church with its excellent Early English arcade into the chancel aisle, and the Court a restored house of the time of Henry VIII. The journey was continued to Monnington Church, a fifteenth century building, virtually built in 1679. Mr. Beresford Hope pointed to it as an instance of the survival, almost amounting to a revival of Gothic in the seventeenth century. The double transomed windows were very good examples for so late a period. The woodwork, particularly the chancel screen, was especially noticeable. The latter, though renaissance in design, had the outline and proportions of a mediæval one. This was not merely a post-Reformational, but a post-restorational screen, an unusual occurrence; that at Ingestre (1676) and St. Peter's, Cornhill, were other instances. Near the porch is the traditional gravestone of Owen Glendower. After visiting the manor house of Sir Thomas Tompkin, the restorer of the church, the carriages crossed the Wye and arrived at half-past one at Moccas Court, a house built by the brothers Adams, and charmingly situated in a fine wooded park, on the banks of the river. The party was most hospitably received and entertained by the Rev. Sir George and Lady Cornewall. The church in the park was subsequently visited and described by Sir George Cornewall. This interesting Early Norman church, consists of nave, choir, and apsidal chancel, in plan precisely like Kilpeck, but there is very little ornament displayed, probably owing to the fact that the building stone employed in its erection is a very porous travertine, quarried on the estate; it is soft in working and hardens on exposure, but will not readily bear tooling, except in the simplest of chamfers. All the decorative features are of limestone, brought from a distance for the purpose. The south door has a lintel deeply hatched with the diagonal lines frequently employed by Norman builders; above is a tympanum showing the Tree of Life, with two animals, apparently mules, in the act of devouring human figures, who are suspended heads downwards. On the walled-up north door is a somewhat similar subject in a tympanum. The church was repaired by Westmacott in the beginning of the century, and restored a few years ago by Mr. Gilbert Scott.

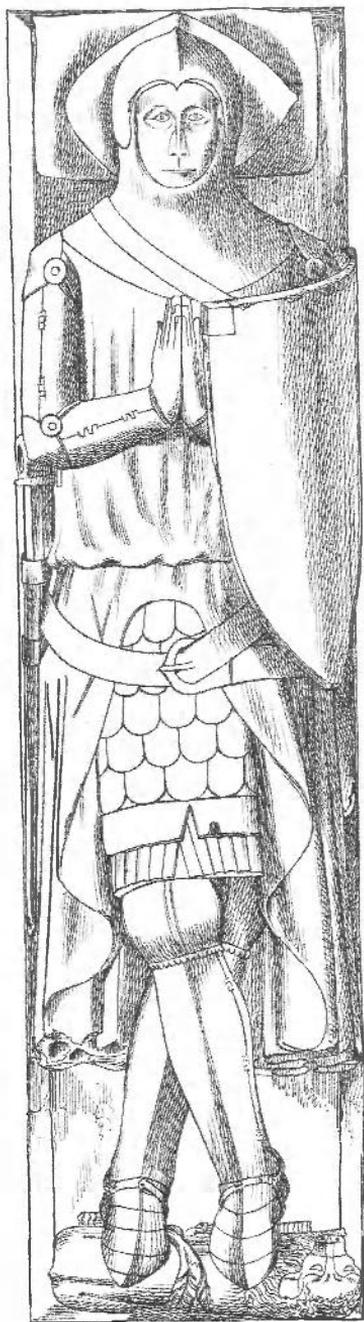
Mr. BERESFORD HOPE observed that this was a church built prior to the days when the structural distinction between the choir or chancel and the sanctuary was obliterated. There was a strong family likeness between

this church and the one at Kilpeck; while both displayed some ingenious carving and planning; but any one who looked to village churches of the Norman period for high art would certainly be disappointed. Art and the vague sort of criticism in which "like" and "dislike" had a place had nothing to do with them. They were specimens, so to speak, in the "museum" of ecclesiological science, and should be handled accordingly as interesting to archaeologists. Any criticism on their relative appearance, or fribbling æsthetic commentary upon and comparison of them, he should look upon as waste of words. Their value was not their intrinsic beauty, but their associations, history and plan.

In the centre of the chancel is an effigy of the time of Edward II, placed upon a high panelled tomb. Concerning this monument Mr. Hartshorne said it was one of the most remarkable effigies in England, and in considering this extremely curious figure it would be desirable to quote an abstract from the *Speculum Regale*, a Latin MS. of the early part of the fourteenth century, which gives the following description of the costume of an armed knight:—

"The following accoutrements are necessary—coverings for his legs made of well blacked soft linen, which should extend to the knee band of his chaucons or breeches, over these steel shin pieces, so high as to be fastened with a double band; the horseman is to put on linen drawers, and over these steel coverings for the knees. The upper part of his body should be covered with a linen body armour reaching down to the middle of his thighs, over that a breast-plate of iron, extending from the breasts to the bands of the chaucons, then a strong firm hauberk, succeeded by a body covering of linen without sleeves. Let him have two swords, one of which let him wear in his belt, the other let him hang at his saddle bow, a dagger or war knife, a steel helmet on his head, with an entire covering for his face; let him carry on his neck a solid shield hung by a strong thong; lastly, a sharp javelin of steel." Mr. HARTSHORNE pointed out how closely this description applied to the effigy, calling special attention to the quilted gambeson, the hauberk, the haketon of scales, and the unusual shape of the surcote which, with its wide opening in front, possessed for horsemen the practical advantages of the cyclas which was introduced at this period. With regard to the haketon of scales he said that, with the exception of a garment of a somewhat similar kind represented on an effigy in St. Peter's Church, Sandwich, it was, as far as he was aware, the only sculptured example of scale body-armour represented upon an effigy in England. The rare occurrence of this defense was the more surprising since scale armour was used from the earliest to comparatively late times. It is represented with great frequency in the Assyrian sculptures, where it appears to have been worn in any direction. It was worn by the Greeks and specially by the Romans, and in the twelfth century the Emperor Henry V clothed a body of his troops in an impenetrable scale armour of horn. In England it occurs frequently upon brasses, as "scaly-toes" so-called, or other smaller portions of detail. It was in common use in the time of the Emperor Maximilian, and was employed in Poland in the time of John Sobieski. The effigy probably represents a member of the Frene family, who were lords of Moccas, and may be dated about 1330.

The members then examined a curious sun-dial in the garden in the



EFFIGY IN MOCCAS CHURCH.

form of a St. Andrew's cross, raised upon a pedestal, the various sides being cut into as many dials, with English and Latin inscriptions. This sun-dial resembles in its general character that in the desolate courtyard of the ancient manor house of the Dove's at Upton near Peterborough, and may be compared with one at Kelburne House in Scotland, which exhibits sixty dials.

Leaving Moccas the party drove through the park, passing some fine oaks of high antiquity, and arrived at Bredwardine church. The strong deflection of the chancel from the centre line of the nave was pointed out and the great size of the font, which was formed, like others that had been seen during the week, of a block of conglomerate. There were evidences of the early Norman origin of the church, but many changes and additions had been made in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The Rev. J. HOUSEMAN offered the party tea at the charmingly-situated rectory on the edge of the Wye, but time did not allow of seeing the site of Bredwardine castle and its earthworks on the south side of the church. Hereford was reached at half-past seven.

The general concluding meeting was held in the Woolhope Club-room at nine, the Rev. J. FULLER RUSSELL in the chair. A cordial vote of thanks to the Bishop of Hereford (who was unavoidably absent) was proposed by the Rev. Sir TALBOT H. BAKER, Bart., for his kindness and courtesy as president of the meeting, and for the hospitality with which he had received the members at the Palace. The Rev. F. SPURRELL proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayor and Corporation for their reception of the Institute, and specially to the Mayor for his hospitality on the opening day. The CHAIRMAN proposed a vote of thanks to the Dean and Chapter, specially referring to the continued hospitalities of the Dean and Canon Jebb. Mr. TUCKER (*Rouge Croix*) proposed a vote of thanks to Sir George Cornewall, the Rev. A. Clive, the Mayor of Leominster and others for the reception and hospitality they had accorded to the members. Votes of thanks to the contributors of papers, to the exhibitors in the temporary museum, to the local committee and the secretaries, brought the Hereford meeting to an end.

Tuesday, August 14.

On the invitation of the Worcestershire Diocesan Architectural and Archaeological Society, many members went to Tewkesbury Abbey, and were received by the Chairman of the Restoration Committee (Sir E. Lechmere.) Mr. T. BLASHILL gave a lecture on the Abbey, after which the members and the Local Society lunched at the Swan Hotel. Some of the party went on to Deerhurst, the remainder returned to Hereford in the afternoon.

#### The Museum.

This was formed in the Museum of the Free Library under the direction of the Rev. F. T. Havergal and Mr. J. T. Owen Fowler, and included objects from prehistoric times to the present century. Of the earliest period Mr. H. T. JENKINS exhibited some English barbed arrow heads, polished celts from Ireland, a collection of stone implements from New Zealand for illustration, and some bronze celts, &c. Some bronze

Roman fibulae and tesserae from Ariconium were exhibited by the Rev. T. W. WEBB, and the Free Library Museum exhibited portions of tessellated pavement from Kenchester and Bishopstone. Of the mediæval period a collection of reliquaries and crucifixes exhibited by Mr. R. READY, and some silver plaques and repousse work and pieces of Limoges enamel by Mr. JENKINS were very noticeable. Mr. BRINDLEY sent a cast of a stone mould for metal working, representing the Adoration and the Purification, of the latter part of the thirteenth century. Mr. E. H. PILLEY exhibited a statuette in ivory of the Virgin, and a beautiful carved tankard.

Among the MSS. were an illuminated Book of Hours belonging to the Rev. F. Spurrell, and the Epistles of St. Paul lent by Mr. D. Laing.

Mr. R. J. DANSEY exhibited a most curious book of hunting and other sports, dedicated to Henry IV, of the same character as *The Book of St. Albans* and *Le Art de Veneric* of Twici. The first part treats of the deer and other animals, the second of the horse, and the third on horticulture. A fourth part, in a later hand, deals with hawks and their management.

The collections of Charters exhibited by the Dean and Chapter and the Corporation of Hereford were very interesting. The earliest was dated 840. It is a grant of lands from Cuthwulf, one of the Anglo-Saxon bishops of Hereford, to the abbey of Bromyard, and is the earliest document extant relating to the see. This charter was restored to the church of Hereford by the Rev. J. Lee Warner in 1875. Another of these deeds was from William the Conqueror, conveying lands to the church of St. Peter, Gloucester. Charters of Ralph de Maidstone (Bishop of Hereford 1234); of Adam de Orleton (Bishop of Hereford), which also has the seal of Roger de Mortivallis (Bishop of Salisbury), dated 1320; two with the fine seals of Reading Abbey, and a finely preserved detached seal of William de Vere (Bishop of Hereford from 1186-99), were also exhibited by the same body.

Of the Corporate charters and grants, the earliest is one dated the 1st of Richard I; one, dated the 51st of Henry III, was a release from Prince Edward for all trespasses, &c., committed by the citizens during the rebellion; one from Richard II was a licence for the purchase of the Booth Hall; one of Henry VIII has a portrait of the king, seated, in the initial letter.

The Rev. F. T. HAVERGAL exhibited a fine deed of Peter de Bromtone, temp. Henry III, and the will of Richard Mayo, Bishop of Hereford, 1516. A marriage agreement was exhibited to show the signature of John Kyrle, the "Man of Ross," as a witness, by Mrs. JONES, late of Foye Vicarage. JOHN LLOYD, Esq., exhibited a deed of exceeding great local interest, "The Boundaries of Hereford," "examined and found correct," "at the tower," in "1655." This section cannot be passed over without mentioning the large collection of autograph letters exhibited by the Rev. J. FULLER RUSSELL, including those of Lord Burleigh, Queen Elizabeth of Bohemia, Jeremy Taylor, and other well-known personages. Another collection of autographs of greater local interest was exhibited by the Rev. FRAS. HOPKINSON. Amongst these were those of Kings Charles II and James II, and the favourites Buckingham and Rochester, also those of Louise de Querouaille, Duchess of Portsmouth, and D'Aubigny, and the signature—the initials *E.G.* only—of Nell Gwynne, who is said to have been a native of Hereford. Mrs. HANKINS sent for exhibition two autograph letters of George II to

the King and Queen of Portugal, after the earthquake at Lisbon in 1755, in which he expresses his grief at hearing of the catastrophe.

The collection of matrices of seals brought together were those of the Corporation and Diocese. Several of the local archdeaconries were included in those of the diocese, and also one or two of the episcopal seals. These were sent through H. C. Beddoe, Esq. The corporate seals were more interesting, being earlier and finer in execution. The seal of the bailiffs of Hereford is a fine example of thirteenth century work. Both this and the preceding matrix are of silver, and are now in the possession of THOMAS CAM, Esq. The present silver seal of the Corporation is an excellent specimen of engraving of the time of Charles II. The date, 1836, has been inserted.

Among the weapons exhibited were a perforated Spanish sword marked SAHRGUN, and an inlaid Venetian rapier, the property of Mr. H. J. JENKINS.

Among the general antiquities may be mentioned some seventeenth century warming pans exhibited by the Rev. C. ABBOT and Mr. JENKINS, and the silver-mounted hunting horn from Brinsop Court, exhibited by Mr. DANSEY. Of embroidery and needle work there were many examples, among them a fine piece of point lace sent by Mrs. OLDHAM, and some embroidered pillows of the seventeenth century by Mrs. JONES. Mr. G. UNETT exhibited a caudle cup and tankard given to Sir Henry Lingen by Charles I. The Museum contained a large collection of Worcester, Derby and Chelsea china, exhibited by its owners in the neighbourhood.

Among the large collection of water colour drawings and prints were views of old Hereford by David Cox, exhibited by Mr. T. Cam and Mr. Jenkins; and an extensive and beautiful series of sketches of churches in the district, by the late Rev. J. L. Petit, exhibited by Miss Petit. These included some striking views of Tewkesbury Abbey. The portrait of Sir George Cornwall, who was present at the battle of Agincourt, painted by Lucas Corelli, exhibited by the Rev. Sir George Cornwall, Bart., was conspicuous among the oil paintings. Among the printed books Mrs. Evans exhibited a copy of Lord Coningsby's "Manor of Marden." Mr. J. D. T. Niblett exhibited two memento rings containing portraits of Charles I. The civic regalia was exhibited by the Corporation, and included four silver maces of the time of Charles II; two swords, one of the time of Henry V, the other a beautiful example dated 1677, and having SAHRGVM on the blade. The loving cup is 13 inches high, and is a fine example of *repoussé* work of the period (1675). The two silver badges of the city serjeant are dated 1583, and two silver candlesticks 1668.

The Council desire to acknowledge the following donations in aid of the expenses of the Hereford Meeting, and of the general purposes of the Institution:—The Mayor of Hereford, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Richard Banks, Esq., 2*l.* 2*s.*; James Davies, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; J. Griffith Morris, Esq., 10*s.* 6*d.*; John Lambe, Esq., 10*s.* 6*d.*; John C. Aston, Esq., 10*s.* 6*d.*; F. R. Kempson, Esq., 10*s.* 6*d.*; Rev. John E. Cheese, 1*l.* 1*s.*; John H. Arkwright, Esq., 5*l.*; Rev. John Woollam, 1*l.*; William John Humfrys, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; Rev. Wm. Bowell, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Rev. H. C. P. Abbott, 10*s.*; Rev. G. H. Kirwood, 1*l.* 1*s.*; T. A. Chapman, Esq., M.D., 10*s.* 6*d.*; Lacon Lambe, Esq., 10*s.* 6*d.*; Admiral Trollope, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Rev. Thomas Canning, 10*s.* 6*d.*; George Clive, Esq., M.P., 2*l.* 10*s.*; John Morris, Esq.,

1*l.*; Andrew Robertson, Esq., 10*s.* 6*d.*; Rev. George B. Bennett, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Henry Higgins, Esq., 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; Joseph Pulley, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; Evan Pateshall, Esq., M.P., 2*l.* 10*s.*; Rev. Berkeley L. S. Stanhope, 1*l.* 1*s.*; H. G. Bull, Esq., M.D., 1*l.* 1*s.*; Rev. H. J. Hill, M.A., 1*l.* 1*s.*; J. Philip Bayliss, Esq., 10*s.* 6*d.*; J. Gwynne James, Esq., 10*s.*; Edward S. Hutchinson, Esq., 1*l.* 10*s.*; Sir J. Russell Bailey, Bart., M.P., 5*l.*; Rev. Richard Powell, M.A., 10*s.*; Joseph Carless, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; Michael Biddulph, Esq., M.P., 5*l.*; Henry J. Jenkins, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; Captain Chester Doughty, 1*l.* 1*s.*; James Rankin, Esq., 10*l.*; Rev. Archer Clive, 3*l.*; T. A. Court, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; Daniel P. Peploe, Esq., M.P., 5*l.*; Rev. John Evans, 1*l.*; Rev. Francis Tatham, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Richard Thomason, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; Sir Henry Scudamore Stanhope, Bart., 2*l.* 2*s.*; Rev. G. H. Davenport, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Rev. W. D. V. Duncombe, 1*l.*; Richard Hereford, Esq., 10*s.* 6*d.*; J. T. Owen Fowler, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; J. H. Knight, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; Rev. J. R. G. Taylor, 1*l.*; Rev. Canon Jebb, D.D., 1*l.* 1*s.*; Rev. W. Pulling, M.A., 1*l.* 1*s.*; Rev. A. W. Chatfield, M.A., 10*s.* 6*d.*; Captain R. I. Hereford, 2*l.*; Sir E. H. Rouse Boughton, 1*l.*; Sir Henry G. Cotterell, 2*l.* 2*s.*; The Lord Bateman, 5*l.*; The Earl Powis, 5*l.*; Major Arbuthnot, 5*l.* 5*s.*; John Maurice Herbert, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; John Harward Griffiths, Esq., 2*l.*; The Lord Bishop of Hereford, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Stephen Robinson, Esq., 1*l.*; Lady Emily Foley, 5*l.*; Edward M. Underwood, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; The Viscount Hereford, 2*l.* 2*s.*; George B. Hanbury, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; The Very Rev. the Lord Saye and Sele, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Sir George Cornwall, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Henry Child Beddoe, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; The Right Honble. Montague Bernard, 2*l.*; Charles Lingen, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; F. R. Wegg Prosser, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; C. G. Martin, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; Herbert G. Apperley, Esq., 1*l.*; Thomas Turner, Esq., 10*s.* 6*d.*; Edward S. Lucas, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; C. Watkins, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; Mrs. Evans, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Edwin E. Bosley, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; The Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Rev. R. H. Cobbold, 1*l.*; Rev. F. T. Havergal, 1*l.* 1*s.*; T. C. Paris, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*