

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

November 3, 1881.

Sir J. MACLEAN, V.P., F.S.A., in the chair.

In opening the new session the Chairman alluded in terms of satisfaction to the Bedford Meeting, and referred to the great loss which the Institute and other kindred societies has sustained by the death of the Rev. R. W. Eyton.

Precentor Venables sent a paper on "The Dedications of the Churches of Lincolnshire as illustrating the History of the County," which was read by Mr. Hartshorne and is printed in the *Journal*, Vol. xxxviii, p. 365. The author showed that the religious history of the county was a blank until the mission of Paulinus, who found the inhabitants entirely heathen, and that the church he erected at Lincoln, called after him, but under the familiar abbreviation of Paul, was the most ancient spot in Lincolnshire dedicated to Christian worship. This was shown to be an early example of the "proprietary dedications" common in Wales and Cornwall. There are fewer dedications to St. Paul in England than might be supposed, because in several of them "Paul" is really an abbreviation of Paulinus. The dedication to the obscure saint Hygbald was cited as another proprietary example, the name of the saint surviving at Hibaldstow; and similarly the cell and chapel built by Pega, sister of Guthlac, became Pegaskirk, the name remaining at Peakirk. The dedication of Croyland by Æthelbald, under special circumstances, to St. Guthlac carried the name of that saint to certain outlying churches of the abbey, its full dedication to St. Mary, St. Bartholomew and St. Guthlac being spoken of as an example of the "compound" or "stratified" class. Bardney Abbey, an early foundation, in later times the house of St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Oswald; Ripon, to St. Peter and St. Wilfrid; and Canterbury to St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Augustine, were adduced as examples of dedications of the kind. The numerous instances of dedications to St. Michael in Lincolnshire were regarded as evidences of a survival of Celtic Christianity, and the prevalence of dedications to this saint and to St. Mary in Wales was treated of and the localities indicated. The dedications denoting Northumbrian and Mercian influences were shown to throw much light on the history of Lindsey, the land between the two kingdoms, the Northumbrian ecclesiastical traditions far exceeding the Mercian. The connection of Lincolnshire, in the dedications of its churches, with the later St. Pancras, the youthful Phrygian martyr, was contrasted with the dedications to the earlier saint of the same name in the west of England. The dedica-

tions to St. Helen occur chiefly on the eastern side of the county, nearly a third of the whole number in England being in Lincolnshire. The same county furnishes several examples of dedication to the valiant and popular St. Oswald. The name of another famous Northumbrian, St. Wilfrid of York, appears to have been preserved in Lincolnshire in later dedications without any special significance. The name of St. Cuthbert, "the typical saint of Northumbria," occurs only twice in Lincolnshire dedications, frequent though it is between the Humber and the Mersey, the Tweed and the Solway. Canon Venables further dealt with the dedications to St. Alkmund, St. Chad, St. Etheldreada, St. Edith, St. Walfstan, St. Vedast, and St. Vincent.

In proposing a vote of thanks to Precentor Venables, the CHAIRMAN made some observations as to the general sub-division of the dedications of churches and the importance of their geographical groupings, and alluded to Mr. Kerslake's excellent paper on the subject read at the Exeter meeting in 1874 and printed in the *Journal*, Vol. xxx, p. 211.

Mr. E. PEACOCK sent a paper on "The Churchwardens' Accounts of Sutterton, Lincolnshire," which was read by Mr. Hartshorne and is printed at p. 53.

In the course of a discussion which arose upon the "Church House," "Church Stock," &c., Mrs. Henley Jarvis mentioned an example at Sunning, Berkshire, which is let yearly by the Vicar and Churchwardens, and the Institute is indebted to her obliging courtesy for the communication of the following extract from an old paper MS. volume in the parish chest of that place:—

"June 21, 1640.—That day it was ordered by vestrie that y<sup>e</sup> Jayle money w<sup>ch</sup> was formerly *payd out of y<sup>e</sup> Church Stock* should hereafter bee levied & raised through y<sup>e</sup> whole parishe, viz., 10/ a year in Sunning, 10/ in Oxfordshire, 10/ in Woodley, & 10/ in Erly.

"John Saxby Vicar &c.

Will<sup>m</sup> Barker &c."

"*Church Stock*."—In Queen Elizabeth's Injunctions, 1559, the churchwardens of every parish are commanded to provide 'within three months a strong chest with a hole in the uppermost part thereof,' with three locks. The Parishioners are to put their *alms and oblations* therein, and 'the Parson, Vicar, and Curat shall diligently move their neighbours, especially when men make their Testaments to conferre and give, as they may well spare, to the saide chest.' The proceeds to be taken out by Parson and Churchwardens, at fitting times, in the presence of the whole parish, or six persons at least, and to be distributed to their most needy neighbours. And if they be provided for, then to the reparation of high wayes next adjoyning or to the Poor of such Parishes near as shall bee thought best to the said keepers of the keyes. And all the money w<sup>h</sup> ariseth of Fraternities, Guilds and other Stocks of the Church (except by the Queen's Majesties authority it be otherwise appoynted) shall be put in the sayd chest and converted to the said use. And also the rents of lands, the profit of Cattel any money given or bequeathed to Obits and Diriges, and to the finding of Torchcs, Tapers, Lights and Lampes shall be converted to the said use, saving that it shall be lawfull for them to bestow part of the said profits upon reparation of the said Church, if great need require, and whereas the Parish is very poore and not able to repaire the same."

"Faulkner says: 'History of Kensington,' p. 212. 1 Edward VI.

'There is belonging to the said Church (Kensington) a Tent called the Church House w<sup>h</sup> is now occupied by the poore of the sufferance.' There was a house and it stood where Holland Street now is."

"For *Church House* and *Church Ales* see John Aubrey's recollections. In describing the English manners before the Reformation, 'There was a world of labouring people maintained by the plough. There were no rates for the poor in my grandfather's days (John Aubrey died 1697), but for Kingston St. Michael (no small parish) the Church Ale did the business. In every parish was a Church House, to which belonged spits, crocks, &c., utensils for dressing provisions.'"

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Peacock.

#### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mrs. HUYSHÉ.—A small *Torso* of Hercules, Cinque Cento, and a sculptured foot and hand and other fragments, in marble, an earthenware vessel, a stone celt and pyramidal stone weight, &c. These objects, from the collection of the late Mr. C. S. Greaves, have been presented by Mrs. Huyshe to the Institute.

By Mr. B. H. W. WAY.—The brass matrix, two-and-a-half inches in diameter, of the Common Seal of the Guild of the Holy Trinity, Boston, Lincolnshire. This highly beautiful example of a late fifteenth century seal displays a central architectural composition comprising a middle portion flanked by crocketed pinnacles, from which flying buttresses spring, the intervening spaces being filled in with tracery. The central portion consists of a semi-hexagonal canopy, enriched with crockets and finials, under which, upon a traceried background, is a representation of the Trinity; below this subject is a square panel containing a low arch with traceried spandrils. Upon the hatched background within this arch is a figure of an ecclesiastic wearing a cassock and hood; kneeling to his right and holding between his elevated hands the letters *IS* formed into a monogram, no doubt for John Strewsalt. On the sinister side of the seal is a scroll, flanked by branches of foliage and inscribed *memor esto johannis*, while similarly on the dexter side is another scroll, containing the words *Strewsalt rectoris signatilis*; the whole seal is circumscribed by the legend, contained within serrated borders:—"sigillu come gilbe tce t'nitatis de villa sri Botulphi in Hoilandia—the words being divided by sprigs of foliage. At the top and bottom of the square panel in the central compositions is a moulding, containing a row of little cinque foils, which have clearly been stamped with a punch; the execution of all the other details is very admirable, while the beautiful condition of the whole seal, which appears to have been scarcely used, leaves nothing to be desired.

By Mrs. WINDHAM HOLLEY.—A portrait, on panel, in oil, 12¼ in. by 10½ in., inscribed: "EDWARDE BLACK PRINCE."

By Miss PETIT.—Tracings from wall paintings, about one foot high, lately found during the "restoration" (only to be destroyed), in Grendon church, Northamptonshire. The subjects appear to be scenes in the lives of saints—St. Martin, with one of his emblems, a goose, being the most complete. The work appears to be of the time of Henry VI.

By the Rev. J. H. CANDY.—Helmet from the tomb of Sir Ralph Weldon, in Swanscombe church. It was evident that this was a real helmet, with a thin vizor added to it, to make it serviceable for a funeral trophy.

December 1, 1881.

MR. J. HILTON, F.S.A., in the chair.

MR. S. I. TUCKER (Somerset) read a paper on "The First Parish Registers ordered by Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, in 1538, and the subsequent Transcripts;" and illustrated his subject by laying before the meeting the original Register, on paper of the parish of Warkleigh, Devonshire, 1538-1576, which he believed to be unique of its kind. Mr. Tucker supplemented his paper by quotations and extracts from other registers of about the same period. In the discussion which took place, Mr. Morgan spoke of the great destruction of parish registers that had taken place. Not only had registers been wickedly destroyed, but, together with them, a large quantity of interesting entries of other kinds; such, for instance, as "apprentices' bonds," which ought to be found in old parish chests; much mischief had also been caused by the ignorant way in which entries had been cut out bodily and sent away in return for search-fees, by the very persons who were the curators of these historical documents.

The Rev. C. W. KING sent a paper "On The Votive Tablets of the 'Scriba' Demetrius at York," which was read by Mr. Hartshorne, and is printed at p. 23. By the theory which he advanced, Mr. King identified the "Scriba" with that Demetrius, the grammarian, mentioned by Plutarch in the opening of his treatise "On the cessation of Oracles," such identification proving, perhaps, the most curious point in Roman British epigraphy ever brought to light. Mr. King gave his reasons for believing that Demetrius visited Britain, probably Anglesea, "by the emperor's order" within the reign of Domitian, and that his visit may have been made in an official capacity and not unconnected with the instruction of the new subjects of Rome in letters. While allowing, however, that the whole matter was a question of probabilities, Mr. King showed that the characters and employments of the York "Scriba" and Plutarch's "grammarian" were identical, and that their visit to Britain coincided; and the meeting agreed that the arguments carried conviction, not because, as Mr. King hinted, "*in quod volumus credula turba sumus*," but because the proofs that were brought forward seemed irresistible.

Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Tucker and Mr. King.

#### *Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.*

By MR. S. I. TUCKER (Somerset).—The original Register of the parish of Warkleigh, Devonshire.

By MR. J. A. SPARVEL-BAYLY.—A large collection of rubbings from brasses in Essex, in continuation of those exhibited on May 8, 1881.

It was announced that the Annual Meeting will be held in 1882 at Carlisle on August 1st, under the presidency of the Bishop of Carlisle.



## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

February 2, 1882.

J. HILTON, Esq., F.S.A., in the Chair.

Mr. F. C. J. SPURRELL described the great collection of shallow pits on the north coast of Norfolk, and added accounts of similar great groups, as the Pen-pits and others in various parts of this country and abroad. He pointed out that these large collections of pits, in contradistinction to minor collections, were all, as far as at present known, connected with the earliest traces of the use and manufacture of iron. Taken as a whole he did not doubt that these places were dwellings and true hut-circles, and that they could be distinguished from iron or stone mines. The simplicity of their construction and the comparatively slight traces of permanent occupation in some instances denoted their temporary use, and showed that they were the shelters and dwellings of tribes collected together for limited periods (probably in summer), and that the paucity of relics of utensils, &c., denoted poverty. It was possible that some of them might represent the huddling together of a population driven to extremity by an invading host, such as the Romans. In comparison with the largest groups of the true stone age, they suggest a great increase in the population in general.

Mr. W. K. FOSTER called the attention of the meeting to collections of pits in Italy of the same character as those mentioned by Mr. Spurrell, and Mr. WORTHINGTON SMITH mentioned others in connection with stone circles on Welsh mountains. Mr. Smith was also kind enough to offer some observations on the researches made by him of the same nature as those made by Mr. Spurrell, and explained his collection of flint implements.

Mr. J. H. MIDDLETON read some notes on Ashburnham House and the site it occupies. His paper described the various remains of the Abbey buildings which form part of Ashburnham House—remains of all dates from the eleventh to the eighteenth century—and alluded to the many changes of ownership which Ashburnham House and its site had undergone. The present house was built by Sir John Ashburnham about 1630, and Mr. Middleton brought forward distinct evidence to show that Inigo Jones was the architect.

Mr. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE made some remarks about the early remains in Ashburnham House and the extreme desirableness of such ancient evidences being scrupulously preserved, adding some observations on the alterations made to the building by Isaac Ware,

Mr. J. G. WALLER spoke at some length on the high value of every portion of the Abbey buildings, and the unsurpassed beauty of every detail. Westminster Abbey was the common heritage of every Englishman, and he esteemed it a privilege to propose the following resolution:—

“That this meeting having heard Mr. J. H. Middleton’s statement of the historical importance of those portions of Westminster Abbey which by the operation of the Public Schools’ Act are taken from the Dean and Chapter and transferred to Westminster School, and it being evident that great alterations, if not entire rebuilding, will be necessary to adapt them permanently to the uses of the School, is of opinion that it is highly desirable that they should remain in the hands of the Dean and Chapter, to whose purposes they are already suited, and in whose hands they would practically be safe.”

This was seconded by the Rev. J. M. GATRILL, and carried unanimously.

Mr. E. OLDFIELD, after some general remarks, moved that copies of the above resolution be sent to the Dean of Westminster and the First Commissioner of Her Majesty’s Board of Works. This was put to the meeting and similarly carried.

#### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. SPURRELL.—A large collection of palæolithic flint implements from new situations, recently found in the gravels of the Thames, and Darenth, and Medway in Kent. Mr. Spurrell also exhibited a pewter candle cup in an embossed and gilt leather case.

By Mr. J. H. MIDDLETON.—Plan showing site of Ashburnham House.

By Mr. WORTHINGTON SMITH.—A collection of flint implements.

By Mr. H. S. HARLAND.—A roughly chipped flint skinning knife, found in 1881, about two feet below the surface, in a bed of gravel on the new line of railway between Cayton and Seamer, Yorkshire. In the collection of Mr. John Evans is an implement of the same shape, though not so large, but highly ground to a fine cutting edge.

By Mr. A. GRIFFITHS.—Portions of British urns and bones lately found at Hampton Wick.

By the Rev. H. KEMPSON.—A parcel-gilt silver Pomander, or Cassolette, of great beauty opening out into eight segments, each forming an oblong box for a different scent, and closed with a narrow sliding lid; these lids are severally inscribed as follows:—*Jonquille*; *Ambre*; *Pastille*; *Binjouin*; *Tuberoze*; *Siuette*; *Jeseme*; *Musque*. The outer sides of the segments, which are hinged to the lower end of a central hollow octagon containing the screw which retains them when folded up,—as well as a springing tube, of which the use is not evident,—are elaborately ornamented with delicate appliqué silver figures of bacchantes, &c., each alternate segment being pierced with holes for the better issue of the fragrance of the scents. It may be reasonably doubted whether a mixture of the eight above-mentioned odours, each perhaps, to some persons, agreeable enough alone, would have been altogether satisfactory, though we are certainly told in the *Book of Robin Conscience*—

“I will go frocked and in a French hood,

I will have my pomanders of most sweet smell.”

Mr. Cripps has been kind enough to make the following remarks upon this object :—

“Cirencester, Feb. 9, 1882.

“My dear Mr. Hartshorne,—The goldsmith's marks on the Pomander, or as I should prefer to call it Cassolette, which you were kind enough to show me yesterday are very certainly French, but they are also very anomalous. The large capital A crowned would be in ordinary cases the Paris mark of the “Fermier du droit de Marque” which is found on silver from 1672 down to the Revolution ; but here it is coupled with a coat of arms having under it a letter, which is a provincial ‘use,’ and cannot apply to Paris at all ; besides all this the maker's mark (initial under a fleur-de-lys) is not of the proper Paris fashion for *any* date. I cannot identify the coat which is, no doubt, that of one of the some two hundred towns which in France stamped plate. My impression is that the A crowned is in reality a sort of double A which would indicate Metz, whilst the coat of arms<sup>1</sup> would indicate one of the smaller towns within the Metz jurisdiction, of which there were several. The style of mark generally would suit the period of from 1745—1755 or thereabouts. As regards the object itself, I cannot help thinking also that the engraved parts and the lettering of the sliding lids, as also the fashion of the Roman numerals (I, II, III, &c.) resembles the engraving of makers' names, &c., in the works of French watches of the last century. One slide seems older than the rest but the numbering of that one corresponds with the rest and it would hardly be likely that one slide alone of the original object is preserved. It is more likely, I should think, that a missing one has been replaced at some time by one from another object of the same kind. They do not seem very uncommon.

“A cassolette mentioned (and etched) by Van der Kellen in his ‘Oudheden Nederlands,’ published at the Hague in 1861, is so like one in your own Transactions that it might be the same object. Each of these has one of its slides engraved with the word ‘Schlag,’ which Van der Kellen cannot interpret. I think some interpretation is given in the volume you showed me.” Van der Kellen, too, refers his readers for another example to *Bedford's Treasures of the United Kingdom*, London, 1858.

“The other slides in Van der Kellen are *Rosen*, *Rosmarin*, and *Muscat* ; two being plain modern slides, the older ones having been lost.

“He calls his example seventeenth century, but I should be almost afraid to put the example you have in your hands so early ; however, I say this with hesitation. I wish I had been able to give a definite date to the goldsmith's mark, but in the present state of learning, I fear this cannot be done.

“Yours very truly,

“WILFRED CRIPPS.”

Antiquaries who have been privileged with a sight of the relics of the Protector, priceless heirlooms now in the possession of Mrs. Oliveria

<sup>1</sup> These arms are somewhat difficult to decipher but they appear to be quarterly: 1, a lion rampant; 2, bendy; 3, five bezants; the shield is oval in form and

crowned, below is the letter M.

<sup>2</sup> See *Journal*, v. xxxi, p. 337, paper on Pomanders by Mr. R. H. Soden Smith

Prescott, will recall that most interesting receptacle for scents, &c., of a character widely different, though cognate to the pomander or cassolette. It may be convenient to record that it consists of an ebony cabinet of delicate workmanship, inlaid and ornamented with *pietra dura*, and containing three drawers.

In the lowest are twelve pots  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches high in Venetian glass, opaque with dark red and rich purple hues.

The second drawer contains twelve pots of similar shape in clear glass, ornamented with opaque white lines. These twenty-four pots contain scents, aromatic ointments, and substances of a saponaceous nature. Each has a lid or cover of parchment, generally inscribed in a faded Italian hand; over the parchment is a cover of silk, embroidered with silk and silver, and further ornamented with spangles of gold and silver, and small jewels of different colours, perhaps of glass. The covers are tied over the recurved lips of the pots with thin cords of silk and silver.

The third drawer contains thirty pots in clear glass  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches high, filled with aromatic oils and covered precisely like the others. The cabinet was a return present from Ferdinand, Grand Duke of Tuscany to Oliver Cromwell. Truly a strange gift to one of his austere and rigid temperament. The Protector had sent his portrait to the Grand Duke; this is now in the Pitti Palace at Florence.

By Mr. G. M. ATKINSON.—An early eighteenth century repeater watch with ornamented silver cases, pierced and engraved.

March 2, 1882.

Sir J. S. D. SCOTT, Bart., in the Chair.

At this the final meeting of the Institute at the rooms in New Burlington Street, the CHAIRMAN spoke of the profitable, no less than pleasurable, hours that the members had spent in them at the monthly meetings. They would not readily forget the high interest of the special exhibitions held in later years—notably the display of helmets and mail which lately had produced so valuable a handbook on those subjects—in happy continuation of those of bronzes, books, gems, ivories, enamels, and other works of art, brought together in the earlier days of the Institute. Nor would they be unmindful of other meetings of significance, such as the reception of Dr. Schliemann, and the brilliant assembly attended by the Duke of Argyll, Lord Houghton, Mr. Gladstone, and many other persons of distinction, when Mrs. Schliemann was welcomed as an honorary member of the Institute. Such events were landmarks in the progress of the Institute, and he had no doubt that many more equally bright days were in prospect. Continuing, the Chairman paid a high compliment to Mr. Hartshorne assuring him that his zeal in so many ways on behalf of the Institute was not unheeded or unappreciated by its members; he would ask him to accept their cordial thanks.

With regard to the removal of the Institute the Chairman said that in consequence of the large increase of rent required in New Burlington Street it had become necessary to take steps to find rooms elsewhere. This matter had received the serious consideration of the Council for some time past, and, through the medium of a sub-committee, a search for new apartments had been made. He was glad to say that these investigations had been successful and that the rooms on the first floor of Oxford Mansion, which had been decided upon by the Council, appeared to be in every way convenient and satisfactory. In consequence of the

expenses attendant upon the removal, and the necessary alterations and refitting up of the new rooms, the Council had thought it desirable, as on a former occasion, to issue a Special Appeal to the members of the Institute for funds for this purpose so that the regular income of the Society should not be hampered.

The CHAIRMAN then alluded to the lamented death of Sir W. H. Drake, K.C.B., a Vice-President of the Institute and for many years a valued member; he then called upon Mr. SOMERS CLARKE, Jun., to read his paper on "The Font in the Church of St. Nicholas, Brighton." This interesting work has been slightly illustrated and described more than once, but opinions differ concerning it. For instance, John Carter, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1808, says it is a "trick upon anti-quaries," and Erridge in his *History of Brighton* says that, "in 1743 its beauty was nearly effaced by the churchwardens who had it cleaned, partially recut, and their names carved on the base, a monument of their vitiated taste, confirmed vanity, and profound ignorance." Mr. Clarke showed that practically very little harm was done to the font at this time and proceeded to describe the remarkable sculpture represented on it. It is circular in plan, of hard Caen stone, with the figures generally in low relief, the heads being somewhat fuller. The sculptures may be considered as divided into three parts, of unequal width, namely, an upper lozenge band, a series of compartments with sculptured figures about fifteen inches high, and a lower band decorated with a pattern that changes with some skill from a semicircular to a flowing design of three kinds. The first compartment represents the baptism of Our Lord, who is shown with the right hand raised in benediction, standing in water to the waist. On his right hand is a winged figure, draped to the feet, and holding, by its outer folds, what is apparently a large napkin, and probably intended for the use of Our Lord on his issue from Jordan; on his left hand is a figure wearing a girdle round the loins, and habited in a long garment without folds, finished with a band round the neck. The left wrist of this figure sustains a long napkin, and on the hand is an object, which in all probability represents a shallow cup with a cover. This figure being intended for St. John the Baptist, the cup indicates the pouring of the water upon the head of Our Lord, representations of which action are of frequent occurrence in early Christian art. Each figure in this baptism group stands under a semicircular-headed arch. The next subject is the Last Supper. This comprises a central figure of Christ, with three figures of apostles on either side; those on his right have their right hands elevated; those on the left hold up their left hands. The next subject consists of a male figure kneeling on one knee at the right side of a seated female figure. He is apparently offering some draped object to the female, who has her right hand elevated and bears a round object upon the top of her head, which is clothed in a hood. It is not improbable that this subject may bear some reference to the worship of "the false image of the cursed Dyane." The last subject represents a passage in the life of St. Nicholas, showing him admonishing the pilgrims to cast into the sea the vessel of oil received from the devil, who is represented in the garb and guise of a woman.

From the history of St. Nicholas, as set forth in an English edition of the *Legenda Aurea* of Jacobus de Voragine, known as the "Golden



Legende," and printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1512, the following extracts in the tongue of Tyndale and Coverdale, bearing upon the subjects shown on the font, together with others curious from the quaintness of their style, have been taken :—

"Nycholas cytezeyn of y<sup>e</sup> cyte of Paneraes was borne of ryche and holy kynne and his fader was named Epyphanus and his moder Johane.

"Than the fyrst day that he was wasshed & bayned he adressed hym ryght vy in the basyne. And he wolde not take the breste ne ye pappe but ones on the wenesdaye & ones on the fryday, and in his yonge age he eschewed y<sup>e</sup> playes & Japes of other yonge chyldren. He vsed and haunted gladly holy chyrche ;—

"After this the bysshop of the cyte of Myrre dyed, and other bysshoppes assembled for to purueye to this chyrche a bysshop. And there was among y<sup>e</sup> other a bysshop of grete auctoryte, and all the eleccon was in hym. And whan he had warned all to be in fastyges & in prayers. The bysshop herde that nyght a voyce whiche sayd to him that at y<sup>e</sup> houre of matynes he sholde take hede to the dores of the chyrche. And him that sholde fyrst come to the chyrche and haue the name of Nicholas, they sholde sacre him bysshoppe. "And he shewed this to the other bysshoppes and admonested theym for to be all in prayers and keped the dores & this was a meruayllous thyng. For at y<sup>e</sup> houre of matynes lyke as he had be sente fro god Nycholas arose tofore all other. And the bysshop toke him whan he was come And demaunded of him his name. And he which was symple as a doue enclyned his hede, and sayd I haue to name Nycholas. Than the the bysshop sayd to hym Nicholas seruauant and frende of god, for your holynes, y<sup>e</sup> shal be bysshoppe of this place, and syth they broughte hym to the chyrche, how be it that he refused it strongly, yet they set hym in the chayre.

"It is redde in a cronycle, that the blyssed Nycholas was at the counsaylle of Nycene. And on a daye as a shyppe with mareners were in perysshynge on y<sup>e</sup> see. They prayed and requyred deuoutly nycholas seruante of god, sayenge yf those thynges y<sup>t</sup> we haue herde of the sayd ben true, preue them now. And anone a man appered in lykenes and sayd, Lo see ye me not, ye called me. And then he began to helpe them in theyr exployte of the see. And anone y<sup>e</sup> tempest ceased. And whan they were come to his chyrche they knewe hym. And yet they had never seen hym. And than they thanked god and hym of theyr deluyeraunce. And he bad them to attrybue it to the mercy of god, and to theyr belive, and no thyng to his merytes. It was soo on a tyme that all y<sup>e</sup> prouynce of Saynt Nycholas suffred grete famyne in such wyse vytalle faylled, than this holy man herde saye that certayne shyppes laden with whete weren arryued in the hauen. And anone he went thyder and prayed the maryners that they wolde socoure the perysshed, at the leest an hondred muyes of whete of euery shyp. And they sayd fader we dare not. For it is moten and mesured. And we must gyue rekenynge ther of in the garners of the Emperour in Alexandrye. And y<sup>e</sup> holy man said to them Do this that I haue said to you, and I promyse in the trouthe of god, that it shal not be lassed ne mynysshed whan y<sup>e</sup> shall come to the garners. And when they had deluyered soo moche oute of euery shyppe they came into Alexnadrye, and deluyered the mesure y<sup>t</sup> they receyued. And than they recoüted the

miracle to y<sup>e</sup> mynysters of y<sup>e</sup> Emperoure, and worshypped and praysed strongly God and his seruaunte Nycholas. Than this holy man dystributed the whete euery man after that he had nede in such wyse that it suffysed for two yere not onely for to selle but also for to sowe. And in this cōtree the people serued ydolles and worshypped the false ymage of the cursed Dyane. And to the tyme of this holy man, many of them hadde some customes of the paynims for to sacryfyce to dyane under a sacred tree. But y<sup>e</sup> this good man made theym of all the cōtre to cease thenne there customes and commaunded to cut of the tree. Than the deuyll was angry and wrothe ayenst hym and made an oyle that brenned ayenst nature in water and brenned stones also and thenne he transformed hym in the guyse of a relygyous man, and put hym in a lytyll bote, and encountred pylgryms that sayled in the see towarde this holy man, and areasoned theym thus and sayd. I wolde fayne goo to this holy man, but I maye not, wherefore I praye you to bere this oyle into his chyrche. And for remembrance of me that ye anyonte y<sup>e</sup> walles of ye halle. And anone he vanysshed awaye. Tha they sawe anone after a nother shypp with honeste persones amonge whom there was one lyke to Sayt Nycholas which spake to them softly. What hathe this woman sayd to you, and what she hathe brought. And they tolde to hym all by order. And he sayd to them, this is y<sup>e</sup> euyll and foule dyane. And to the ende that ye knowe that I saye trouthe caste that oyle in to the see. And whan they hadde caste it. A grete fyre caught it in the see. And they sawe it brenne longe agaynst nature. Than they came unto this holy man and sayd to him. Uerely thou arte he that appeared to us in the see, and delyuerdest us fro the see, and awaytes of y<sup>e</sup> deuyll. And in this tyme certayne mē rebelled ayenst the Emperoure. And the Emperoure sente ayenst theym thre prynces, Nepocyen. Uersyn, & Apollyn. And they came to the porte Adrien, for the wynde whiche was contrarye to them. And y<sup>e</sup> blyssed Nycholas comaunded them to dyne with hym. For he wolde kepe his people fro y<sup>e</sup> rauayne that they made. And whyles they were at dyner. The consull corrupte by money had commanded thre Innocent knyghtes to be beheded. And when the bysshop Nicholas knew this, he prayed these thre prynces that they wolde moche hastily go with hym. And whā they came there where they sholde be beheded, he founde them on theyr knees blyndfelde. And the ryghter brandysshed his swerde ouer theyr hedes. And than saynt Nycholas embraced with y<sup>e</sup> loue of our lorde god sette hym hardely ayenst the ryghter. And toke y<sup>e</sup> swerde oute of his honde, & threwe it fro hym, and vnbounde the Innocentes and ledde theym with him all saufe."

The saint "rendred vp his soule, and deyed the yere our lorde god thre hondred and xliiii. with grete melodye songen of the celestyall company. . . . And unto this daye holy oyle yssueth oute of his body, whiche is moche vaylable to the helthe of sekenesse of many men."

The miracles done at the altar of St. Nicholas, before his image, or through his intervention, are perhaps as curious as any among the extraordinary collection of marvels contained in the *Legenda Aurea*.

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Clarke, said he knew the font at St. Nicholas very well, and expressed his satisfaction at

having heard so clear and careful an account of an object of such great interest.

Mr. E. T. NEWTON read the following note on the discovery of a Romano-British Cremation Urn in Cheapside :—

“ In the early part of the year 1879 some excavations were made near the west end of Cheapside for the foundations of some new buildings. As is usual in the city of London in such cases, a considerable thickness of made earth of a very dark colour was passed through, and from this were exhumed the bones of numerous mammals, such as horse, ox, pig, roebuck, &c., together with fragments of Samian ware, ancient British and mediæval pottery and glass. In several parts, where the excavations were carried to a greater depth, the underlying stratum, consisting of a light coloured clayey gravel, was exposed, and it was in this deposit, at a depth of about eighteen feet below the footpath at Cheapside, that one of the workmen dug out a mass of rough earthenware, within which, as he said, was a mass of broken bones. Whether the earthenware vessel was broken by the pressure of the overlying earth or by the workman in extricating it, could not be ascertained, but most probably it was the latter, for the broken edges when washed had every appearance of having been recently fractured. When cleaned and dried the fragments were cemented together, and it was then found that a large part of it had not been recovered ; sufficient, however, remained to show that it was one of the funeral urns which have been often found in various localities. When perfect it must have had a diameter at its widest part of about eleven inches and a height of eight and a half inches. The form is similar to those generally regarded as Romano-British, of which examples may be seen in the British Museum. It is narrow at the base (about four inches), increases rapidly in width to a height of six inches, then contracting again it terminates in a reflected lip, the aperture being about seven inches in diameter. The clay of which this urn is made is coarse, and only partially baked. The fractured edges show the outside half burnt red, while the inner half is bluish gray. The outer surface is dark and apparently discoloured by smoke.

“ The bones contained in the urn, although fragmentary, are interesting. They include the head of a femur, upper part of a tibia, a piece of an astragalus, pieces of humerus, portions of vertebræ, pelvis and ribs, besides numerous fragments. These remains are sufficiently well preserved to show that they belonged to an adult person, for the epiphyses of femur, tibia and vertebræ are firmly anklosed ; but the size of the bones indicates a small person, possibly a female. All the bones are much cracked, and show that they have been subjected to a great heat. Another evidence of the body having been cremated is found in the interesting fact that two of the bones, which seem to be portions of the humeri, are partly surrounded by green glass, and this must evidently have been in a state of partial fusion when it became pressed round them. Considering that the glass covers portions of the broken edges of the bones, they must have been cracked and broken, probably by the heat, before the glass was melted around them.

“ Although the urn itself is so imperfect the bones are sufficiently preserved to show their human origin, and they present such definite evidence of cremation, which, together with the fact of their having been so recently unearthed in the heart of London, seemed to render

them sufficiently important to justify a note of their discovery being laid before the members of the Institute. Should these remains be deemed suitable it is proposed to place them in the Guildhall Museum."

After a few remarks from Mr. F. C. J. SPURRELL respecting the undisturbed state of the ground in which the urn was found, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Newton.

### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. SOMERS CLARKE.—Drawings of the sculptures on the font at St. Nicholas, Brighton. From the character of its details this is evidently a work of the middle of the twelfth century.

By Mr. E. T. NEWTON.—Romano-British urn with burnt bones.

By Mr. R. S. FERGUSON.—Three funeral chalices and two patens from Cumberland. The meeting was indebted to Mr. Ferguson for the following notes on these articles :—

"I have the honour to lay before the Institute three funeral chalices and two patens found in the county of Cumberland, which I shall deal with in the order in which they became known to me, and which also seem to be their order in date.

"(1.) Lead chalice and paten found, in 1879, during the restoration of the church at Kirkoswald. This church was a collegiate church, and is very curiously situated in a hole, with its belfry on the top of a neighbouring hill. A spring of water issues from out of the foundations of the west end of the church, and Bishop Nicolson (*Visitation* in 1703, published by the Cumberland and Westmoreland Archæological Society, p. 116) concludes, partly from this circumstance and partly from the dedication, that a church existed in Saxon times. No Saxon remains were found during the recent restoration, except a fragment of a doubtful cross. The church was largely rebuilt during the restoration, but it was in that state that any unusually high wind might have brought down the north arcade and north aisle wall.

"I have no particulars about the finding of this chalice and paten, except that they occurred under the vestry, which occupied the site of the destroyed south chancel aisle.

"(2.) Lead chalice and paten from Melmerby. The sexton, while digging a grave about a year ago, found these under some stones in the grave. He put them into the parish chest and forgot to mention them until the enquiries into local church plate made by the Cumberland and Westmoreland Archæological and Antiquarian Society brought them into light. There are in Melmerby church several sepulchral slabs, one of which is remarkable for having a pair of pointed shears on the dexter side and a chalice and book on the sinister. Between these is a broad stemmed cross, trefoiled at the ends, and standing on two degrees.

"(3.) Lead chalice found about a century ago in a stone coffin. Some coins and some keys are said to have been found with it. The coffin was found at a place just outside Carlisle, where some cottages mark the site of what was called 'Hospitale S<sup>ti</sup> Nicholai, extra Civitatem Carliol,' which at the dissolution supported a chaplain, three bedells and two or three lepers."

Mr. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE spoke as to the authenticity and value of these ancient fragments and called the attention of the meeting to the good work that was now being done in Cumberland and Westmoreland by Miss Goodwin, the Rev. H. Whitehead, Mr. Fletcher Rigg, Canon

Weston, the Rev. R. Bower, the Rev. H. D. Rawnsley, Mr. Ferguson and others in cataloguing all the church plate in the diocese of Carlisle. The excessive rarity of chalices previous to the Reformation, aptly called by the Rev. J. Fuller Russell "massing chalices," was beginning to be realised, and in thus looking after the whole of the church plate in a diocese, the existence of such valuable relics was likely to become known,—indeed, more than one pre-Reformation chalice had been discovered by this practical method of going to work. It may be added that marks upon pewter vessels are not now thought beneath notice. They also have a story to tell and we gladly take this opportunity of pleading for their preservation.

By Mr. A. E. GRIFFITHS.—A very fine and perfect Romano-British urn of great size, filled with burnt bones; this was lately discovered, together with the remains exhibited at the preceding meeting, at Hampton Wick.

By Mr. J. O. SCOTT.—Cast of the head and shoulders of an effigy of a civilian from North Curry church, Somerset, and of a portion of the inscription (indecipherable) belonging to the effigy. There appeared to be no exceptional details about this figure, the sculptured hands upon the shoulders clearly belonging to attendant angel figures formerly supporting the head but now broken away. Mr. Scott also exhibited some grievously broken figures of animals, cast hollow in a mould, in thin brown plaster, strengthened with string. The figures were originally from four to six inches long, and the forms of the cow and the ass could be ascertained. These objects were found in a stopped-up hole in the wall near the altar. It was suggested by Mr. Scott that their use was for making up little representations at festivals; for example, at the Feast of the Nativity—beasts feeding round the manger. Mr. Micklethwaite thought it probable that they were votive offerings on behalf of sick animals.

By Mr. J. A. SPARVEL-BAYLY.—A collection of thirty-six rubbings of brasses of ecclesiastics chiefly from Essex.

By Mr. V. W. MAUGHAN.—Rubbings of brasses from Higham Ferrers, Great Addington, East Horsley, Betchworth, Westminster Abbey, &c. Mr. Micklethwaite commented upon some of the points of interest exhibited in the above collections.



# Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR, 1881.

## RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance at Bankers on 1st January, 1881 (less payments made in 1881 in respect of debts due in 1880)	42	4	7			
„ Petty Cash in hand	4	2	10			
				46	7	5
„ Annual Subscriptions, including arrears and payments in advance	433	12	0			
„ Entrance Fees	13	13	0			
„ Life Compositions	31	10	0			
„ Sale of Publications, etc., including Subscriptions to General Index and Helmet Catalogue	135	18	4			
				614	13	4
„ Balance of Account of Bedford Meeting				41	4	4

£702 5 1

## EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Publishing Account:						
Engraving, etc., for Journal	61	11	6			
W. Pollard, printing Journal	75	0	0			
Editing Journal	40	0	0			
				176	11	6
„ House Expenses:						
Rent of Apartments	155	0	0			
Secretary's Salary	100	0	0			
W. S. Johnson, printing	49	5	6			
A. Thomas, book-binding	9	13	6			
Partridge and Cooper, stationery	10	6	6			
Bywater Bros., repairs	22	16	9			
Housekeeper and Sundries	4	8	0			
				351	10	3
„ T. Elger in respect of Bedford Meeting				12	15	0
„ Petty Cash Account:						
Office Expenses, Messenger, etc.	59	9	10			
Stamps, Delivery of Journal, etc.	41	12	5			
Gas	16	5				
Cabs, Omnibuses, Portage, etc.	4	2	2			
Carriage of Parcels, Booking, etc.	4	16	3			
Stationery and Office Sundries	2	0	5			
Binding, etc., for Journal, Books, etc.	12	12	6			
Petty Cash at Bedford, Journeys, etc.	22	13	9			
				148	3	9
„ By Balance at Bankers on 31st December, 1881	81	4	6			
„ Cash in hands of Secretary	6	17	0			
				88	1	6
Reduced by payments in 1882 in respect of debts due in 1881, viz.—						
F. Watkins	38	15	0			
A. Hartshorne	45	0	0			
				83	15	0
				4	6	6
By Petty Cash in hand	8	18	1			
				13	4	7
				<u>£702 5 1</u>		

Memo.	£	s.	d.
Bank Total . . .	690	4	3
In hands Secretary .	6	17	0
	<hr/>		
	697	1	3
Petty Cash on hand, 1st January, 1881 .	4	2	10
Subscription received paid into Petty Cash and not into Bank	1	1	0
	<hr/>		
	<u>£702</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>

Presented to the Annual Meeting of the Institute, at Carlisle,  
August 3rd, 1882.

Memo.	£	s.	d.
Payment per Bank account	692	14	9
Payments as above	689	0	6
	<hr/>		
Difference	3	14	3
Caused as under—			
Cheques drawn for Petty Cash	151	18	0
Petty Cash Payments	148	3	9
	<hr/>		
	3	14	3
	<hr/>		
Petty Cash Account—(abstract of)			
Balance, 1st January,			
1881	4	2	10
Cheques	151	18	0
Subscription	1	1	0
	<hr/>		
	157	1	10
Less Payments	148	3	9
	<hr/>		
Balance, 31st December, 1881	8	18	1
	<hr/>		

Audited and found correct, } W. HENLEY JERVIS, }  
 July 12th, 1882. } H. J. BIGGE, } *Auditors.*

TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, *Chairman.*

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

April 6, 1882.

J. HILTON, Esq., F.S.A., in the Chair.

Mr. E. A. FREEMAN sent a paper on "Sens and Auxerre," which was read by Mr. E. Walford, and is printed at p. 97. On the proposal of the Chairman, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Freeman.

Mr. E. PEACOCK communicated the subjoined "Professio" of a sister of the Nunnery of Little Marlow, which was read by Mr. Hartshorne:

"The following document has been transcribed for me by the Rev. A. R. Maddison, from the Episcopal register of Lincoln. I think it may prove of some interest to the members of the Institute, as I do not at present remember that any similar "professio" has been printed. The published accounts of Little Marlow or Minchin Marlow are very scanty. It was a Benedictine nunnery, situate in Buckinghamshire. Who was its founder is uncertain. A list of the Prioresses, seemingly imperfect, is given in the *Monasticon*, vol. iv, p. 419.)

From this it appears that the Prioress to whom the profession was made was Margaret Vernon, the last lady who ever filled the post.

The bishop before whom this profession was made was John Longland. He was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln, May 5, 1520, and died on May 7, 1547, aged 74 years.

Professio monial'm de Marlow parva.

"Die dnico p'mo die mensis septembris Anno dni millo quigen<sup>mo</sup> xxvij<sup>mo</sup> in ecclesia conventuali de marlow parva Reverendus in Xro pr Joh'es permissione divina lincoln Ep'us pontificalibus suis indutus intra misse solhpnia sorores Constantiam petronillam et Annam p'oratus pdicti de m'loo p'va ad et in ordine sancti b'nedicti admisit et easdem benedixit, et vota et p'fessiones earundem singillatim recepit et acceptavit sub forma verborum sequen

"In the name of god amen I suster constance, petronniff, Anne. In the presence of Almighty god and our blessed lady seint mary patrone of this monastery, and all aungells and seints of heven, and of you reverend fardour in god John bishope of lincoln and ordynary of this diocesse, and in the presence of all this honorable witness, vowe offere and fully gyve myself to serve all mighty god duryng my lyffe naturall in this monastery of lytyll marlowe dedicate in the honour of god and our blessed lady seint Mary, and for this intent and purpose I here renounce for euer and utterly forsake the world and propety of temporall substaunce and goods of the same, and all other wordly delights and pleasures, taking upon me wilfull poverty, vowing also and promysing ever to lyve in pure chastitie during

my lyffe. To chaunge my secular lyffe into regular conuersaton and religyouse manner, promysing and vowyng dewe reverence and obedience unto you reverend fadour in god John bishoppe of lincoln and your successors byshoppes, and unto my lady and mother dame Margaret now prioresse of this monastery and to her successors prioresses of the same, and utterly from hensforth I forsake myn own propre will and not to folowe the same butt to folowe the will of my superior in all lawfull and canonycke commandements, and to observe this holy ordre and religion according to the holy rules of seint benedict, and all the laudable constitucions of this monastery by the graciouse assistance of our lord Jhu Christe. In wytness whereof I doo putt a signe with myn own hande to this my profession.

"Relique vero due sorores vota et professiones suas eiisdem verbis emiserunt et ipsarum propriam suam professionem signo crucis subsignato tunc ibidem. Presentibus Magistris luca longlands armigero. Nicholao Small, henrico white artium magistris, domino hugone Mathewe & Johanne Rogers cap<sup>no</sup> et aliis quamplurimis."

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Peacock.

#### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. C. R. B. KING.—Lithographic illustrations of the Undercroft of the church of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, at Clerkenwell, and of a *Baldachino* lately removed from the church of St. Mary, Totnes. Concerning the latter Mr. King has been obliging enough to send the following notes:—

"The Altar-piece lately removed from the chancel of Totnes church deserves some notice from its exceptional character, forming as it did a canopy under which the altar stood. Before proceeding to describe this particular example, I would say a few words on the subject of canopies generally.

"Canopies of varying form under the name of ciborium, tabernacle, or baldachino, have been used in connexion with church furniture and services for many centuries, the earliest known instance being one in the church of St. George at Thessalonica. They were more general in Italy than in other parts of Western Europe. When connected with an altar, the usual form seems to have been that of four detached pillars, supporting a velarium or veil stretched on the top, and having curtains hanging between the columns to enclose the altar. In later times the curtain and veil were dispensed with, and the whole fitting partook more of the character of an architectural structure. Mediæval instances occur in several churches in Rome, in St. Mark's, Venice, and elsewhere, but the use of such structures does not seem to have been introduced into this country during the middle ages.

"The earliest instances of Altar canopies in England that I know of, are those in Winchester Cathedral, and Tong Church, Shropshire. The former was erected in the time of Charles I, and was removed about the year 1820. It consisted of a flat canopy or tester of oak, attached by its back edge to the stone screen behind the High-altar and maintained in a horizontal position without any visible supports. The outer parts were enriched by an elaborately moulded cornice, with cresting above, and carved festoons depending below the cornice. This example is shown in Plate xxiv of Britton's work on Winchester Cathedral. The canopy at



Tong I have not seen, but from the descriptions I have received, I believe that it belongs to the 17th century. It is of oak, suspended by rods from the chancel roof.

"Sir Christopher Wren designed a Baldachino for St. Paul's Cathedral, following the character of that erected by Bernini in St. Peter's at Rome in the year 1633, having four columnar supports, carrying a roof, the whole standing quite detached, this, however, was not carried into execution.

"Wren, in several of his churches, gave a quasi Baldachino appearance to the oak panelling with which he usually lined the Eastern walls, but the columns were generally attached, or but little detached from the panelling, so that the altar did not actually stand *under* the pediment or cornice which surmounted the columns.

"Wren's pupil, Hawksmoor, in the church of St. Mary Woolnoth, by the Mansion House, erected in 1716, placed a richly carved oak Baldachino altar, standing against the east wall. The canopy has a depth or projection of several feet, so that the altar stands entirely beneath it. The same architect, in the church of St. George, Bloomsbury, placed a somewhat similar, though plainer structure, having less projection, so that in this case the altar is partly beneath and partly beyond the line of the canopy. In both these cases the space between the supports of the canopy from north to south is so limited that the idea of the officiating clergyman standing at the north and south ends of the altar could not have been contemplated by the designer.

"I am informed by Lord Coleridge that in his younger days, the chapel of Eton College possessed a Baldachino of classic design, probably by Wren, very sumptuous in character, having carvings and inlays of various woods, but this has now disappeared.

"The design of the canopy in Totnes church consisted of two detached fluted columns of the composite order standing in advance of two engaged columns of like design placed on a panelled dado or pedestal next the east wall, on either side of the chancel, a little distance from the north and south walls. The east wall from which these columns projected had between the two clusters of columns a further curved recess eastward, forming a total recess at the floor line of nearly six feet. These groups of columns supported a horizontal entablature returning into the east wall, and not carried across the recess. From the top of the entablature an arched cornice, or archivolt, semi-circular in elevation, was carried, so connecting the two groups of columns. The front line of this arched cornice coincided with the face of the outer columns, giving a canopy five-and-a-half-feet deep.

"The soffit or underside of this arch was divided into moulded coffers or panels having pateræ of foliage within them. The arched ceiling was one foot in thickness, and above it the wall face was in the same plane with that behind the engaged columns. The wall had, at a still higher level, a cornice of simple character, level at either end, but wavy in the middle, reaching nearly to the curved roof of the chancel. On each side upon the entablature, stood a vase.

"Below the arch ceiling in the upper part of the east wall, was a small semicircular window with mouldings round it, and cherubs in relief filling up the space between it and the coffered ceiling, while below the window was some flowing foliage marking a change in the plan of the recess.

The whole structure was of lath and plaster on a framework of deal. The execution of the mouldings, and enrichments with all the intricacies of the modillioned and coffered cornice was exceedingly good, the only exception being the vases which were coarsely designed and executed.

"The altar, of oak, which is coeval with the canopy, is three feet nine inches long, and two feet eight inches in projection; this was probably intended to stand in the curved recess. The space between the pedestals of the canopy was nine feet in length, leaving a very limited space at either end of the table where it projected beyond the curved recess.

"I have been unable to ascertain the date of the erection of the structure, but it was probably towards the end of the last century. It must have been designed by an architect who had studied in Italy, the same perhaps who designed a house in Fore Street, nearly opposite the Ashburton Road, to the canopy of the doorway of which house it had some resemblance.

"I would say in passing that these canopies to doorways in the last century were called "Baldachins." The name is also applied to a canopy of cloth, supported by upright poles, borne over persons of distinction.

"It was hoped that the removal of this interesting object might have been accomplished without injury, so that it might have been preserved elsewhere as a relic of a fashion now abandoned, but the fragile nature of the work and the decay of the framework rendered this impossible. In view of this contingency I made sketches and measurements of the structure, which I drew out and had lithographed. Copies of this print I have presented to the public libraries, to the Archæological Institute, and to societies and individuals likely to be interested in archæological or ecclesiastical matters.

"There is a recent instance of a Baldachino in St. Barnabas church Oxford, but the attempt made a few years ago to erect one in St. Barnabas church, Pimlico, was frustrated, although the Totnes and other English examples were mentioned, in the course of the Faculty suit, as affording precedents for such fittings."

By the CHAIRMAN.—A collection of early keys, a bronze celt, and a large fibula, from Italy. The meeting was further indebted to Mr. Hilton for the opportunity of inspecting a parcel-gilt silver collar of SS. With reference to this object Mr. Hartshorne contributed some general notes on such decorations, which will appear in a future *Journal*.

By Mr. E. C. HULME.—Impression of a seal in low-relief,  $\frac{1\frac{5}{8}}{8}$  inch in diameter, representing the Virgin and child seated in a flowery mead, and circumscribed by the legend, TIMOΘEOC ΠΠΙΑΡΧΑΚΩΣΩΝ ΝΙΝΟΥΠΟΛΕΟC. This was found on the site of Winchester House, Old Broad-street, City. It is apparently of the early part of the seventeenth century.

May 4, 1882.

T. H. BAYLIS, Esq., Q.C., in the chair.

The Rev. C. F. R. Palmer sent "Further Notes on the Priory of Dartford, in Kent," which were read by the CHAIRMAN, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Hartshorne, and are printed at p. 177. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Palmer for thus again contributing to the interest of the monthly meetings from his rich and extensive sources of information.

Precentor VENABLES sent a paper on Carrow Priory, a house

of Benedictine nuns in the suburbs of Norwich. Carrow is familiar to the readers of Skelton from his well-known "Little Boke of Philip Sparow," being an Elegy on the death of a pet bird, belonging to Mistress Jane Scrope, an inmate of the convent, by the talons of "Gyb," the nunnery cat.

"Gib, I say, our cat  
Worried her on that  
Which I loved beste ;  
So cannot be exprest  
My sorrowful heavyness,  
But al without redress."

The irreverent rhymester parodies the funeral service of the Roman Catholic church :

"For the soul of Philip Sparow  
That was late slain at Carow  
Among the nunnes blake :  
For that sweet soules sake  
And for al sparrowes soules  
Set in our bede roules."

After an invocation addressed to Jupiter and other names of ancient mythology, he proceeds to call down vengeance :

"On al the whole nacion  
Of cattes  
God send them sorow and shame  
These vilanous false cattes  
Made for mice and rattes  
And not for byrdes small ;  
That cat specially,  
Which slew so cruelly  
My litle prety sparow  
That I brought up at Carow."

Through the munificence of the proprietor, Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., one of the representatives of the City of Norwich, the buildings of the monastery have been recently exhumed. It was originally dedicated to SS. Mary and John the Baptist. King Stephen enlarged and endowed it with lands near Norwich ; and in pursuance of the Royal decree, two sisters of the old foundation, named Seyna and Leftelina, in 1146, began to build a church and monastery, the former dedicated to the Virgin. King John, in 1199, granted the nuns a four days' fair. In 1245, consecrations of several bishops took place in the nunnery church. Afterwards it became a place of education for the daughters of leading families in the diocese. In 1395, Edith Wilton, a prioress, was prosecuted and imprisoned for giving sanctuary to a murderer, but after the trial was discharged. The last prioress but one, Isabella Wygon, A.D. 1514, erected the prioress's house, where her rebus, a Y and a "gun" appear on a chimney piece. The last prioress was Cecily Stafford, who received at the Dissolution a pension of £8, which on Q. Mary's accession she was still enjoying.

With the exception of the Prioress's house, which was converted into a residence by Sir John Shelton, the grantee, the buildings of the monas-

tery shared the common fate of conventual establishments. Everything that was saleable, timber, iron, lead, glass, was sold, and the walls of the cloister garth after being stripped of their facings remained as the enclosure of a garden. So complete was the interment of the ruins in their own *debris* that an observer in the last century declared "there were no apparent ruins." To the munificence of the owner of the property, Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., is due the disinterment of these remains, and the task of describing and planning the building has been ably undertaken by Mr. A. S. King. The fragments consist of the foundation of the church and of a range of buildings on the east side of the cloisters, consisting of the slype, chapter house, and day-room. After a minute description of these remains, the paper concluded by an assurance on the part of the writer that the Institute would be ready to tender their sincere thanks both to Mr. Colman for beginning and carrying out, and to Mr. Tillett, the occupier, for permitting the excavations, which, however rich in architectural results, must have been productive of no little personal discomfort.

Mr. E. WALFORD thought the members of the Institute would be glad to hear that these excavations were in a great measure the result of a meeting of the Archæological Association in 1879, which on that occasion gave the first impetus to the investigation by calling attention to this religious house, with regard to which the histories of the county were almost silent.

A vote of thanks was passed to Precentor Venables for his paper, as well as to Mr. Colman and the other gentlemen who have assisted in bringing to light such valuable evidences of an important monastic establishment.

The Rev. E. KING read the following notes on a dish by Thomas Toft :—

"At the monthly meeting of the Institute held in November, 1880, as recorded in the *Journal* for 1881, pp. 102-3, Professor Westwood, in reading 'A Notice of an Early Posset-pot,' amongst other interesting matter, touched briefly on what are termed 'Toft Dishes,' mentioning four existing specimens, viz., one in the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn Street; another in the Bateman Museum; a third in the possession of Mr. Bagshaw; and a fourth in the South Kensington Museum.

"Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt, in his valuable work, 'The Life of Wedgwood,' also mentions four, omitting Mr. Bagshaw's, and quoting one then in the hands of a Mr. Mills, in Norwich. This dish was sold at his death.

"Mr. Rudler, of the Jermyn Street Museum, informs me that there is another, the property of Mr. Willett of Brighton. I have now the pleasure of exhibiting a dish which is the most perfect I have yet seen, and differing somewhat from any I have either seen or heard of.

"There seem to have been two Tofts, Thomas and Ralph, father and son, who were master-potters in the middle of the seventeenth century. Their works were at Burslem in Staffordshire, which has been, not inaptly, styled 'the cradle of the potter's art.' They flourished in the reign of Charles II, and were engaged in the manufacture of various articles of pottery. Mr. Shaw in his 'History of Staffordshire,' mentions Thomas Toft as potting in 1650.

<sup>1</sup> A paper on Carrow Abbey by Mr. Loftus Brock may be found in the *Journal* of the British Archæological Association v. xxxviii, p. 165.

"Amongst other fictile ware they made 'Tygs,' and these large coarse dishes which are now called *Toft dishes*.

"The examples I have just mentioned are all, with one exception, undated. These dishes are formed of a salmony coloured, or sometimes of a yellowish, clay. The pattern, or ornamentation, instead of being painted, is laid on in '*slip*' of variously tinted clay; the outline and shading, such as it is, being marked out with dark brown, or pitchy-coloured lines, dotted with little white beads; the whole is thickly overlaid with a yellow glaze.

"Mons. Jacquemart in his '*History of Ceramic Art*,' as translated by Mrs. Bury Palliser, describes them as '*Earthenwares in relief, of a primitive and hideous aspect*.'

"1. The Jermyn Street specimen is  $17\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. The centre is charged with a lion rampant regally crowned. The rim is trellised, and bears the name of Thomas Toft. It is much misshapen, as though it had been put into the oven in too soft a state; and it is, besides, considerably over-fired. An engraving of this dish is given in Mr. Jewitt's book, and also by Mr. Marryatt.

"2. The dish late the property of Mr. Mills, deceased, is 19 inches in diameter, and shows a full-length, but very unsymmetrical, female figure between two female heads in ovals. The rim in this case is ornamented with a double spiral thread and bears the name of Ralph Toft. This dish, some twelve or fourteen years ago, passed into other hands.

"3. The South Kensington specimen, which doubtless some of you may have seen, is  $17\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, having the centre charged with a mermaid. It is in excellent preservation, and is an interesting example. This was, as a label upon it states, bought for £15 in 1869.

"4. The Lomberdale House example is, I believe, the largest known, being over 22 inches in diameter. It bears a three-quarter-length portrait of King Charles II, bearing a sceptre in either hand, one terminating in a fleur-de-lis, the other in a mound (probably the one for France, the latter for Britain) surrounded with foliage. This, like No. 1, has a trellised border or rim.

"5. Mr. Bagshaw's dish is described by Professor Westwood as having the figure formed of dark brown lines, dotted with white, and bearing the name of *Ralph Toft*. This and the one last mentioned I have not myself seen, but both are engraved in Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt's '*Life of Wedgwood*.' Mr. Chaffers in speaking of this describes it as having a female figure crowned, between two medallions bearing female heads, also crowned. This seems to be a similar, if not the same, dish to that which I have mentioned as having been sold at Mr. Mills' sale.

"6. Another, as I said before, is owned by Mr. Henry Willett, in Brighton, but I have no description of this.

"7. I am myself the fortunate possessor of the one I now exhibit.

"Of dated examples, besides the one already mentioned, Mr. Chaffers instances a specimen in the Salford Museum, bearing '*a gentleman and lady at full length, dated Ralph Toft, 1676*.'

"Mr. Marryatt records one in the possession of Lady Stafford '*with the Royal arms of Charles II's reign*;' this is probably undated except so far as the sovereign's arms indicate the reign in which it was potted.

"There may be others still in existence, and if so one would be glad for information about them.



"My dish though not so large as the Lomberdale House example, being but 18 inches in diameter, is the best specimen, with the exception perhaps of the South Kensington one, that I have seen. It differs from any of these which I have mentioned, bearing as you see, in addition to Thomas Toft's name, two similarly formed letters, T. L., immediately above, which I take to be the initials of one of Toft's potters, who either made the dish, or perhaps, more probably, ornamented it; and who, no doubt, thought his own initials as deserving of record as were his master's names in full."

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. King for his paper.

The CHAIRMAN announced that the inaugural meeting of the National Society for Preserving the Memorials of the Dead,<sup>1</sup> would be held on May 10th, under the presidency of the Earl of Carnarvon.

The following resolution was proposed by the Rev. E. KING, seconded by Mr. T. MARLOW, and carried unanimously:—"That this meeting desires to express its cordial approval of the objects of the Society, and wishes it every success."

#### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. A. KING.—Plan of Carrow Abbey.

By Mr. E. P. LOFTUS BROCK.—Photographs of the same.

By Mr. R. M. PHIPSON.—Lithographic illustrations of the same.

By the Rev. E. KING.—A dish by Thomas Toft.

By Captain E. HOARE.—"Bronze medal struck to commemorate the first meeting of the British Archæological Association, at Canterbury, in the year 1843; artist, W. J. Taylor, of London. It may be thus described:—Obverse—on a shield, the Arms of the City of Canterbury, viz:—Argent, three Cornish choughs proper, two and one, on a chief Gules, a lion, passant, guardant, Or. The first and lower portion of these arms were the armorial bearings of Thomas à Becket, and as the authorities of the City of Canterbury adopted him as their patron, guardian, and tutelary saint, they also took his armorial insignia, as a portion of their own; the following inscriptions surrounding the shield:—FIRST MEETING, CANTERRURY, LORD ALB. CONYNGHAM, PRES. The date of the medal, 1844, divided on each side of the shield. Reverse:—A hand holding a vessel, and pouring oil into an ancient lamp, which is burning, surrounded by the inscription:—BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. MDCCCLXIII. W. J. TAYLOR, F. LONDON, in the exergue. This medal was struck for subscribers only, and is rare; it is believed that one hundred copies only were struck.

<sup>1</sup> See vol. xxxviii, p. 464.



Dish by Thomas Toft

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

June 1, 1882.

J. HILTON, Esq., F.S.A., in the Chair.

Captain E. HOARE read a paper on "Egyptian Sepulchral Statuettes, or Idol Figures," by Dr. BIRCH, which is printed at page 384. A vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Birch.

### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Captain E. HOARE.—An Egyptian statuette.

By Mr. H. VAUGHAN.—A photograph of the silver Cassa carried in the procession of Corpus Christi at Genoa, now preserved in the church of St. Lorenzo, in that city. Concerning the interesting history of this work of art Mr. J. G. WALLER was kind enough to make the following observations, for which he was mainly indebted to an account of the Cassa in question by Professor Santo Varni:—

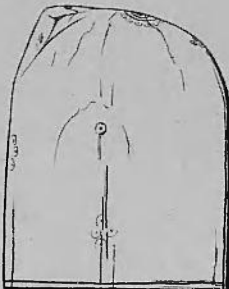
"Until the middle of the sixteenth century the Consecrated Host was carried upon a wooden chest or chasse. In 1553 it was resolved to make one of silver of such beauty as to be a paragon. The Magistracy then set about getting the money from Genoese, not only in the city itself, but from those living in Messina, Palermo, Venice, Rome, Naples, Valentia, and in Flanders and Spain.

"The first document in relation to it was a payment made to a painter, name unknown, for having executed two copies of a model of the *cassa*, designed by one Francesco Rocco, a Milanese silversmith. One of these was sent to Milan, the other to Florence, in order to get a price for the execution of it. On the 20th December a contract was drawn up in which F. Rocco was to construct it with every perfection and excellence in all the work "a ponsone" to the judgment of four Deputies, to whom was given power as to the measures, for improvement of the design so as to make it, as it might appear to them, the best for ornament, and for the public service, and in honour of the most Holy Sacrament.

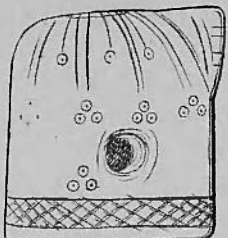
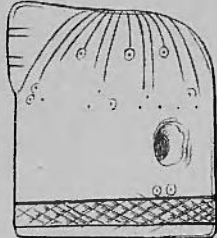
"He was to be supplied with the gold and silver necessary, and was to execute it in nine months, without asking recompense until the work satisfied the Deputies, and a sum was agreed upon.

"However, the work seems to have been delayed, and the Deputies were superseded, it being still in hand in June 21, 1559. Then Rocco suddenly left Genoa without giving any hopes of his returning, so then the chief of the city called the heads of the goldsmiths together to estimate Rocco's work, and it appearing he was in debt for silver received they seized his house in Genoa.

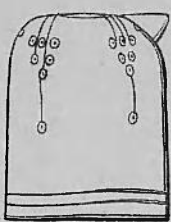
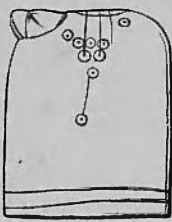
ANCIENT CHESS-PIECES.



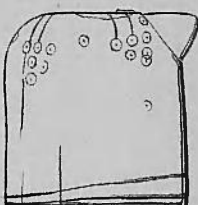
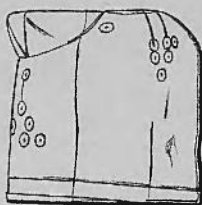
1.



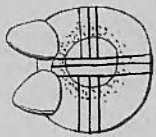
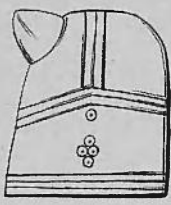
2.



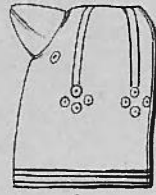
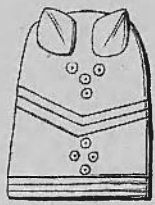
3.



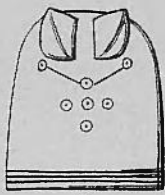
4.



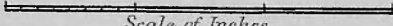
5.



7.



6.



Scale of Inches.

"Rocco's work consists of three panels with histories, four pieces of the Evangelists, the twelve apostles, &c. ; but he had aid from one Thomas Opluten a Fleming in the making of five apostles. These four Evangelists were, however, wrongly so called, being really the four Doctors of the Latin Church. They adorn the four feet of the tabernacle.

"After Rocco's departure the work was continued by Flemings, viz., Thomas Opluten, Ranier Fuchs, Balthasar Martines, and David Scalgia.

"Then an Italian comes into the work again. This was Agostino Groppo, a Milanese. But he got into trouble for receiving money and not doing what was required for it, and was sent to prison, from which he was released on bail in 1570 ; he then set about the work of the twelve prophets which stand on the upper cornice of the chaise, &c. The four Evangelists were to be executed in Antwerp from models sent from Genoa. In 1575 it was determined to substitute for Rocco's tabernacle a little temple, which was consigned to Desiderio Croce, and was completed to satisfaction by his son Ilario in 1576.

"Then comes another addition, made of four figures of angels bearing instruments of the Passion, placed on the top of the ark by one Nicholas Olear. In 1592 the temple was gilded by Master Harry, a Fleming. In 1611 one Luca Vigne, a distinguished goldsmith, was appointed to complete the work ; to him are referred the heads of angels to support the ark, &c. In 1645, 1705, and 1753 certain small additions and repairs were made, and finally in 1857 it was restored by the Bros. Bancalari, under the direction of an eminent antiquary and sculptor of Genoa."

By Mr. W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE.—A collection of glass figures and objects lately acquired by him in Egypt. In calling attention to these antiquities Mr. Petrie spoke of their great rarity, and pointed out that the blue glass was always dark in colour and backed with white to give greater brilliancy. Specially noteworthy in the collection was a very delicate bronze of Horus with inlaid eyes and necklace of gold, and a finely modelled hawk in stone.

By the Rev. W. J. LORTIE.—Small earthenware vase inscribed with the names and titles of Necho, the Pharaoh who slew Josiah, King of Judah, *circa* 600 B.C. Bracelet of solid gold, twisted : from Sakkara.

By Sir H. E. L. DRYDEN, Bart.—Photograph of a circular draughtsman in Walrus tooth, lately found at Northampton Castle, of the late Norman period,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  diam. and  $\frac{7}{8}$  thick. On the upper side is sculptured a representation of a winged female figure seated on a throne and holding two children on her knees. Sir H. Dryden likewise exhibited a drawing of an early game-piece, also found at Northampton Castle. (See Plate, No. 5.) In further illustration of this form of chesspiece Mr. C. Seidler was kind enough to exhibit drawings of two other examples (Nos. 6 and 7), found at Nantes. The former is made out of a small leg bone, with the hollow plugged with a piece of bone in the top, as in the Northampton specimen. The latter is a fragment. In the British Museum are four other chessmen of this character, which are here illustrated for comparison. No. 1 is in solid ivory, circular in plan, and has a single projection ; it is, perhaps, Italian work. No. 2 was found at Helpstone, Northamptonshire. It is hollow, plugged at the top, has a single projection, and takes, in plan, the nearly circular form of the bone from which it is made. It has been pierced through for suspension,

and the edges of the holes show evidences of considerable wear. No. 3 was found in Moorfields. It is hollow, plugged at the top, has a divided projection, like ears, and takes the form, in plan, of the irregular oval of the bone. No. 4 was found in London. It generally resembles No. 3, but is more irregular in plan, and of ruder work. All these objects, which are probably of the tenth century, are decorated with circles struck with an instrument. They may be compared with a mitre-shaped example found at Woodperry,<sup>1</sup> Oxon, and with the larger of two early chess-pieces in jet found at Warrington.<sup>2</sup> They appear to be of an earlier and different type to those chessmen found in the Isle of Lewis,<sup>3</sup> which are clearly of the early part of the twelfth century, to that found at Kirkstall<sup>4</sup>, and to the example from Norfolk.<sup>5</sup>

By Mrs. RUDYERD.—An original letter, a holograph, of Elizabeth, "First Daughter of Scotland," Queen of Bohemia, "Queen of Hearts," and "Queen of Nations"—to Sir Benjamin Rudyerd.

"Good Sr Benjamin Rudier, I must interest your help in a business that concerns your sister and my servant Harrington, and which some years agoe I did send to you about, it is to see if you can get her some meanes to subsist in this place where she is, she having spent her portion in my service and I am in a condition you know that I cannot help her as I woulde, I have therefore againe tried my Lord Chamberlaine, and haue also written to my Lord priuie Seale to intreat them to helpe her either by getting of her a place or otheruayes as they shall think fitt, I pray be you there remembrancer as I have written to them that I have intreated you to be so, I need not tell you how much reason I haue to doe for her, knowing the obligations I haue to her name and Familie, besides the love I beare her self, I know you are so much her frend as I dout not but you will do the best you can for her, she is verie modest for she wisheth but for fve hundred pounds yett if you can gett her more it were better, I leave it to your iudgement the cariage of this business and what you shall do in it I shall esteeme it as done for myself who ame glad by this occasion to assure you, that I doe not forgett you, and I ame constant in esteeming you, as you desarne, my frend which beleewe me I will never change but ame euer

"your assured affectionate  
frend

Ph Elizabeth."

"The Shloss this 6 of April 16jv."

"I may lett me know how this business take effect, if you can gett her some little ward of a thousand or fve hundred pounds I should take it as extreme well, I speak to you of this because it belongs to your plase."

The foregoing letter is on the first page. On the fourth page, in a later hand, is as follows:—"Elizabeth sister to King Charles 1st married Frederick, Elector Palatine of the Rhine; afterwards chosen King of Bohemia." It is folded three times, forming a packet 7 in. long by 1½ in. wide. At a distance of an inch from each end is a seal in black wax bearing the arms of the Palatinate impaling the royal arms of

<sup>1</sup> Engraved in the *Journal*, iii, 121.

<sup>2</sup> Engraved in the *Journal*, xiii, 180.

<sup>3</sup> Engraved in "*Archæologia*," vol. xxiv,

and described in a paper of great value by Sir F. Madden.

<sup>4</sup> Engraved in the *Journal*, vi, 170,

<sup>5</sup> Described in the *Journal*, ix, 195.



England on a shield surmounted by a crown. The sinister seal is stamped over a narrow lock of the Queen's rich dark brown hair. Between the seals is written in her hand: "To Sr Beniamin Rudier." Perhaps no apology is necessary for thus reproducing a written relic,—different indeed in matter to the delightful letters of her childhood,—of one of the most charming and unfortunate of English princesses, the god-child of the great Elizabeth, the cause of the Thirty Years War, the mother of the fiery Rupert, and, most of all, the ancestress of the present royal family who, through the marriage of her youngest daughter Sophia, "saved us from Popery and wooden shoes."

The above letter has been printed with certain inaccuracies in Granger's Biographical History, v. ii., p. 282, from whence we extract the following note respecting Sir Benjamin Rudyerd:

"Created a Knight by Queen Elizabeth, and Burgess for Wilton in 1640, sat in several Parliaments in the reign of King James I. and King Charles I., an accomplished gentleman and elegant scholar, was a very noted speaker in Parliament, where he pleaded strenuously for the Bishops, many of his speeches, and some poems by him are in print; the latter are in the same volume with the poems of William, Earl of Pembroke; . . . he was the last surveyor of the Court of Wards and Liveries, which was abolished in 1646. He was recompensed for the loss of his place with a grant of money from Parliament, and a portion of lands out of the Marquis of Worcester's estate was also assigned him by the Parliament: born 1572, obit May 31, 1658, ætat 86. He lies buried in the Church of West Woodhay, Berks, his estate, under a monument erected by his servant, John Grant, with an epitaph made by Sir Benjamin himself in his younger years."

Mrs. RUDYERD also laid before the meeting the embroidered linen cap of Sir Benjamin Rudyerd. This is formed of four segments working to a point at the top, the lower edge being turned up to a depth of two inches, and edged with a crocheted work in gold cord. The segments are each embroidered alike in a flowing pattern with flowers in gold, edged with black chain stitch, and further ornamented with gold spangles with excentric holes, the whole forming a picturesque and characteristic piece of work—often seen in pictures of the time, notably in those by Mytens and Vansomer—of which but few material examples have survived to the present day.

By the Rev. H. J. BIGGE.—An elaborate sixteenth century iron knocker, German work, a latch of the same period, and a casket covered with chased brass plates further decorated with a punctured pattern, a debased representative of the *opus perpunctum* of earlier times.

July 3, 1882.

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

The noble PRESIDENT, in speaking of his absence latterly from the meetings of the Institute, said he had but lately returned from Algeria, and alluded to the great interest of the antiquities of that country, where the Romans had so strongly established a dominion. He had devoted some time to the study of the Roman epigraphy of Algeria, and he hoped to lay some of the results of his observations before the members of the Institute at the forthcoming meeting at Carlisle.

The Rev. W. J. LOFTIE read a paper on "The Hawk Sacred to Chonsu, with special reference to Rameses XII., and Raneferoo his Queen"; this is printed at p. 399.

In proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. LOFTIE, the noble Chairman remarked upon the value of the paper, and expressed his satisfaction that a new light had been thrown upon a very abstruse and curious subject. The veneration for the hawk was very ancient, and even at the present day this bird was seen in a tame state throughout Egypt.

Mr. W. BRAILSFORD read a paper on "The Monuments of the Seymour Family in Great Bedwyn Church, Wilts." This is printed at p. 407.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Brailsford.

Professor BUNNELL LEWIS read a paper on "The Antiquities of Autun," of which we give the following summary:—

The subject is more interesting than many other archæological investigations, because it is closely connected with an ancient author whom we read in our school-days, Autun being the capital of the *Ædui* so often mentioned by Cæsar.

I. The *Porte d'Arroux* and the *Porte St. André* are the most distinctive monuments of Autun; no other city can show two such Roman gates as these. The gallery over the main entrances gives them a peculiar lightness and elegance, so that they contrast favourably with the Arch of Titus and that at Orange, in both of which the attic is disproportionately high. The Autun gates probably belong to the Constantine period, not to the Augustan as Mr. Freeman assumes.

II. The *Musée Lapidaire* contains a long series of Gallo-Roman divinities; amongst them *Epona* and the *Deæ Matres* have special attractions for the English antiquary, because the former occurs in the inscriptions of our own country, and we have figures of the latter in the British Museum and in the collection belonging to the Corporation of London.

But the great treasure of the *Musée Lapidaire* is the famous Christian epitaph whose fragmentary condition and figurative language has given occasion to much controversy amongst the learned. The frequent repetition of the word *ἰχθὺς* (fish), with symbolical reference to Our Lord, strikes every reader as the most remarkable feature in this monument. Autun itself supplies some apposite illustrations, as there is an ancient glass vessel in the form of a fish at the *Hôtel de Ville*, and ichthyomorphic illuminations abound in the Merovingian MSS. preserved in the Library of the *Grand Séminaire*.

III. The Ceramic Inscriptions found in the neighbourhood are very numerous and important; they also present many *rapprochements* with the Romano-British Antiquities. Many of the potters' names are the same as those found in London itself; moreover, the peculiarities in the forms of letters are identical. A comparison of the Samian ware at Autun with the specimens in our Metropolitan collections tends to show that the latter were not manufactured in Britain, but imported from Gaul. The potters' marks should be studied in connection with the ancient coinage of both countries.

IV. In the Cathedral of Autun we have proofs of Roman influence. Its architects imitated the gates which were before their eyes; thus the frequent use of fluted pilasters and the round arches in the triforium

are easily accounted for. Externally, the sculptures in the tympanum are most worthy of attention. Though the figures exhibit many faults of drawing, the composition, as a whole, impresses the beholder by its variety, naiveté and poetic feeling. The subject is the Last Judgment. On the lintel men and women are represented issuing from tombs, on which Merovingian ornaments are sculptured. Above, Our Lord is seated in the centre of a semicircular space; on his right the elect are ascending into the heavenly Jerusalem; on his left, devils are dragging reprobates into eternal fire. The artist's name is known from the inscription, *Gislebertus fecit*.

Internally, the noblest ornament of the Cathedral is a picture of the Martyrdom of St. Symphorian by Ingres. On his way to execution he is exhorted to heroic constancy by his mother standing on the city-wall.

V. According to the best authorities Bibracte was situated not at Autun, but on Mont Beuvray; this Gallic Oppidum included within its ramparts three plateaux, La Terrasse, Le Parc aux Chevaux, and Le Champlain, separated by three valleys, La Goute Dampierre, L'Ecluse, and La Come Chaudron. In ancient times La Terrasse was the most important locality, as it contained the Temple and the Forum. On the other hand, La Come Chaudron is the most interesting to us on account of M. Bulliot's discoveries, which throw much light on the art of working in metal as practised by the Gauls, and more especially on their processes of enamelling. Mr. Lewis expressed a hope that English Antiquaries might be induced to deviate from the beaten path of tourists, and see for themselves the results of the "fouilles du Mont Beuvray."

The noble CHAIRMAN, in offering the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Lewis for his most admirable paper, said it was impossible to over rate its interest, and the acuteness and intelligence with which the author had treated the various points he had discussed. With regard to the Greek inscriptions they were not without parallel. The Greeks were excessively tenacious of their language, and wherever they went they wrote them in their own tongue.

Mr. J. G. WALLER said he visited Autun many years ago with Mr. Roach Smith and, in speaking of the high Roman interest of the place, corroborated all that had been so well said by Mr. Lewis.

#### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Rev. W. J. LOFTIE.—1. Jade Scarab bearing inscription in honour of Chonsu, made by Rameses XII. of the twentieth dynasty *circa* 1000 B.C. 2. Uza, or sacred eye, inscribed with the name of Queen Raneferoo, consort of Rameses XII. 3. Uza, sacred eye, in original gold setting, bearing a variation of the throne name of Rameses XII. 4. Case containing wooden hawk. Mummy of Peregrine falcon in the form of Osiris, with the head of Aathor on the breast.

By Mr. W. BRAILSFORD.—Photographs and engravings in illustration of his paper.

By Mr. BUNNELL LEWIS.—Coin, photographs, plans, &c., in illustration of his paper.

By the Rev. S. S. LEWIS.—Coins in illustration of Mr. Lewis's paper.

By the LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.—A flint celt  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches long; another  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches long; a celt in light basalt  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches long; a stone celt of the same length, much worn at the small end; two flint arrow-

heads; a sling-stone 2½ inches long; and a bronze socketted celt, with one loop, measuring 2 inches in length. All these objects came from Algeria.

By CAPTAIN E. HOARE.—An Egyptian sepulchral statuette of an hereditary lord and landed proprietor. Concerning this figure, Captain Hoare made the following observations:—

“I have the pleasure of exhibiting another interesting and rare Egyptian sepulchral statuette. It represents the deceased as a mummied figure with the usual crossed hands; the basket is shown slung over the left shoulder; in the left hand is the pickaxe at the right shoulder, and in the right hand the hoe at the left. But the great interest in this example is that it gives not only the name of the individual, but also his rank and status in society. The hieroglyphics in one perpendicular line in front reads thus: ‘Ptah nefer. a repa ha,’ that is, ‘Ptah nefer, hereditary lord, land owner, or proprietor.’ It is owing to the co-operation of Dr. Birch that I am enabled to rescue from oblivion by recording in our *Journal*, the name and titles of a magnate and landed proprietor of ancient Egypt similar to the Lords-Lieutenants of our counties, but with no doubt a much greater extension of territory and who lived near three thousand years past, for such is the age attributed to it by Dr. Birch, or from four to five hundred years older than the specimen I exhibited at the last meeting. It is apparent that the hieroglyphics are not so deeply indented as are generally found on other examples; the green glaze of the porcelain is also faded in consequence of its great age, or perhaps from the effects of the soil in which it lay buried; the moulding also of this little statuette, if closely examined will be found to be very finely executed. I regret that I am unable to give any account of its history or discovery. It was purchased for me, with a few others, some years since, at a sale of Egyptian antiquities, at Sotheby’s, and as far as my recollection enables me to say, it came from the cabinet of a French collector, long resident in Egypt.”

Mr. LORTIE ventured to think that the figure was not older than the example exhibited on a previous occasion by Captain Hoare, but he said this with diffidence. There was an art revival in Egypt at the time of the twenty-sixth dynasty when the earlier titles were reverted to. The titles of the figure in question and the whole style and inscriptions were more like the twenty-sixth dynasty; the writing also was peculiarly neat and not in harmony with what one would have expected to find in the earlier period.

By Mr. H. R. H. GOSSELIN.—Examples of fourteenth century tiles from Bengoe church, Herts., here illustrated. It would appear that one of these tiles exhibits anvils and hammers, though this is not allowed by a practical blacksmith.

By the Rev. H. E. TAVERNER.—Tiles of the same period as the above from Martin Hussington Church, Co. Worcester.

By Mr. W. RANSOM.—Photographs of Roman urns, presenting no unusual types, found near Hitchin.

Captain HOARE called attention to the Roman wall discovered about two months ago in making a street called Water Lane leading from the northern end of the Ludgate terminus of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway to the Broadway, St. Pauls. Much of the wall had already been taken down and the remainder would shortly be removed.



1



2



3



4



FOURTEENTH CENTURY TILES.

*From St Leonard's Church*

BENGEO.

5



6



7



H. GOSSELIN, DEL.

G. GOSSELIN, SC.

# FOURTEENTH CENTURY TILES.

*From St. Leonard's Church,*

BENGEO.



## ANNUAL MEETING AT CARLISLE.

August 1st to August 9th, 1882.

Tuesday, August 1st.

The Mayor of Carlisle (R. S. Ferguson, Esq., F.S.A.), and the Members of the Corporation, preceded by the Sergeants-at-Mace, the Sword Bearer, the Mace Bearer, and the Bailiffs, arrived at the Nisi Prius Court, at 2 p.m., and received the noble President of the Institute, the Bishop of Carlisle the Bishop of Bath and Wells, the High Sheriff of Cumberland (G. Routledge, Esq.), and the following members of the Council, and Presidents and Vice-Presidents of Sections :—Mr. G. T. Clark, Sir W. V. Guise, Bart., Mr. J. Hilton, the Rev. Sir T. H. B. Baker, Bart., Mr. S. I. Tucker (*Somerset*), Mr. J. Bain, Mr. J. N. Foster, Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, the Rev. H. Addington, the Baron de Cosson, the Rev. Precentor Venables, Mr. T. H. Baylis, Q.C., the Rev. F. Spurrell ; Mr. J. Evans (President of the Antiquarian Section), Sir C. H. J. Anderson, Bart., the Rev. J. Collingwood Bruce, Dr. Arthur Mitchell, Mr. E. Peacock, the Rev. Prebendary Scarth, the Rev. Canon Simpson ; Mr. E. A. Freeman (President of the Historical Section), the Rev. Mandell Creighton, the Very Rev. the Dean of Ely, Mr. R. Ferguson, M.P., Mr. J. Heywood, the Very Rev. the Dean of Carlisle, Mr. C. J. Ferguson, and the Rev. J. T. Fowler. In the body of the Court were a large number of members of the Institute, Vice-Presidents of the meeting, and numerous ladies.

The Mayor called upon the Town Clerk, Mr. NANSON, to read the following address:—

*"To the Right Honourable the Lord Talbot de Malahide and the Council and Members of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.*

"We, the Mayor, Alderman, and Citizens of the city of Carlisle, assembled hereby, offer a cordial welcome to the Council and Members of the Institute on the occasion of this, the second visit of the Institute to our ancient city.

"Twenty-three years have now elapsed since the former meeting of the Institute, in the year 1859,—a short period in the existence of nations and corporate bodies, but a long one in the life of an individual or a generation.

"Within that period many who took part in and contributed to the success of the former meeting have passed away, but we rejoice to find that the noble President of the Institute still survives and is able to be present with us to-day.

"Since the former meeting in 1859 considerable changes have taken place in this city, mainly in connection with the great extension and development of the railway system, but also in the opening out of new streets and the erection of new buildings. In the progress of these works many interesting antiquarian discoveries have been made, by which additional light has been thrown on the history of the past, and generally an increased interest has been awakened in all matters connected with antiquarian and archæological research, the results of which, we trust, may appear in an even more successful meeting than that of 1859.

"Amongst other events which have occurred, we may mention that

the ancient records and muniments of this Corporation have recently been placed at the disposal of the Historical Manuscripts Commission for inspection, and have been examined by one of the most experienced of their officials.

"There are many visitors distinguished for their knowledge of Archæology with whose presence we are to be favoured with at this meeting, and amongst them we rejoice to recognise—both on account of his own literary eminence and of the great nation he represents—the name of His Excellency the Honourable J. Russell Lowell, the Minister in this country of the United States of America.

"The deep and increasing interest now being taken by our American kinsmen in all matters of historical and antiquarian research connected with the Mother Country, and of which the late lamented Colonel Chester was such a conspicuous example, renders the presence of the Minister of the United States peculiarly appropriate; and we cannot doubt that the interest which Americans now take in the history and antiquities of the Old Country must tend to unite the two nations together, and to strengthen the bonds of friendship between them.

"We also gladly recognise the presence among us of the distinguished historian of the Norman Conquest, and more recently of the Life and Reign of William, the Red King, who was so intimately connected with the early history of this city.

"We trust that the meeting to be inaugurated to-day may leave its mark upon the annals of the city, and also may not be among the least successful of the meetings of the Institute in forwarding the valuable purposes for which the Institute has been founded.

"Given under our Common Seal at the Guildhall of the said city, the first day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1882.

"R. S. FERGUSON, Mayor."

At the request of the Mayor, Mr. W. Nanson read the following letter from Mr. LOWELL, which had been received that morning :—

"Legation of the United States, London.

"Dear Mr. Howard,—I was just going to write to you when your note was brought to me. I had been looking forward to Naworth and Carlisle with great anticipations, but some official duties which I can't devolve on anybody else keep me in London for the present, and perhaps will not allow me to leave London at all, during the summer at least. I am sure my being with you at Naworth would have been enough to make my expedition delightful, but at the same time I beg you to convey my sincere regrets at an absence (which nothing but imperative circumstances could have caused) to whoever may feel any interest in the matter.—Faithfully yours,

"J. R. LOWELL."

The MAYOR remarked :—"My lords, ladies, and gentlemen, it was not my intention to have said anything on this occasion, but I have a little story to tell you, and as it comes *apropos* to our meeting, I cannot omit it. For some years it has been known to those of us who dabble among the muniments of this city that one of the books—and a very valuable book too, known as 'Order Book B,'—had been missing from the records, and no inquiries that we could make gave us any trace of where the missing book was. That missing book has now, within the last hour,

been restored to the Corporation, and its being restored is the result of the general rake-up for curiosities which is made on the occasion of the visits of this society. The book was in the hands of a gentleman who has held, on more than one occasion, the office which I now occupy. It had been given to him some few years ago, and I think he probably never looked into it until he was considering what he could send to the museum. He then found that he had in his possession this book, which is of very great value to the Corporation in more ways than one; and I am happy to say that the series of the muniments of the Corporation of Carlisle is now complete from the date of the great governing charter of Charles the First. The series is now unbroken, and it is pleasing to think that the recovery of this book, which we had long given up all hopes of regaining, should have been brought about by the visit of the Archaeological Institute. My Lord Talbot, I have now the pleasure of handing to you this address, and I will call on the senior member for Carlisle to say a few words in support of it. I will only add that when the Institute visited Carlisle on the former occasion, my relative, Mr Robert Ferguson, filled the office which I now hold."

Mr. R. FERGUSON, M.P., said—"My lords, ladies, and gentlemen, having had the pleasure on the previous occasion of assisting to welcome the Institute here, and having then had the honour of being appointed by the Municipality for the purpose of welcoming the Institute in the same office as my cousin now holds, I have particular pleasure in joining in the welcome on this occasion, after an interval of nearly a quarter of a century. During that long period many of those whom we met on that occasion have passed away from this life; but we still have the pleasure of seeing some well remembered faces, and in particular of seeing the noble President of the Institute still able to discharge his duties with all his old dignity and all his old ability. It must be a great satisfaction to the society at their second coming to find that the seed which they have sown has fallen on good ground, and that, among others, they will be welcomed by a young and vigorous society which has been established in this and the next county. A peculiarly pleasant feature of the meeting will be this, that a special welcome has been extended to the archaeologists across the Border; and I think there is something peculiarly appropriate in their meeting here in this old Border city, around which in former times so many and tough battles took place between us. But our Scotch friends, I think, will now, without any trace of bitterness of feeling, examine the horrible dens in Carlisle Castle, where, without light, and almost without air, their countrymen were confined in the cruel days of old; and without any misgiving they will accept the invitation of Mr. Howard to visit the place where, in ancient times, the old Warden of the Border—a stern but not a cruel man—had a tree on which he used to hang any maurauding Scot he could get hold of. My Lord Talbot de Malahide, as one of the representatives of Carlisle, I have very great pleasure in joining in expressing to yourself and the Society of which you are President our most hearty welcome to our ancient city."

Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE replied—"Mr. Mayor, my lords, ladies, and gentlemen: On behalf of the Royal Archaeological Institute, I tender you our best thanks for the very friendly address which you have presented to us, and also for the manner in which it has been supported by my old friend Mr. Ferguson, who gave us so hospitable and kind a

reception nearly a quarter of a century ago. In addresses of this kind there is always a certain sameness; but I think that on the present occasion there are some subjects adverted to which take this address out of the general category. It is pleasing to find that our efforts meet with the sympathy, not only of our countrymen—from whom sympathy is due—but of foreign nations, particularly of our transatlantic neighbours. I have the pleasure of knowing many gentlemen of that nation highly distinguished by their attainments and by their attachment to our studies, and certainly it would have been a matter of great congratulation if we could have been supported on this occasion by that very distinguished author as well as diplomatist, Mr. Lowell. There is another American gentleman with whom I have been acquainted for a great many years, and whom I consider one of my oldest friends. He is a very accomplished man, full of literature, and always anxious to investigate any interesting and little-known point of antiquity. I allude to General Meredith Read, who has filled many important posts in diplomacy. He was Consul-General of America in Paris during the war, and he performed the duty of Minister at Athens for a considerable period. He was in hopes of being here, but I am sorry to say I got a letter from him saying that he found it impossible to be with us, but he has sent as his representative his son, whom we shall welcome to our ranks. I suppose I shall have another opportunity of addressing you, I will therefore say no more now, except to state with how much pleasure we receive this compliment at the hands of my friend the Mayor, who so well becomes the magnificent insignia of his office, and in the name of the Institute I beg to offer him our best thanks."

The Rev. CANON SIMPSON, on being called upon by the Mayor, read the following address of welcome from the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archæological Society:—

*"To the Right Honourable Lord Talbot de Malahide, the President; and to the Members of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.*

"We, the members of the Antiquarian and Archæological Society of Cumberland and Westmoreland, offer a most hearty welcome to the President and members of the Royal Archæological Institute on this their second visit to Carlisle and its neighbourhood. Upwards of twenty years have elapsed since the Institute last met in this ancient city. The influence of that visit was not without its results as regards the particular studies, pursuits, and researches to which the members of the Institute devote so much of their time and their talents. The papers read and the discussions upon them, the places visited, and the objects of antiquarian interest brought under notice, promoted and greatly encouraged in this district antiquarian researches and archæological studies; and there is good reason to believe that the former visit of the Institute to this neighbourhood was one of the chief causes of the formation of our own local Society.

"And as we are ready to acknowledge that we are thus greatly indebted to you for our first existence, so we have to thank you heartily for your kind help in lending to us various woodblocks which have been published in your Journal, when such illustrations related to places and objects existing or found within that area embraced by our local Society. It is therefore fitting and proper that we should rejoice to receive and welcome

you into our own especial field of labour ; and, while we are quite certain we shall learn much from your presence amongst us, we beg to assure you that each and all of us shall be most willing and most happy to give you the full benefit of our local knowledge of the objects of antiquarian interest to which your attention may be directed, or by which your curiosity may be attracted.

"When bidding the Royal Archaeological Institute welcome to Cumberland the members of the local Society take the opportunity of expressing their most sincere hope and earnest wish that the Institute may continue to be as successful and useful in the future as it has been in the past ; that the present meeting may be alike profitable and pleasant ; and that the work in which you and they are engaged may be as much promoted and as much encouraged by this meeting and its proceedings as it was by the previous visit of the Institute at Carlisle in 1859.

"JAMES SIMPSON, LL.D., F.S.A.,  
"Chairman of the Council."

CANON SIMPSON then spoke to the following effect:—"My Lord, I have great pleasure in presenting you, as President of this Institute, with an address from the members of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. There have no doubt being great changes since you last met in Carlisle. Many who at that time gave you a hearty welcome have gone from amongst us. We ourselves miss many well-known faces from our ranks, but they have left pleasant memories behind them. I, in common with many others, recollect the great kindness we received on that occasion. The members of the Archaeological Institute brought with them what makes men always welcome in Cumberland, good hearts and good heads, and they showed themselves always ready to communicate their knowledge. Next to accuracy of observation and faithfulness of description I think no quality adorns the antiquarian student more than a desire to communicate information to those who are engaged in the same pursuit. I trust we are all anxious to give information to each other, and that we shall seek to help each other as far as we can. I trust the same good feeling will exist now as existed on the occasion of the society's last visit to Carlisle between the visitors and the local Antiquarian Society, and that every member will be ready to do what he can to promote the pleasure of, and give information to those who have come amongst us. I will not allude to details as to the work which has been undertaken since the last visit of the society. Many places have been explored and many subjects have been elucidated ; but those who have worked heartily in our society know that although much work has been done still much more remains to be done, and many interesting objects to be exhausted, of which we yet know very little ; and in elucidating these objects we shall be glad to have the assistance of the members of the Archaeological Institute. We trust that the work of the society this week and next week will be good and proficient ; and we trust that pleasure and profit will be the result of our labours."

In tendering the warm thanks of the Institute, Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE said he well remembered the former meeting at Carlisle, and particularly Dr. Simpson, who distinguished himself greatly on that occasion by some original enquiries.



The HIGH SHERIFF of Cumberland then welcomed the President and members of the Institute. This was supported by Mr. Ferguson, M.P., in the absence of Mr. G. J. Howard, M.P.

With a few introductory remarks the noble President of the Institute introduced the BISHOP OF CARLISLE as President of the Meeting, who then took the chair and delivered his Inaugural Address.

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE said what a great pleasure it was to him to return the thanks of the Institute to the President of the Meeting for his very able and eloquent address. It contained a great deal of valuable information, and directed the attention to many points which would be of much service to study in any art and science, and he hoped the author would allow it to be printed in the *Archæological Journal*.<sup>1</sup> Continuing, LORD TALBOT said how much he felt the kind and cordial manner in which his name had been mentioned and received. He well remembered the former visit of the Institute to Carlisle, and he deeply regretted the loss of many old friends since that time, and specially Mr. Howard, of Greystoke. He desired now to say that he felt it was impossible for him to give the time and attendance which for nearly thirty years he had given to the meetings of the Institute, and though he had no objection to die in harness he could not disguise the fact that age was coming upon him, and that not having the bodily powers which formerly upheld him he felt his deficiency, and considered he was not able properly to undertake the duties of president of the Institute. He desired to retire, while he felt conscious that, as far as his powers had allowed it, he had endeavoured to perform his duty.

MR. FREEMAN said that the words which have just fallen from the noble President of the Institute, had taken himself, and he doubted not very many others, by surprise, and he need not say that that surprise took very deeply the shape of regret. If it really should be that this was the last time that Lord Talbot de Malahide was to preside over a meeting of the Archæological Institute, or more strictly speaking, come to introduce the president of the meeting, he was sure that this would be a meeting to which every member of the Institute would look back as the last of a series for which they had very deeply to thank Lord Talbot de Malahide. He had stood by us for a great number of years, and had been a much more diligent attender at the meetings than he had been himself. At every meeting he had been at he had come to admire the unwearied zeal and energy with which Lord Talbot had given himself, year after year, to his duties, and which must have come in the end to be rather wearisome. If they had been wearisome to him they had not been wearisome to us. As he had said, we were taken by surprise at this announcement of Lord Talbot, and he hoped it would not be too late to ask him to reconsider his determination, and not yet deprive us of his headship; but if it must be so, he was sure that every one present, and every other member not present, would join him in expressing deep regret that such should be Lord Talbot's determination, and in giving him our most hearty thanks for the way in which he had led us about through so many parts of England, and for so many years past.

The BISHOP OF CARLISLE heartily seconded the request that had been made by Mr. Freeman that Lord Talbot should reconsider his determination. He would indeed be sorry that such a determination should be

<sup>1</sup> The Address is printed at p. 215



arrived at in Carlisle because it might be thought that something in that ancient city had frightened Lord Talbot out of his usual courage. He sincerely trusted that he would revoke his resolution.

In thanking Mr. Freeman and the Bishop of Carlisle Lord TALBOT said he had chosen the opportunity of intimating his desire when he had as many of his friends around him as possible. It was never his intention to desert the Institute at a pinch, and he should not do so now. He asked the members to look about them because the time might come, perhaps this time next year, that he would not be able to be with them. The inaugural meeting then broke up.

Complete programmes of the proceedings during the week, hour by hour, together with classified lists of the papers to be read at the Sectional Meetings, were given to each ticket holder; and the Mayor—whose many labours on behalf of this meeting of the Institute cannot be too highly estimated—placed the members and the visitors still further in his debt by the compilation specially for the meeting, and at a time of many civic and other duties, of an illustrated hand-book to the principal places to be visited during the week.

At 4.15 the members met in the Market-place where, from the steps of "Carel Cross," the Mayor spoke of the adjoining Town Hall or Guildhall, as it is anciently and more properly called, and of "Redness Hall," an Edwardian building held of the Corporation by "cullery tenure," which has now usurped the name of Guildhall. In this picturesque building each of the eight ancient craft guilds of the city, merchants, butchers, shoemakers, tanners, skimmers and glovers, smiths, weavers, and tailors, has a room, from the windows of which, on this occasion, the banners belonging to each were displayed.

From the Market-place the large party went to the Castle, where the Mayor proceeded to explain the situation of this ancient fortress, which occupies a strong position on a bluff or headland of red sandstone, rising to a height of some 60 feet above the level of the river Eden. He pointed out how the *murus* and the *vallum* of Hadrian's great barrier here separated widely from one another, in order to include between them this strategic position; and he drew attention to the almost obliterated remains of the *vallum* between the castle and the city. He also showed how the castle had been connected with the walls of the city. He indicated where, at one time, outside the castle walls, a noble row of ash trees had flourished, adorning a walk once known as the Ladies Walk in the Castle Orchard, near a part which had acquired some fame as Queen Mary's Tower, but which, he observed, an economical Government went to the trouble of sweeping away without even going to the expense of making a plan. They had also cut down the ash trees, which were some of the finest in the county.

Mr. CLARK now took the party in hand and, after felicitating the Institute on being received by a Mayor of wide archaeological attainments, proposed that they should make the most of the gleam of sunshine now appearing, happily remarking that it was no mere fiction of the old border ballad, that

"The sun shines fair on Carlisle wall."

Standing on the modern bridge over the moat in front of the gatehouse called William de Ireby's tower, Mr. Clark proceeded to say that the barbican of Carlisle castle possessed this peculiarity, that, instead of

being in the middle of the entrance, as at York, Lewes, and other places, it was at the side of the gatehouse: as they went in they would see the corbels which originally carried the roof of the barbican, and also a little door on one side—a sort of sallyport, from which the wall could be raked and the defenders rush out to get rid of any miners who might be attempting to undermine the wall. The barbican was of the Decorated date, and had been added to the rest; what was the date of the gatehouse itself was rather a disputed question. The castle had been built at different times, both Rufus and Henry I having had a good deal to do with it, and it was a nice thing to point out which was the work of Rufus and which of Henry. Proceeding into the outer ward or parade ground, Mr. Ferguson said that this ward was formerly much more picturesque than it was now, being laid in grass, with a moat covering the entrance to the inner bailey. It was called "The Castle Green," the field outside the walls, which was now sometimes called the Green, being properly the orchard, which was once famous for its roses and apples. Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Clark having described the features of the ward, the party went into the inner ward, where the remains of the fine Edwardian palace, and the position of the apartments where Mary Queen of Scots was confined, were pointed out. Mr. Clark said they had before them a very good but not very large specimen of the rectangular type of Norman keep, which, though common, was not so common as the shell keep. The date of these keeps was often in doubt, but this one, as they knew from the records, was the work either of Rufus or Henry I. Pointing to the entrance, he said there was a recess inside where, there was reason to suppose, the original entrance existed. The well was in the centre of the wall, and inside the well shaft goes up to supply the upper storeys. Generally the wells in these Norman keeps were in the wall, and he saw no reason for supposing that it was a Roman well, as some surmised. When they went inside the keep they would find it had been vaulted in the Decorated period, probably to enable it to carry cannon, and it was a proof of the thickness of the wall that it had been able to resist the thrust of the arches. It was very desirable that the brick vaulting should now be taken out. The broad flat buttresses here were almost always a mark of the Norman keep. The company now divided itself into three—part exploring the dungeons, part the upper rooms of the keep, and some making the tour of the ramparts. For the advantage of the latter Mr. Ferguson, standing at the corner overlooking the Sorceries, pointed out the Roman camp at Stanwix, and the line of the *muris* and *vallum*, and of the *Stonewgate*, or Roman road. He also showed the sites of the batteries, on the occasions of the sieges of Carlisle by Prince Charlie and the Highlanders in 1745, and by the Duke of Cumberland. The dungeons at the base of the keep, lit up with an occasional lamp presented a dismal appearance. On the Bishop of Carlisle asking how many prisoners would be thrust into one of these dens. Mr. Clark answered, laconically, "Any number," adding that the dungeon had been constructed since the keep itself. "In early times," he said, significantly, "they had a shorter way of disposing of prisoners; but when they got a man for whom a ransom might be obtained, they would want a place to keep him safely." On leaving the castle, the party went by way of the old city walls, which Mr. Ferguson explained, do not rest on the soil, but on some four feet of

the rubbish of the old Roman city. On the west walls they were taken to see the old Tithe Barn of the canons of Carlisle. Mr. Ferguson said that the neighbouring sallyport was reputed to have been used in war; and so it might have been in some measure, but he imagined that its principal use was to bring in the produce from the ecclesiastical lands, which lay on that side of Carlisle. The company then went down the sallyport into Backhouses Walk, on the east side of which is a large vault entered through the ancient walls. Mr. Ferguson believed that this vault was the cesspool of the Blackfriars of Carlisle, and in this he was supported by Mr. Micklethwaite. This concluded the perambulation.

At eight p.m. a *Conversazione* was given by the Worshipful the Mayor of Carlisle in the Assembly Rooms at the County Hotel; more than 500 persons accepted the Mayor's invitation.

The Museum was thrown open in the Upper Assembly Room, and in the lower room, at 8.20, Mr. FREEMAN delivered his Opening Address of the Historical Section, "The Place of Carlisle in English History," a truly masterly discourse which was listened to by a brilliant and appreciative audience.

In moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Freeman, the BISHOP of CARLISLE expressed a hope that they would have an opportunity of studying the address in print, for it was difficult to realize at one hearing the wide and accurate knowledge, and the wealth of illustration which it evinced. Yet there was one point they certainly could not forget—that they owed the foundation of the city of Carlisle to William Rufus. He did not intend to be ashamed of the parentage. If William Rufus was their father they were willing to accept him; and considering what had been said about him that night he thought they had not turned out badly.

The MAYOR of CARLISLE, in seconding the motion, said that as editor of the *Transactions* of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Archæological Society, he had listened to the paper with the greatest pleasure, because for the last ten years he had had the utmost difficulty in keeping William the Conqueror out of the book. He hoped that after this evening he should be no longer troubled with him.<sup>1</sup>

Mr. FREEMAN returned thanks, and the company then adjourned to the upper hall for tea, coffee, and ices, and to inspect the Museum.

Later in the evening, Dr. COLLINGWOOD BRUCE gave a discourse on "The Music of the Borders," charmingly illustrated by glee singing and the quaint music of the Northumbrian pipes.

Wednesday, August 2nd.

At 10 a.m., a party of upwards of 230 went by special train to Lazonby. Carriages were in readiness, and the members proceeded at once to Kirkoswald Church.

Mr. FERGUSON took the party in hand. It appears from his remarks that a church is supposed to have stood here in Saxon times, that the first Norman church was built in 1130, and that at successive periods it was enlarged by the addition of nave aisles, and by the lengthening of the chancel. About 1240, chancel aisles were added, the nave aisles rebuilt, and the church lengthened one bay. Thus the church became a gabled building, having its predecessor buried within it. About 1523, the church was made collegiate, the narrow Norman chancel and its side aisles taken

<sup>1</sup> The address is printed at p. 317.

down, and a wider chancel without aisles, and a clerestory to the nave set up; thus bringing the whole substantially to its present aspect. All these changes were evidenced by the existing remains of the different periods. The belfry stands in a peculiar position, on a hill about 300 yards to the north-east of the church. Immediately at the west-end of the church is a well, fed by a spring issuing from under the church.

Kirkoswald Castle was next visited. Concerning this once splendid type of a border stronghold, of which now only shattered towers and fragments of walls remain, it may be well to mention the following facts gathered from Dr. Taylor's printed account,<sup>1</sup> and the remarks made by himself and Mr. Clark on this occasion. The castle of Kirkoswald is said to have been first founded by Randolph Engayne. By the marriage of his granddaughter, Ada, it passed to Simon Morville; and Hugh de Morville, in the second of John, obtained licence to fortify the castle and enclose the park. From the Morvilles it descended to the Multons, by whom, in the time of Edward II., it was further enlarged and fortified. In 1313, the castle and manor of Kirkoswald, the barony of Gilsland and other vast estates passed, by the marriage of Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas de Multon, to Ralph Dacre of Dacre in Cumberland. It was during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, while held by the powerful family of Dacre, that the castle rose to its full magnificence; and about 1500 it received its last improvements from the famous Thomas, Lord Dacre "who encompassed it with a large ditch for better security, and beautified it at a great expense."

On the division of the large possessions of the Dacres between the Dacres of the north and the Dacres of the south, Kirkoswald fell to the latter branch, which shortly terminated in the Fienes's and Lennards, the last of whom, marrying a natural daughter of Charles II., was created Earl of Sussex, and died in 1715, leaving two daughters. The property was then sold and brought by the Musgraves, who now hold it.

Of the towers now remaining two are square, with good vaulted substructures; the third is a mural tower, set diagonally, and containing a winding staircase giving access to three stories and to garderobes contained within it at each floor level. Doubtless all these towers are of the time of Edward II.

A long drive brought the antiquaries to "Long Meg and her Daughters." The picturesque and wild position of this famous monument—fourth among its fellows in England, and happily protected, even at the present day, by the force of a singular superstition—was rendered still more weird and impressive on this occasion by the boisterous condition of the weather. Misty clouds were drifting to and fro, at times half obscuring his subject, as Professor STEPHENS, of Copenhagen, his back against "Long Meg," spoke, with characteristic energy, upon this monument of the mysterious past, and specially on the "cup markings" upon it. Such markings, he said, were found not only in Britain but in many other countries, and especially in Scandinavia, and he would refer his hearers to the very learned work on the subject by the late Sir J. Simpson. He added that the discoveries which had been made of late in various countries had led to a conclusion, against which, so far as he knew, there was no objection, and which appeared to be entirely trust-

<sup>1</sup> *Transactions, Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archæological*

*Society*, vol. ii., p. 1.

worthy, namely, that these markings were wholly symbols, religious symbols, pointing back to the worship of a God or the Sun. It was, therefore, interesting to see that so far back as our annals could go we found the people bowing down before God Almighty. He remarked in conclusion that these markings go back to the earliest ages—they went back to what we commonly call the Stone Age, the oldest age to which we can go, and extended through the Stone Age, through the Bronze Age, and through the Iron Age. Whatever these tokens might signify they were exceedingly old, and went back to the cradle of the settlement in all the Aryan lands.

On being called upon to speak, Mr. EVANS said it was certain that the presence of this stone circle, where they were assembled, was dependent to a great extent upon there being large stones in the district. In this way we had the great temple of Stonehenge built in the main of great blocks of stone found on the spot. Certainly at Stonehenge a number of stones had been brought from a distance, but the bulk had been found *in situ*. There had been many disputes about these circles, and the subject had given rise to a vast amount of discussion. They had been regarded as burial places, as temples, and as places for holding moots, but he would not detain them by giving any opinion on the subject.

Dr. BRUCE said that these markings were of frequent occurrence in burial places in Northumberland, and were usually found in the presence of a native British camp. He was of opinion that the markings had the same signification as the fir cone ornaments of the Etruscans and the Romans, and he could not help thinking that their design was the principle of vitality—that they pointed to the belief in a resurrection and a rising again. They were seen in India at the present day.

Mr. FERGUSON said that within a short distance of where the party stood—some three or four fields off—a smaller circle of about 11 stones had been found, and in the centre of these there had been discovered a cist, in which was a cinerary urn, full of burnt bones. On the stones forming the cist there were markings precisely similar to those on Long Meg, but much more plain. With reference to the superstition concerning the stones he said that a legend was current that a previous farmer commenced at one time to blast the stones, and brought about that night the most terrible storm that had ever been known in Cumberland. The proprietor, Mr. Sowerby, was, therefore, very jealous of the stones, and any one chipping them or injuring them would probably get into serious trouble.

It may be mentioned that Camden, who made a survey of Cumberland in 1599, mentions two cairns within the great circle of stones; these have disappeared long since.

Brougham Castle was the next point reached, and the party having assembled in the outer ward, Mr. CLARK said that this very curious pile stands on the right bank of the Eamont just at the point where it is joined by the Lowther, so that the combined streams cover the fortress on the north, as do the two waters and the marshy ground between them on the west front. The castle, he said, derived great interest from the fact that it was close to the large rectangular camp which marks the site of the Roman "Brovacum." One of the most curious parts about the castle, he observed, was the gateway, which was composed of two parts—one abutting on the north-east, and the other on the north-west angle of the keep, each with its own defences and gates, the buildings on



the north communicating with both. Above the gate is the inscription "This made Roger." Mr. Clark, however, principally directed the attention of the visitors to the keep, which he said, in its present state, was of unusual height, but the uppermost floor had apparently been added at a more recent period than the base. The walls were eleven feet thick at the base, and at least ten feet at the rampart level. In the angles near the top he pointed out several cruciform loops, much resembling those at Kenilworth, and a mural oratory. On entering the keep the attention of the visitors was directed to the traces of an arcade with slender piers and trefoiled arches, of a character not usually found in a Norman keep. Altogether, he said, the keep was very curious, and would well repay a careful examination. On being asked several questions as to the existence of dungeons, Mr. Clark observed that it must be said, to the credit of the Norman barons, that they were not in the habit of making subterranean dungeons. He supposed a man shut up in a dungeon above ground had not so much reason to complain.<sup>1</sup>

In his printed account of Brougham castle Mr. Clark says that it is evident that the original fortress was a late Norman keep, which must have been placed within an *enceinte* pretty closely corresponding to that now seen, and which skirts the edge of the ditch. Of this supposed original *enceinte* wall, as well as of the domestic buildings and gatehouse, which must have been present in some form or other within it, there remain no very certain traces. The keep, probably, and the ditches, were the work of Robert de Vipont, very early in the thirteenth century. In the Decorated period the castle underwent great alterations. The keep was raised a story and an oratory included in the new work. The basement was vaulted, the first floor arcaded, and the forebuilding altered as to admit of an entrance on that floor. All the rest of the castle, gatehouses, domestic buildings, and the whole of the *enceinte* would belong to one general period, and are probably the work of Roger de Clifford, the first of his race who held this property, and the husband of Isabel de Vipont, its heiress, in the reign of Edward I.

From hence the journey was continued to Brougham Hall. By the kindness of Lord Brougham and Vaux an opportunity was given of seeing the armour and antiquities in the hall as well as the chapel, which contains much ancient woodwork brought from abroad. But time pressed and most of the party went direct to Eamont Bridge, where luncheon was arranged in the Tennis Court, hard by the Crown Hotel. After luncheon, "King Arthur's Round Table" in the immediate vicinity was visited. This curious earthwork is thus described by Canon Greenwell and Dr. Rolleston in "British Barrows," p. 301: "It consists of a circular mound about 300 feet in diameter, within which is a broad platform, and beyond it a ditch enclosing a flat space 175 feet in diameter. It is now partly destroyed by a road, which cuts off a portion of it, but was complete a hundred years ago, when it had two entrances opposite each other. Three similar constructions (one perfect, the others more or less destroyed), almost identical in shape with Arthur's Round Table, still exist at Thornborough, near Tanfield, in the North Riding of Yorkshire; and two more are to be seen on Hutton Moor, near Ripon, not many

<sup>1</sup> An account of Brougham Castle by Mr. Clark, with a plan, is in the *Transactions* of the Cumberland and Westmore-

land Antiquarian and Archæological Society, vol. vi, p. 15; also in the *Builder*, July 17th, 1877.



miles from those at Thornborough. Canon SIMPSON said it had been suggested that the place was a "hoam gang," that was to say a place for duels and similar exercises. He did not think it was large enough for horse duels, but it was large enough for a duel between two men. If they noticed the position of the ground outside the ditch they would see that the place could not have been meant for defence. It had been dug through not long since, but nothing was found in the shape of human remains, and nothing had been discovered to show that it had been a place of burial. Of course on such "hoam gangs" duels might be fought, not necessarily to the death; it would be mainly used for military exercises and contentions between one and another. It was certainly too small for military tournaments and exhibitions.

A walk of half a mile brought the party to Mayborough. This is a circular piece of ground about 100 yards in diameter, surrounded on all sides, except at the entrance on the east by a vallum from 15 to 20 feet high, formed of water pebbles from the Eden. In the centre is a monolith 12 feet high. There were once two others at the entrance. On reaching the monolith Canon SIMPSON said that originally there were three stones where the single one now stood, besides two others at the entrance to the circle. The person who occupied the place about 100 years ago came to the conclusion to destroy the stones, and he employed two men upon the work of destruction, both of whom it appeared came subsequently to an untimely end! With respect to the use of the place he really did not know what to say. There had been so many theories or opinions expressed by various authors that one hardly dared to venture to take up any of them. It would be very easy to say that it was a place of worship where their ancestors met to offer their services to the Gods, or to one God, as the case might be, before they went down to the "Round Table" to hold an assembly to determine their laws, but he did not quite hold that. He was not at all ashamed to think that it had been simply a burial place, though no bones had been found. As regarded the name he thought speculation would find a wide field, but he should not be surprised if it ended in the conclusion that the name meant a large building, or a large burgh or burg. They knew heaps of ruins called burgs, and the name Mayburgh, or Mayborough, might have been a corruption for a large one, a large building or temple which existed here.

Mr. EVANS said he was glad to hear that the monolith or single stone was only one of a group of three which originally stood in this place. It seemed probable if that were the case this was one of these dolmens or stone structures, standing out from the ground with a large stone capping it. It was a universal rule that such erections had been of a sepulchral character. In some cases, as in Denmark, they found that an earthen mound for a burial place was constructed of a circle of stones of moderate size, which served to keep the mound in position when it was made. Here they had it as a large annular cairn constructed of pebbles. The cause of that was that it was found as easy to collect the pebbles as to dig the soil for the purpose. It was not improbable that there were other buildings, and it was likely that there were other cairns that had been erected subsequent to the setting up of the central mound or dolmen and the circle which accompanied it.

It may be mentioned that a portion of a broken unfinished celt had been found in the entrance to Mayborough. This solitary evidence has

been thought to lead towards the inference that this circular enclosure protected a settlement of Neolithic men.

Yanworth Hall was the next point. This very complete and picturesque example of a Border Hall-house, or Peel-house, consists of a tower, or pele, of the early part of the fourteenth century, a hall of later date, and other domestic buildings, including a postern, porter's lodge, and guard chambers.

Dr. TAYLOR gave a detailed and interesting discourse upon the hall, describing and pointing out its various features. It appears that the manor was in the hands of the Threlkelds from the time of Edward I. to that of Henry VIII., and the continuous habitation of this fortified house during that long period sufficiently accounted for the many successive architectural changes and additions which it displays. From the Threlkelds it passed by marriage to the Dudleys, and subsequently by sale in 1654 to Sir John Lowther, of Lowther, in the possession of whose descendants it now remains.

Time did not allow of visiting Lowther and the carriages accordingly proceeded to Penrith. After a hasty glance at the sad remains of the castle—formerly a quadrangle with a tower at each angle—built by Neville, Earl of Westmoreland in the time of Richard II, and “sighted” in the civil wars, a special train conveyed the party to Carlisle.

The Antiquarian Section opened at 8.30 p.m. in the Lower Assembly Room at the County Hotel. Mr. JOHN EVANS, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., occupied the chair as President, and gave his Opening Address to a large audience.

Since the last meeting of the Institute in Carlisle, in 1859, there had (he said) been a great and most important change regarding our views of archæology in general. There could be no doubt whatever that at the present time archæology was regarded more as being of the nature of a science, and that the advances which had been made in other branches of science had told, either directly or indirectly, on the advancement of archæology. The great naturalist, Mr. Darwin, whose loss they all deplored, had pointed out new methods in the realm of science, and more especially in the realm of natural science; and they, who followed another branch of science, that of archæology, would do well to imitate, not only his methods, but his caution. They would find, and had found—and no one had illustrated the matter better than Colonel Lane Fox, now General Pitt Rivers—that there was to be traced in all objects of human use a certain amount of evolution. They might trace back the most complicated to the most primitive and simple implements; and they must all feel that whatever they found and whatever they had was in some sense the direct descendant of something that had gone before. It was more-over in that year, 1859, that the discoveries of flint implements in the Valley of the Somme, at Abbeville and Amiens, were first brought under the notice of the British public; and it was difficult to describe the effect which those discoveries had had on the archæology of this country. In a similar manner, only a short time previously, important discoveries were made in the lake dwellings in Switzerland; and it was from the burnt remains of those pile villages and the relics preserved beneath the waters of the lakes that we could form the best idea we could possibly have of the manners and mode of life of the men of a time when, in the first place, only stone was known, and more recently, when bronze had come into use,

and lastly, when iron was just being employed. Another great archaeological discovery was that of the important cemetery of Hallstatt, where upwards of a thousand graves were examined between 1847 and 1864. There, also, one of the most interesting chapters in human history was fully illustrated, for we not only found graves containing swords and other arms made of bronze, but we had the transitional forms in which the use of bronze passed over into that of iron, thus affording a remarkable confirmation of the succession of the one age to the other; in fact, the earliest iron weapons were not made in the fashion in which it was most convenient to forge them in iron, but were servile imitations of the instruments cast in bronze. After speaking of the services rendered to archæology by Canon Greenwell, Dr. Bruce, and other northern antiquaries, Mr. Evans proceeded to direct attention to some of the antiquities of this part of Britain. Up to the present no implements of the Palæolithic period had been found so far north in England; and the views of Professor Boyd Dawkins, that their absence was due to the presence of glaciers, might probably be considered as well founded. We knew that in the south of England those instruments were deposited in beds which were formed after the last great submergence of this country, and the deposition of those glacial beds which were known as the boulder clay, and it was impossible to say in how short a time after that period the land became again susceptible of maintaining animal life, and the first man made his appearance in Britain, he was going to say, "on this side of the channel;" but there was good reason for believing that at that period this country was still united to the continent and that what we now know as the channel did not exist. No doubt the scarcity of flint in the north had a great deal to do with the absence of implements made of that material. Where flint was scarce, such implements would be of greater value, and consequently, when they had been well used, and were getting inefficient for their purpose, they would be re-touched and worn out to the hilt rather than be thrown away. It was, however, possible that there might be gravels along the valley of the Eden in which drift implements might eventually be found, for in countries where flint was scarce, implements of a very rude form, and made of some hard siliceous rocks, had been in use. But if any were to be found in the valley of the Eden, it would probably not be in the gravel at the bottom of the valley, but in that some 60 or even 100 feet above the existing river. He believed there was gravel in the neighbourhood of Birdswald and Irthington where they might hope that future investigation would lead to the discovery of some implements of this kind. But flint was not entirely absent in the district; occasionally it had been found in barrows. Canon Greenwell, for instance, had found some well-shaped flint knives at Castlecarrock, but they might have belonged to the Bronze Age, for it must never be forgotten that the use of stone survived in the age of that useful metal, bronze. In the museum upstairs was a remarkably fine dagger or spear head found at Windermere. It resembled those found in the south of England and in some of the Yorkshire barrows; and whether it was brought from the south into this part, or whether it was made of native flint, was a very interesting question. When he spoke of native flint, he did not mean that they had any flint in position in this neighbourhood, but there might have been chalk flints in the drifts transported from a distance. At Gretna Green arrow-heads had been found, and others in various parts of Dumfriesshire. But the

implements of most common occurrence here were those large celts or hatchets, the greater part of them made of felstone, and some of them of a shape which was almost peculiar to Cumberland. It was a remarkable fact, as mentioned by Mr. Ferguson, that of the three known examples of celts which had been found attached to their original handles, two were from this district, one from Solway Moss, and the others from Ehenside Tarn, as described by Mr. R. D. Darbshire in the *Archæologia*. It was somewhat remarkable that stones for sharpening celts had also been found here; one, near Lazonby, had something like seventy grooves in it. The perforated hammers and heavy axes were very common here. In old times they were regarded as being thunderbolts, and it was an interesting fact that in 1766, a Bishop of Carlisle, Dr. Lyttleton, communicated a paper to the Society of Antiquaries, in which, speaking of celts found at Spurnstone, and in Westmoreland, he repudiated the thunderbolt theory, and stated that he had not the least doubt they were stone implements fabricated by a barbarous people in early times before the use of iron or other metals was known. They would thus see that their episcopal chair, then as now, was occupied by one of the most enlightened antiquaries of the day. Speaking of the Bronze Age, Mr. Evans mentioned relics found at Wigton, Longtown, Irthington, Bewcastle, and Naworth. Of megalithic monuments, Long Meg and her Daughters was one of the most remarkable in this country, and there were others in the district. It was doubtful how late the use of bronze survived in the north. No doubt it lasted longer here than in the south, inasmuch as the knowledge of working iron would probably be derived from the Gauls on the continent, and would spread but slowly northwards. Of the late-Celtic period—dating say, from four centuries B.C. to shortly after Cæsar's invasion—some few relics had been found; and one remarkably fine specimen, a torque or necklace, evidently belonging to a period later than that of bronze, though not, strictly speaking, to the Roman period, was in the museum upstairs. A remarkable sword had been found at Embleton; it was in a sheath ornamented with enamel of various colours. Its date was probably not far from that of the Roman invasion of this country, and the enamelling corroborated what the Roman historians told us of the skill of the Britons in that art. No coins of the ancient Britons had been found here, though one inscribed *BOVDVOC* had been dug up near Dumfries. As they knew, Roman remains of all kinds had been found in profusion, but he need not enlarge upon them in the presence of Dr. Bruce. The mixture of races and peoples—Batavians, Gauls, Dalmatians, Moors and Spaniards, who garrisoned the Roman Wall, was well illustrated by the inscriptions still preserved. These also bore testimony to the prevalence of various religions. Only lately they had a Punic inscription found at South Shields, and another inscription had been found describing the influence of a Syrian goddess. Coming to speak of more modern times, Mr. Evans said it was interesting to know that coins of Edward the Elder and Athelstan had been found in Carlisle. It was, however, curious that there were no Saxon coins bearing the name of the town as their place of mintage; neither were there any coins of Rufus. It was stated that a coin of Henry I. and one of Stephen had been struck here, but that was doubtful. Henry, Earl of Northumberland, appeared to have had power to coin in his own right about 1150; but the principal coins of Carlisle that came down to us were those of Henry II., Richard I., and John, all

of whom minted here. In the year 1208, King John summoned all his "moneyers" to London, and among them was a moneyer from Carlisle. It was in part from the evidence afforded by this mint that the history of the short-cross coinage had been determined, and it had been proved that Richard and John continued to strike coins with the name of their father, Henry. Much of the credit of this discovery was due to a northern antiquary, Mr. W. H. D. Longstaffe. After Henry III., Carlisle ceased to be one of the mints of the north; but there was a mint at Durham and another at Newcastle, where a good deal of money was struck. During the siege of Carlisle, however, three-shilling pieces and one-shilling pieces were struck. The sixteenth century tokens which were issued in other parts of the country were scarce in the north, but some of Cockermouth existed.

In conclusion, Mr. Evans said a few words on monuments such as were generally in churches, and regretted that the restorers of our churches should so much neglect them. There seemed a disposition to preserve the more ancient monuments, but to leave to their fate those relating to any subsequent period. He was compelled to ask why the history of the last two or three centuries should suffer at the hands of our church restorers at the present day. He was not aware that our predecessors had done anything to offend, unless possibly in being Protestant. He looked to the architects, and to those who were interested in the churches, to preserve for the future all funereal inscriptions and monuments, of whatever date, without which it would, in future ages, be impossible properly to reconstitute the history of the past.

On the motion of LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Evans.

The noble President of the Institute then read a paper on "The Antiquities of Algeria," which is printed at page 227.

A vote of thanks having been passed to Lord Talbot, the BISHOP of CARLISLE announced, that in consequence of domestic sorrow and the exigencies of his duties at Westminster, Mr. Beresford Hope regretted greatly that he would be unable to take his place at the meeting as President of the Architectural Section; the meeting then came to an end.

Thursday, August 3rd.

At 10 a.m., the General Annual Meeting of the members of the Institute was held in the lower Assembly Room, the LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE in the chair.

Mr. HARTSHORNE read the Balance Sheet for the past year (printed at p. 307). He then read the following:—

"REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1881-2.

"In bringing before the Members of the Institute the thirty-ninth Report, the Council desires to refer to the meeting of the Institute in Bedfordshire. That meeting, though comparatively a small one, was of a most cordial character. A country entirely new to the members of the Institute was traversed, and buildings of the highest archaeological importance, notably the churches of Stukeley, Wing, Eaton Bray, St. Alban's, Felmersham and Elstow, were successively visited; but it may not be denied that the interest excited by the present condition of some



of these and many other buildings in the district was strongly tempered by sentiments of deep regret. In no case could it be truly said that the restorer had done his best—in many instances, he had certainly done his worst. A whole chapter had been lately wiped out of the history of St. Alban's; the legible story of Elstow had become a confused delusion; Dunstable was denudated, and the stones of Eddesborough and Felmersham cried out.

"But the Council thankfully recognises that a better spirit is at hand. It welcomes the formation of special societies for the intelligent protection of the country's heirlooms, its architectural and monumental history—societies which, alas! were not brought into being forty years ago; and it believes that the energies and influence of the Institute cannot be better spent than in encouraging societies which have for their object the proper continuance, and not the re-writing, of this important part of the country's history.

"The Council feels that it is encouraging to antiquaries that the question of the Bill for the Protection of Ancient Monuments, after the unfavourable reception which it has received for a number of Sessions, has now received the attention of the Government.

"With regard to the advisability of the proposed transference of all Parish Registers to a Central Office there is difference of opinion, for although, on the one hand, the documents if so removed might run less risk of injury, and be more convenient for the purposes of some students, on the other hand the documents themselves would lose by being taken from their native places; and, further, the existence of the Parish Register on its own ground has much to do with the formation of a class of local antiquaries to whom this Institute has ever been much indebted, and whose interests should not be overlooked.

"The Council would refer with satisfaction to the successful issue of the arrangements that have been made for new rooms for the Institute in Oxford Mansion, which they believe the members will find in every way suitable for the requirements of the Institute, its valuable library, and the monthly meetings. The Council has also to thank the authors for their valuable contributions, by which the high character of the *Journal* continues to be sustained.

"With much sorrow the Council records the death, soon after the last Annual Meeting and at which he was present, of the Rev. C. W. Bingham. Endowed with a most genial and sunny disposition, he was endeared to a large circle of friends, who will long cherish the memory of an English gentleman of the best kind, a worthy scion of the ancient family established since 1250 at Bingham's Melcombe.

"Mr. Anthony Salvin, of the Salvins of Croxdale, has left many a mark of his taste and genius, for who so well as he grasped the feeling of the castle builders of the Edwardian period! His long and active professional life began in 1826 was only ended by his death, truly in harness, at the age of 82.

"Mr. H. MacLauchlan has passed away at the age of 90. The surveys of the Watling Street and the Roman Wall are alike the evidences of his diligence, patience, and skill, and of the munificence of a princely patron of the Institute.

"Mr. A. W. Morant has departed in the prime of life. That he worked well in Norfolk is sufficiently testified by his papers in the



transactions of the Norfolk Archaeological Society. His power for work was remarkable, for in the active position of engineer to the borough of Leeds he found time to complete 'Papworth's Armorial,' to edit a new and enlarged edition of 'Whittaker's Craven,' and to bring out a considerable number of papers in the Journals of the numerous antiquarian societies of which he was a member.

"Sir W. H. Drake, a vice-president and long a valued member of the Council; the Earl of Gainsborough; Mr. H. Henfry; Mr. J. Peckover; the Rev. Canon Pearson; the Rev. W. Thornton; and last, not least esteemed, Mr. Henry Hill, have gone from among us since the last Annual Meeting.

"The Members of the Council to retire by rotation are as follows:—Vice-President, Colonel Pinney, and the following Members of the Council: Mr. J. Hilton, Lord Henry Scott, Mr. M. H. Bloxam, the Rev. Sir T. H. B. Baker, Mr. C. D. E. Fortnum, and Mr. S. I. Tucker (*Somerset*.)

"The Council would recommend the appointment of Mr. M. H. Bloxam as Vice-President in the place of Colonel Pinney, and the re-election of the latter, Mr. J. Hilton, the Rev. Sir T. H. B. Baker, and Mr. S. I. Tucker on the Council.

"It would further recommend the election of Mr. J. H. Middleton and the Rev. W. Henley Jervis (the retiring auditor) to the vacant seats on the Council.

"It would also recommend the election of Mr. H. R. H. Gosselin as Auditor in the room of Mr. Jervis."

In moving the adoption of the Report, the noble CHAIRMAN alluded with much feeling to the losses which the Institute has sustained since the last meeting. With regard to the Bill for the Protection of Ancient Monuments it was satisfactory as far as it went, but it did not, as he had stated in the House of Lords, go far enough, still we might be thankful for small mercies; it was at least a step in the right direction. As to the question of Parish Registers it was a difficult one. In Ireland a measure had been introduced whereby the original registers were removed to a central office and copies retained by the parish; he thought the reverse of this plan should be adopted. During the visit of the Institute to Northampton in 1878 a gentleman had shown him a leaf out of a register which had been given him by an incumbent; certainly the sooner that sort of thing was stopped the better. The adoption of the Report was seconded by the Rev. F. SPURRELL, and carried unanimously.

Mr. EVANS proposed that in future all life compositions should be funded. This was seconded by Mr. HILTON, and carried.

Mr. BAYLIS made some general observations upon the financial condition of the Institute, and Mr. GOSTENHOFFER proposed, and Mr. BAYLIS seconded a motion that in future the Balance Sheet should be issued in a fly-sheet before the Annual Meeting. This was carried, and the Balance Sheet was passed.

Mr. HARTSHORNE then read some correspondence he had had respecting a meeting of the Institute at Salisbury in 1883. A cordial offer of support had been received from the Mayor and Corporation of that city, and letters from the Rev. A. C. Smith and Mr. J. Nightingale were laid before the meeting. The noble Chairman, Sir Charles Anderson, Sir Talbot Baker, Precentor Venables and others took part in a general discussion

on this subject. Finally, on the motion of Precentor VENABLES, seconded by Mr. BAIN, the matter was referred to the consideration of the Council in London.

The following new member was then elected: R. W. Taylor, Esq., proposed by Mr. Spurrell, seconded by Mr. Evans.

A hearty vote of thanks to the noble Chairman, proposed by Mr. Baylis and seconded by Mr. Foster, concluded the meeting.

At 11 a.m. the members were received by the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle in the restored Fraternity. On taking the chair, and opening the Architectural Section, in the absence of Mr. Beresford Hope, the DEAN expressed a welcome to the members and their friends within the walls, and on that spot which represented through all changes, and through so many centuries, the two main ideas of Christian civilisation—the idea of Christian worship and thought and study as represented by the Church itself on the one hand, and the idea of what he would presume to call Christian communism or Christian socialism on the other, as represented by this noble community room, and the other adjacent buildings of the ecclesiastical body. In reference to the buildings themselves the Dean said that the Chapter had preferred to occupy the position of hearers and place themselves at the disposal of those who had made these buildings their special study; but if time permitted one of their number would offer a few remarks upon the restoration of the Fraternity at the hands of the late Mr. G. E. Street, whose lamented removal rested to-day upon the hearts of a great many of those present as it did upon his own. After alluding to the absence of Mr. Hope, the Dean expressed his regret that the state of the work at the Deanery had hitherto prevented him from throwing it open, but he hoped that by Sunday the work would be so far forward that he would be able to show small parties over the house in the afternoon. The Dean concluded by asking Mr. Freeman to make some observations upon the Cathedral.

Mr. FREEMAN at once led the way to the cloister garth where, after remarking that this was not his section—that he belonged to the following of William the Red and not to the following of Bishop Æthelwulf, he dealt with the Castle rather than the Cathedral—spoke to the following effect: That suppose a wise man, learned in the history of buildings and in history generally, but knowing nothing of this particular place, were suddenly to drop from the clouds on this spot, how much would he be able to find out for himself without any man or book to guide him? Such a man, thus set down, would be able to find out a good deal about the history of the place in a very short space of time. He might not know the name of the place, or the name of the founders and builders; but he would be able to know what country he was in, what kind of place he was in, and pretty nearly what were the dates of the different things that he saw. When he lifted his eyes to the windows in the upper part of the tower, he would say at once, "I am in England," for he would know that windows like those Perpendicular ones could not be found anywhere but in England. Then he would know at once that he was under the shadow of a great church, and it would not take him very long to find out the character of that great church. The first question he would ask was—"This is something more than a parish church; it has buildings about it. What is it? Is it a regular or is it a secular church?" He would soon see that it was a regular church.

He would note the surrounding buildings, and, above all, this Fraternity or refectory, parallel with the nave, and he would know that this building, parallel with the nave of a church, must be a refectory, and nothing else. Again, if he had been dropped down at Furness and Calder abbeys before he came to Carlisle, he would easily see that it was not a Cistercian church, because, apart from it being in a town, the refectory of Cistercian churches was not parallel to the nave. Then he would have to doubt a little. He might think it was a church of Benedictines; he could not tell by the light of nature that it was a church of Austin canons. A further question he would ask was, "Is this simply a conventual church, or is it something more—is it the church of a Bishop?" There seemed to have been no episcopal palace or anything else to tell the inquirer that it was the see of a Bishop. Some local antiquary should be able to tell them whether there was ever an episcopal palace in Carlisle, as there commonly was in episcopal cities, and if not, how there never came to be one. Was the lack connected with the long vacancy of the see after the first bishop, or was it, that when bishops had got feudalized and turned into barons, they did not care to have a house in the city? As to the history of the building, the inquirer would see that we had here a Norman minster of moderate size, of which there are still fragments in the two transepts and what remained of the nave. He would also see that the nave must formerly have been much longer, but he would need local information as to the circumstances in which it came to be shortened. Then he would guess that this nave had been the parish church, as was so common a custom with the Austin canons, though this feature would at once distinguish this church from any old standing cathedral church in England proper, except Lincoln. At Lincoln, the division came about through the first Bishop setting up his throne in an existing church, exactly as the Bishop of Newcastle was doing at this very moment, so that the parishioners, who kept the nave as their parish church, did not lose their right by the setting up of the Bishop's throne. The arrangement was a very common one, though it had puzzled many people, as judges and counsel had been puzzled by the precisely similar Arundel case. The inquirer would further see that here he had a comparatively small church of the twelfth century, and that a vast and magnificent choir of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries had displaced the eastern limb of the Norman church, and had displaced it in a very remarkable way. He would see that the under row of windows was of the thirteenth century and the upper row of the fourteenth, and he would also see that some one in late times had gone and destroyed the history of the place by sticking in that great doorway where no great doorway ought to be. It was a remarkable example of the way in which the history and memorials of the past were being wiped out day by day to bring in the pretty things of the present. Here was the refectory, there was the walk in the cloister, and there was the dormitory. There was a little door in the transept, but no grand door, because there was no grand entrance. Why had the church not been left to tell its own story, to tell every man that the dormitory had come up against the church? Why were not the signs of the dormitory left, instead of giving us that new masonry? The new doorway might be a fine thing of its kind, but why not leave, if only for visitors like themselves, those fragments of history which they came from place to place to make out? It was disappointing

when they came to a place to find that some ingenious man had done his best to wipe out its history ; to find that there had been a perfectly wanton sacrifice of the building to make the thing pretty. A doorway was wanted no doubt, but why not put it somewhere else and not destroy the history ?

At this point Mr. Freeman went inside, and went on with his description in the nave. No one, he said, ought to come inside a building until he had examined the outside, adding that the outside of the city of Carlisle—its walls and its site—was perhaps better worth seeing than the inside. They saw a fragment of the nave of the Austin priory, forming anciently, and until recently, the parish church. From hence they would see the character of the church ; it was neither very early nor very late Norman ; and if it was the work of Bishop Æthelwulf, he should be well pleased, as he was a sort of friend of his. They would see the nave had gone a long way further to the west. Now, casting their eyes to the east, they would see still remaining a Norman arch over the opening from the transept into the south aisle of the choir. They would see also, on the north side, another Norman arch, which was partly destroyed, and the rest of it was blocked up, as it did not lead from anything into anything. They saw the north wall of the choir came against it. When the choir was added, it was designed of a much greater width and height than the original building, and it was thus thrust altogether to the north, without any reference whatever to the original Norman church. Commonly the middle of the nave and the middle of the choir coincided, or nearly so ; but in this case the middle line of the nave was very much to the south of the middle line of the choir. Perhaps those who built this grand choir intended some time or other to pull down the nave and rebuild it to match ; or, which was most likely, they thought nothing about the nave. Going inside the choir, Mr. Freeman pointed out the evidences of the way in which the choir had been built to the north, regardless of the original Norman building. Turning to the south side, he commented on the very beautiful thirteenth century work, the pillars, arches, and aisle windows, and on the fourteenth century windows in the clerestory above. The east window was the grandest of its kind in England, and, he supposed, in the world. There was as big a window in one of the churches at Perugia, which in some points reminded him of this ; but here they had the finest piece of tracery to be seen anywhere ; next to it came the abbey church at Selby, which however was smaller. In this choir might be seen one distinctive English peculiarity, the absence of a vault in so great a church. The English tradition of making a wooden roof an ornamental feature was here to be seen on the greatest scale. But even in England it was very rare in a church of this rank to see a wooden roof designed from the beginning. Mr. Freeman next drew attention to the series of lancet windows in the aisles, remarking that the range was rather more perfect than it ought to be. One or two Perpendicular windows had been taken out, and lancets put in. It was a very curious thing that, whenever there was a piece of history in a building marking its age, there was sure to come a wise modern architect, some man of taste, with his head full of his own ideas, who felt himself as much above history as the King of the Romans did above grammar. This modern architect came and said, "I am the only person who am upon a level with the original architect ; I am the only person who knows what he would have done."

So all later work must be swept away. The wise man of taste must wipe out the whole story and bring everything back to what he supposed it would have been in his pet century. This wiping out of history was called by the strangely sarcastic name of "restoration." Restoration commonly meant destroying all traces of the past, and building up according to the fancy of some architect to whose tender mercies the building may have been handed over. So it was here. These windows were not the original thirteenth century windows—they were windows of the nineteenth century, stuck in to the wiping out of history. Mr. Freeman expressed some doubt as to the propriety of fencing off the choir from the nave, remarking that he was tossed to and fro on the subject, between needs of the past and the present, since at Carlisle so little of the nave remained that it was necessary to use the choir as the church till somebody should rebuild the nave. He hoped that, if ever the nave was re-built to the west, they would not attempt to make the new part like the old part; they should not build it in the twelfth century style, but in that of the nineteenth, if there were one. And such a style might be called into being; but if we could take up and develop the style which prevailed at the end of the fifteenth or beginning of the sixteenth century, when the native English style began to decline, that would be better still.

Mr. R. S. FERGUSON gave a description of the old glass in the upper part of the east window. This represents a Doom with Our Lord sitting in judgment, the procession of the Blessed to the palace of heaven, the place of banishment for the wicked, and the resurrection. In one of the quatrefoils, just above the mullions, is a figure surrounded by a heraldic border of castles and leopards' faces, alternating,—a border of Castile and Leon. This points to John of Gaunt, who was governor of Carlisle from 1380 to 1384, and who impaled Castile and Leon in right of his wife. Mr. Ferguson then read the following notes which Mr. Bloxam had contributed on the monumental effigies in the Cathedral.

"1. In the south aisle is the recumbent effigy of a bishop. His face is close shaven; on his head is worn the *mitra pretiosa* with pendent infulæ behind. The amice is worn about the neck. On the body appears, first, the skirts of the alb, then the extremities of the stole, then the tunic, over that the dalmatic, over all the chesible, with the rationale in front of the breast. The maniple hangs down from the left arm; the right hand is gone, but was upheld in the act of benediction. The pastoral staff, enveloped in a veil, appears on the left side, but the crook is gone; the left hand is also gone. The shoes or sandals are pointed, and the feet rest against a sculptured bracket. The head reposes on a square cushion. Above is a canopy, partly destroyed. This effigy appears to be of the middle of the fifteenth century, circa 1469. It is generally assigned to Welton, who died 1362.

"2. There is, on the floor, the inlaid brass effigy of a bishop, wearing the *mitra pretiosa*, and vested in the amice, alb, stole, tunic, dalmatic and chesible, and maniple. In the left hand the pastoral staff is held; in the right hand is a book. This is engraved in Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, vol. ii, pl. cxvi.; and in Hutchinson's *Cumberland*, vol. ii., p. 602. It is the effigy of Bishop Richard Bell, who died 1496; his name is on it.

"3. Under an arch in the north aisle is a recumbent effigy of a bishop of the thirteenth century. He is represented bearded, with the



*mitra pretiosa* on his head, the amice about his neck, and in the alb, tunic and dalmatic, over which is worn the chesible, which is long, with the rationale in front of the breast. The right hand, now gone, was in the act of benediction. The pastoral staff is on the left of the body. Above the head is an Early English canopy, now much mutilated. This is said to be Bishop de Everdon, who died 1254 or 1255.

"There is also a small quadrangular brass, of very late date, to Bishop Henry Robinson, who died in 1616. A duplicate is in Queen College, Oxford. It is engraved in Jefferson's *Carlisle*, p. 180."

The Rev. J. T. FOWLER proceeded to describe the carvings on the capitals of the pillars of the choir representing the occupations in the twelve months of the year.

The party moved on to the west door near which is the stone inscribed with runes. Professor STEPHENS, who was called upon by the Dean, said he had described the inscription very fully in the second volume of his work. It was very short and simple, the translation being, "Dolfin wrote these runes," or "Dolfin carved these letters on this stone." It was a simple scribble of the builder, or the architect, or some of the workmen. The name Dolfin was a very common one, but it might be that of the governor of Carlisle whom Rufus drove out. These scribbles—some of a more formal and official character—were frequently found, and they might be called "church scribbles." In a similar way we found inscriptions which had been written on the wet clay of bricks with the finger or a stick, the brick being afterwards hardened by burning.

Returning to the Fraternity, Mr. C. J. FERGUSON showed by plans what was known of the original arrangements of the Cathedral and the adjacent buildings, and afterwards described the painted ceiling in the Deanery.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE followed with some remarks. He said no doubt the parish church was very much older than the Cathedral, and he confessed he was sorry that, after all these centuries, the parish church had been turned out. He then sketched in an interesting manner the history of the buildings. Mr. Freeman had rightly said that the interest of these structures centred in the indications they afforded of the changes which had taken place according to the wants and circumstances of successive ages. That being so, he did not see why the nineteenth century deans and canons should not alter to suit their wants. Some alterations were mere fancies, and he deprecated the removal of the Perpendicular windows as much as Mr. Freeman could do; but other alterations were legitimate, among which he considered the insertion of the south door in the transept, which was really needed. Mr. Micklethwaite then pointed out the position of the conventual buildings, and the meeting gradually broke up.

At 2 p.m., the Historical Section met in the Upper Assembly Room, Mr. FREEMAN in the chair.

The Rev. Precentor VENABLES read a paper on "Cumberland Church Dedications," which embraced the dedications of churches in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire-over-Sands—forming the present diocese. He said there were several out of the way churches which appeared to have no dedications, or if they were dedicated, the names were lost.

Some discussion ensued on the paper, and Mr. PEACOCK said that most dedications could be found by looking up old wills; for a person, when he made his will, invariably named the church in which he wished to

oured, and also called it by its dedication. He had, more than once, recovered a lost dedication in that way. Mr. W. Jackson protested, as a local antiquary, against the removal of wills to London.

Mr. JACKSON then read a paper on "The Countess of Pembroke," and the section dispersed.

In the Lower Assembly Room at 2 p.m. the Antiquarian Section met, Mr. EVANS in the chair. The Rev. W. S. CALVERLEY read a joint paper by Dr. Parker and himself on "Gosforth Cross." In the course of the discussion which ensued, Professor Stephens said the cross was unique in all his experience; its probable date was the seventh century.

The Rev. T. LEES read a paper on "Cresset Stones" (printed at p. 390), and followed this up by reading a paper by Sir Henry Dryden on "Lamp Niches" (printed at p. 396).

Dr. TAYLOR then read a paper on "Legends and Inscriptions over Doorways of old houses in Cumberland," and the section broke up.

At 3.15 a large party left in carriages from Court Square for Dalston Hall. Here the members were taken in hand by Mr. C. J. FERGUSON, who gave a good description of this highly interesting "Hall House." As usual with border fortresses it consists of a Pele dating in this case early in the fifteenth century, and around which later buildings have clustered. Of these later works those to the extreme west are evidently the work of Sir John Dalston in the time of Henry VIII, while the central portion of the buildings must have been put up by another Sir John Dalston early in the seventeenth century. Mr. Ferguson described with much clearness of detail the additions of still later times, many of which possess high artistic merit, and throw, as he justly remarked, great light on the development of domestic architecture in these parts of the country.

The journey was continued to Rose Castle, where the party were most cordially received at tea on the lawn in this lovely spot by the Bishop of Carlisle and Mrs. Goodwin. Mr. C. J. FERGUSON gave a short and clear account of this historic fortress. Here, as usual, the Pele, built originally at the end of the thirteenth century, forms the kernel of the buildings. Mr. Ferguson said that Bishop Halton's works of this period were destroyed by Robert Bruce in 1322, and that before 1336 a more spacious mansion arose at the bidding of Bishop Kirby, who in this latter year obtained license to crenellate his mansion of "Roos." Further additions were made by Bishop Welton, who in 1356 obtained another license to crenellate. Few evidences of these works now remain, but their extent can be traced. The great hall, council chamber, chapel, constable's tower, kitchen, and offices appear to have been the extent of the castle in the fourteenth century, and comprised the inner bailey. Around the outer bailey a second wall was drawn with mural towers at the salient points, the approach being then, as now, through the gatehouse, in which the great sculptured rose was inserted nearly a century later. The whole was further protected by a moat supplied by a spring in the rising ground on the south. In the fifteenth century the Pele which Bruce had ruined was restored by Bishop Strickland, whose name it has since borne. Later in the century Bishop Bell built a tower on the north front, and in the sixteenth century Bishop Kyte built a tower on the west side, and probably much besides. So good a stronghold had Rose become in Elizabeth's time that Bishop Meye was turned out of it by the Warden of the Marches, who then occupied it against the Scots. In 1645 Rose

was held for the Royalists by Mr. Lowther, constable of the castle. It was taken by the Parliamentarians, and became for some time a prison for the Royalists. In 1648, when it was garrisoned by Royalists, it was taken by storm and burnt. It was shortly after sold, and was turned into a private residence. On the Restoration, Bishop Sterne rebuilt some portions of the castle, but so unskilfully that, on the translation of Sterne to York, his successor, Bishop Rainbow, brought an action against him for dilapidations, and gained his case. For the use of this lawsuit a plan of the castle was taken in 1671, which still exists, and is, from its minuteness, a most interesting document. Bishop Rainbow rebuilt the chapel, and his successor, Bishop Smith, bountifully restored other parts under the advice of the Rev. Thomas Machell, rector of Kirkby Thore, and collector of the "Machell Manuscripts," who appears to have been the first to introduce classic architecture into these parts. Under Bishop Percy the castle was brought into its present form after the designs of Rickman, certainly one of the first to re-introduce Gothic into Cumberland.

A question having arisen as to the origin of the name "Rose" or "La Rose," Mr. R. S. FERGUSON expressed his belief that the name was derived from the emblem of the Virgin Mary, to whom Carlisle cathedral was dedicated. Referring to a point raised by Mr. Freeman, he stated that, after the division, in the reign of Henry III., of the ecclesiastical property between the Bishopric and the Priory, the Bishop of Carlisle never had a residence in the city: Linstock, which fell to the Bishop on the division, was found to be dangerously near the marauding Scots, so that the prelates thought it desirable to have Carlisle between them and their northern neighbours, and settled at "La Rose."

Copies of "Letters from Belvedere," from Mr. Hartshorne's collection of family documents, dated respectively June 8th, and July 9th, 1719, were distributed among the visitors to Rose. In making the subjoined extracts from the correspondence between William Bradford, the bishop's secretary and son, and Samuel Kerrich, it may be convenient to recall that when William Nicolson, bishop of this diocese was translated to Derry in 1718 he was succeeded by Samuel Bradford, prebendary of Westminster, rector of Bow, and master of Benet College Cambridge.

The new prelate "Kissed the King's hand for Carlisle," and was consecrated on Whitsunday at Lambeth. In the following year he made his way to his new home, then lately restored by Bishop Rainbow and the bountiful Bishop Smith after the burning of 1648.

As fresh and naive records of ecclesiastical life in a historic Border Castle, some extracts from the letters of "Charles Easy," to "Octavio," may perhaps be fittingly introduced here.

"Carlisle June 8th 1719.

"Dear Sam

"By ys time I fear you have begun to think yt *my Friendship has not lately admitted of any great increase*. But I assure you my silence for so long a time proceeds from no other yn ye great hurry I have been in ever since my arrival at ys place ; nor do I yet see an end of it ; for now yt we begin to be a little settled in our Lodgings in ye City, we are setting out to morrow on my Lds visitation wch will take up a fortnight at different times before it is finished ; & at our return from yt we are again to remove to my Lds Palace at Rose Castle, 5 miles from ye City to reside there ye summer. You will expect no doubt yt I should give

you an account of Carlisle; but I have not yet been able to get well enough acquainted wth ye town or its Inhabitants to write an history of it. At present therefore you must be contented to be told yt it is a very pleasant place when you come to it, but very difficult of access thro' ye vast number of stones in ye roads. The inhabitants seem very obliging free people; we have excellent French wine and very cheap, & good brandy. My Lds Palace is a sweet retired place, good gardens & a river running at ye bottom of ym and a due distance from ye city. There being a Garrison in ye town we have ye happiness always to have some officers here, who are very good company. The Clergy are generally speaking but mean, ye Ladys really very genteel and well behaved. Ple assure you we have Balls and Assemblys very frequently. . . . . His Majy: before he went to Holld: was graciously pleas'd to enlarge my Father's Commendam for ye Living of Bow for 2 years longer. . . . . In ye meantime I am, Dear Sam, wth ye truest affection & sincerely yours.

Wm Bradford.

"Last Saturday was sevensnight ye 30th of May between 11 & 12 at night, we had a shake of an earthquake here very sensible. Had you any such?"

"Belvedere July 9th 1719.

"Dear Octavio,

"You will I dare say be surpris'd to see a letter dated from an unknown place; but you will sound ye meaning when you see Ch: Easy at ye bottom. . . . . We have no further news from our Neighbours in Scotland. And now for an account of Carlisle. It is a very pleasant small City, a great deal of good company in & about it. Several Ladys of good fortune & very polite; insomuch yt we have frequently Balls, Assemblys, Visiting days, public Tea-tables, Scandal, &c. There being a Garrison in ye town they are never without some Officers and Soldiers, tho' at present they have only a Regiment of Invalids ye Dragoons being ordered Westwards. The Officers are generally honest and well bred men, and add much to ye Mirth of ye place. Indeed all ye Gentlemen of ye Country are very free and generous to Strangers, and make us very welcome. French Wine and Brandy we have plenty and cheap. 6 miles from Carlisle stands Rose-castle, or in my language Belvedere. A good old house, large pleasant gardens, with a river at ye bottom of ym. In short a sweet country retirement, fit for Study and sports. To give you a short account of our manner of life here. We rise about 6, breakfast and study till 11, dress & to prayers in our chappel, walk in ye gardens, dine chat and drink tea, read an hour or two, at 4 to chappel, after yt walk, or ride, or visit a neighbour & drink a glass of ale, or fish or some such Country amusement till 8, then sup, to prayers at 9 *à la mode de Benet*, then to bed those yt please. We have a pretty large family. My Lds Steward, his Wife, a Son, (who was an Oxonian) live with us; and we have at present our Domestic Chaplayn, an Oxonian. These are very good humour'd honest young Gentlemen, & my chief Companions. After my Ld is gone up to bed we generally go into ye Butlers room & there over a bottle of ale tell old storys, toast our Mistresses, & chat till about 11. On Saturday sevensnight or sooner, I expect our other Domestick Chaplayn from Camb: our friend Mr. Denne, who has accepted of my Lds title & invitation to spend ye vacation at Belvedere,

to my no small pleasure. We keep 2 publick days in a week Mondays & Thursdays, when we expect company to dinner & seldom are disappointed. Thus we live, & now to tell you how we Love. I confess I have not been idle since I came into ye country. . . . ."

A general inspection of the castle and grounds having been made, the members again reached Carlisle at 7 p.m.

At eight p.m., in consequence of the number of papers on the list, the Antiquarian Section met simultaneously in the Upper and in the Lower Assembly Rooms. In the former Mr. R. S. FERGUSON occupied the chair and, before a large audience, read a paper of great interest on "The Charters, Guilds, and Bye-Laws of Carlisle," following with a paper on a noble volume entitled "The Carlisle Dormont Book."

The history of this fine book is pretty clear. Purchased prior to 1561, it was the Register Governor or Dormont Book of the commonwealth and of the inhabitants of Carlisle, and contains the constitutions or by-laws agreed upon in that year for the government of the city, signed by the Mayor and Bailiffs, and by four men from each occupation or guild. The city seal was also appended thereto. For nigh a century afterwards it was used for no further purpose than to contain the form of the oaths to be taken by the city officials. But during the time of the Protector it was reversed, and used as a register of deeds of title to property which had been taken from the bishop and from the dean and Chapter. The corporation, after the Restoration, found two other uses for it, viz., a register of the declarations taken against the Solemn League and Covenant, and a register of indentures of apprenticeship. The various purposes for which the book has been used are all now obsolete. It has large store of blank papers yet, but its work is done, though its value as a record increases year by year.

Mr. W. NANSON read a valuable paper on "Carlisle Cullery Tenure," and Mr. PEACOCK read a paper on the curious and little known subject of "Church Ales." Hearty votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Nanson and Mr. Peacock, and the meeting then came to an end.

In the Lower Assembly Room Mr. EVANS occupied the chair. Here was also a large attendance. The Rev. Prebendary SCARTH read a paper on "The Discoveries at Bath," and was succeeded by Mr. MICKLETHWAITE with a paper on "The Crypts at Ripon and Hexham" (printed at p. 347). After a long and interesting discussion on the latter paper, votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Scarth and Mr. Micklethwaite, and the meeting dispersed.

Friday, August 4.

At 10.30 a.m. a large party left Carlisle by special train for Gilsland. From hence the members proceeded in carriages to the Roman camp at Birdoswald (Amboglanna). At this, the largest camp on the Wall, Dr. BRUCE took charge of the party, and, proceeding to the double gate on the eastern side, spoke as follows:—"We know that Agricola came in the year 80, and that before he had advanced into Caledonia he left several bands of troops located in strong posts, from which they were never driven. I fancy that Birdoswald was one of Agricola's camps. The position was a remarkably strong one, and it was well defended. In the year 120 Hadrian came to this country, and finding it in great disorder and requiring his personal attention he built a wall, and he seems to have made use of such of Agricola's stationary camps as



suited his purpose in laying the line of his wall. This wall consisted of two parts. One was a stone wall eight feet thick, and how high we cannot tell—probably about 16 or 17 feet. On the north side of this wall there was a ditch or fosse, the material taken out of which often forms an additional rampart. As we go along the road to-day we shall see the fosse frequently. On the south side of the stone wall from New-castle to within a short distance of the termination of the western end at Drumburgh there is an additional fortification, the Vallum, consisting of three earthen ramparts with a fosse between the first and second of them. Between the two walls runs the military road by which supplies were carried; portions of this road are quite distinct and perfect at the present day. To the east of us we have it for ten miles together. Another feature of the wall is the accommodation made for the garrisons. In all probability it took 15,000 troops to garrison the wall. At the average distance of four miles there was a station such as this on which we are standing. Besides the stationary camps there were a series of buildings, called mile castles, about 60 feet square. Between these mile castles there were three or four turrets about ten feet square, the walls of which were about three feet thick. I call them stone sentry boxes. A very important feature of the stations is the gateways. We have here a remarkably good example, and they were all built on the same principle. This gateway is a double one; they were usually about eleven feet wide and arched over. On each side of the gateway was a guard chamber, such as the two here, which have been filled up. The gateways were arched over both on their inner and outer margins. We frequently see marks of the pivot holes of the gate. There were pivot holes at the bottom and at the upper part, so that in order to put a gate in its place they had to lift it up through the upper hole and let the gate down into the bottom one. This station was the largest on the wall and consisted of five acres and a half. The one next in size is at Chesters, on the North Tyne. Both of these camps had the peculiarity of having two gates on the eastern and western sides. Usually in every other instance the Romans had four gateways, at north, south, east, and west, and roads going from one to the other about 18 feet wide. Minor streets in the camp were very narrow, scarcely enough to allow for passing; the object being to show as little face to the enemy as possible. The other gateway in this rampart has tumbled in, the ground having given way; it was a single one. This camp was occupied by the first cohort of the Dacians—the wall having been garrisoned throughout by auxiliary troops under Roman officers. We are bringing troops from India. Apparently we are taking a lesson from the Roman book. They never put two nationalities together. They had upon the wall, Spaniards, Gauls, Dutchmen, Belgians, Moors, Syrians, Dacians. The Dacians were unwilling to submit to the Roman subjection. What did Hadrian do but bring a number of these discontented Dacians to this station. The Romans had no objection to the Dacians breaking the heads of the Caledonians. Then they took the discontented Britons to conquer the discontented Dacians. You see a series of serrated hills over there to the east. These are called the ‘Nine Nicks of Thirlwall,’ the wall having been *thirled* or pierced there first of all. For ten miles the wall goes over a basaltic dyke; and this dyke being steep towards the north, gives additional defence against the Caledonians. The wall

coming from the Nine Nicks crosses the Irthing, and then comes up a steep ascent. Always in the vicinity of a Roman camp were suburban buildings, for in addition to the troops there were camp followers, and they required accommodation. On this eastern side we have extensive remains of suburban buildings. Generally the Prefect or commander of the cohort had a villa outside the walls, because in times of peace and quietness he did not like to be cramped up in the camp."

After inspecting the eastern gateway the party moved to the hypocaust. In answer to a question Dr. Bruce said that as they went westward they would see the vallum on the left hand. The vallum and the wall did not run parallel. The wall caught rising eminences, and the vallum ran more in straight lines, and usually by the tail of a hill. Sometimes the wall and vallum were a quarter of a mile apart, and sometimes as close together as possible. The question bore on who built the wall. The vallum going along the tail of a hill, leaving great elevations to the north of it, would give a great advantage to the Caledonians; and that was one reason why they fancied the two works were the work of one engineer. With regard to the hypocaust some of the better buildings of the camp were warmed by this means. In all the Roman camps they had hanging floors; and they had a furnace at one extremity which warmed the air and this heated air was carried underneath the floors and up the sides of the house, so that a small quantity of heat produced great effects, and it had this special advantage, if the furnace were ever so hot it did not immediately affect the temperature of the room; or if the servants neglected to keep the fires up it was a long time before the cold was experienced. The heat would be kept constantly uniform and would be greatly economised. There was no doubt that the Romans used coal. They found coal and coal ashes in their stations. Two or three years ago Mr. Clayton came upon a large heap of coal—about a cartload; but it had disappeared. Tourists and others were anxious to have a piece of Roman coal and the cartload was now reduced to about a scuttlefull. With respect to the well, which was then inspected, Dr. Bruce said the Romans were particularly careful to be in the vicinity of good water. He did not think they were fond of having a well in the stations. There was a well in the camp at Maryport, but they usually had the water outside. In this instance there was a well in the middle. The last time the Institute was at the camp they found there was a tank there. The water was brought from a considerable distance by means of a conduit under ground and arrangements were made for filtering the water. Remains of charcoal were found and it was believed that the water before being used passed through sides made up of gravel and of charcoal. Continuing, Dr. Bruce said the Romans built the wall on the north of rivers. The object of this was to secure the fertile land of the valleys, and further, when driven from the wall, to have an additional barrier in the river. A question was put as to the shape of the stones, and Dr. Bruce said the Romans no doubt made the Britons work at the wall. The stones were usually eight or ten inches square in the front and almost always cut across the line of stratification, so as to stand the weather. He had seen them two feet long, so as to get a good grip of the wall, and they were always wedge-shaped, tapering smaller at the inner end than at the outer, the mortar being harder than the stones. There were no tiles used in the wall.

Passing to the southern gateway, Dr. Bruce described it in similar

terms to those in which he explained the remains of the eastern gateway. He pointed to the remains of a circular vault next to the western guard chamber, which he thought must have been used for drying wheat. In this country the corn did not ripen quickly, and they required to dry it. He drew attention to the corners of the camp, and said they were always rounded. The reason of this was that the Romans when they came to build the wall first of all made themselves secure within good stone ramparts, and they built a camp independently of the wall, and adopted the plan of rounded corners. The remains of the north gateway were in the road. Before leaving the south gate he read a passage from the late Lord Carlisle's *Diary in Turkish Waters* in which, speaking of a view at the supposed site of Troy, he says that the best notion he could give of it to a Cumberland borderer was by telling him that it resembled the view just outside the camp at Birdoswald. From the steep cliff overhanging the Irthing, the point alluded to, a view of great beauty revealed itself. Dr. Bruce subsequently pointed out some Roman masonry inside the camp, which apparently belonged to a building of importance, and, with much applause, concluded his very lucid and interesting remarks by quoting the following lines by Sir Walter Scott, written to Miss Carpenter from the vicinity of Amboglanna :

“Take these flowers which, purple waving,  
On the ruined rampart grew,  
Where, the sons of freedom braving,  
Rome's Imperial standard flew.  
Warriors from the breach of danger  
Pluck no longer laurels there ;  
But they yield the passing stranger  
Wild flower wreaths for Beauty's hair.”

The carriages were resumed, and the road, which now ran for some distance alongside of the wall—here in a very perfect state, presently mounted upon it, so that the antiquaries, with a magnificent prospect in front of them, had the wall under their feet, the ditch on the north and the vallum on the south side. Leaving the wall and descending the hill at Banks Brow the party arrived at Lanercost Priory, and had luncheon in the Dacre Hall.

Mr. C. J. FERGUSON here took the direction of affairs, and gave a sketch of the history of this house of Austin Canons, from which it appeared that it was founded and endowed by Robert de Vallibus in 1169, and further endowed by the Multons, his successors in the barony of Gilsland. From the scanty history concerning the place we gather that Edward I and his queen were here in 1280, in which year the conventual buildings suffered at the hands of the Scots ; that Edward I. was at Lanercost in 1306, and was detained here in 1307 by the state of his health ; that Robert the Bruce came in 1311 with a great army and stayed for three days, when he incarcerated most of the canons ; that David of Scotland came in 1346 and reduced the place “in nihilum” ; and that it was constantly harried by the Scots during the remainder of the century, so that the unhappy prior and his brethren, their lands, and buildings were in a very sorry plight in 1409, as appears from documentary evidence preserved at York. From this time to its dissolution in 1536, the history of the priory and its occupants is a blank. It was granted, in the last

named year, to Thomas Dacre of Lanercost, who, in the customary manner, converted some of the conventual buildings into a dwelling-house. In later times the church and other buildings fell into great dilapidation, from which, in our own day, they have been partially and judiciously rescued. Mr. Ferguson gave a general description of the outside of the priory, and, on taking the party inside the church, handed them over to Mr. MICKLETHWAITE, who said that the key to the form of a church was almost always more easily got inside than outside. When they had once mastered how a church grew they could almost at once walk to the place where the earliest work was. This was a church of regular canons, like that at Carlisle, but it differed in one respect, which was characteristic of the order. Here they had a church with only one aisle. The explanation of this was that the regular canons always founded their churches where parish churches already existed. If they had not done so here this church would not have been at present in existence as it was. When the canons built it it was built on the parish church lines, though much larger than the parish church. The twelfth century parish church was built in different forms. He would only speak of one of these forms. That was a church in the form of a cross, but without aisles. The canons built on this model, or at least began to build so. They first built a choir without aisles and a transept; and when they had built that much they would build a cloister and the buildings round it to live in. The next thing they built was the nave. By the time they got to building the nave the larger parish churches began to have aisles, and the canons thought they must have aisles too, and they accordingly made such additions, but the existence of the cloister prevented an aisle being added on that side. When built the nave was assigned to the parish, and was cut off by solid screens from the eastern part of the church. But the canons had certain rights there, notably the right of procession, and there were doors for the procession to go through. A door, now built up opposite the present organ, would bring the canons into the parish church; and another close to it, but in the transept wall, was their entrance into their own part.

The party proceeded to the choir now without a roof, and Mr. MICKLETHWAITE again addressed them. He said he had not much to say except to call their attention to the way in which, having freed themselves from the difficulty in the position of the cloister, the canons adopted double aisles and symmetrical arrangement. He could not give a reason for the pillars being longer on one side than another. As they came into the choir they came through a doorway rather Early English than Transitional. There, he believed, was one of the doorways between the parish church and the collegiate church. On the other side they saw the door by which the canons came in. He pointed to a Transitional door, which he thought probably entered a little sacristy, and close to it there was a patch in the wall, which he thought was the way up to the old dormitory.<sup>1</sup>

Mr. TUCKER (*Somerset*) made some observations on the heraldry of the Dacre tombs in the chancel; and the members shortly after went on to Naworth Castle, where they they were received by Miss Howard and

<sup>1</sup> A very complete amount of the architectural history of Lanercost Priory, by Mr. C. J. Ferguson, will be found in the

*Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, vol. i., p. 95.

Miss Cecilia Howard, in the unavoidable and much regretted absence of Mr. Howard at Westminster.

After a few preliminary observations in the courtyard, Mr. C. J. FERGUSON read some extracts from a paper by himself,<sup>1</sup> from which we gather that licence to crenellate the castle was granted to Ranulph de Dacre in the 9th of Edward III. (1335). This is the earliest documentary information; but it would appear from architectural evidence that Ranulph de Dacre found a Pele of a somewhat earlier date, which formed here, as in so many other border fortresses, the nucleus of the greater castle which he then caused to arise. Thus, the Dacre tower was formed with the Pele as its substructure, the walls of the bailey, the gateway on the south, and certain offices. The castle was repaired and considerably added to by Thomas Lord Dacre, of Flodden fame, towards the end of the fifteenth century, and probably to the time of this extensive castle builder the remarkably constructed "Howard Tower" may be assigned. Thomas Lord Dacre, however, left the castle, as he found it, a feudal fortress. It subsequently fell into neglect, and in the 31st of Elizabeth (1589) is described in an inquisition as "in very great decay in all parts." This state of affairs was fully remedied by Lord William Howard in the beginning of the seventeenth century, when it was changed from an Edwardian fortress to a Jacobean house. At the latter end of the century, the first Earl of Carlisle effected many repairs; and the destruction caused by the lamentable fire of 1844 brought about a remodelling at the hands of an acknowledged master in the science of castle building. The judicious additions and alterations that are being carried out at the present day under the direction of cultivated taste will form much interesting study for future antiquaries.

The party, divided into three sections, went successively over the castle and its precincts; after which Miss Howard was kind enough to offer tea to the members in the great hall. Carlisle was again reached at 6 p.m., by special train from Naworth Station.

At 8 p.m. the Very Rev. the Dean and the Chapter of Carlisle gave a *conversazione* in the Fraternity. In this noble hall more than 300 guests were assembled. Some choice antiquities were exhibited, among which were many of the chapter muniments, two copes, one of the fifteenth century, the other of the sixteenth, "the horns of the altar," under which name a pair of walrus tusks figure in the inventories, the cartulary of Holm Cultram, and the endowment charter of the Cathedral of 1541. Light refreshments were offered, and a selection of charming vocal music brought this most agreeable reunion to a close.

#### Saturday, August 5.

At 10.30 the members went by rail from Carlisle to Hexham. Here they were met by Mr. C. C. HODGES, who in the most obliging manner took charge of the party and conducted it to the abbey, passing on the way the royal grammar school, founded in 1599 by charter of Elizabeth. Proceeding to the cloister garth Mr. Hodges gave a *resumé* of the principal historical events connected with the monastic buildings, explaining as he went along the features of interest in the adjacent ruins. With regard to the antiquity of the site, he said it could be traced back with tolerable certainty to the period of the Roman occupation. About 674 St. Wilfrid

<sup>1</sup> *Ib.*, vol. iv., p. 486.



obtained from Etheldrida, wife of King Egfrid, King of Northumbria, and daughter of Anna, King of the East Angles, her marriage dowry, consisting of lands in the neighbourhood, and with this endowment he founded a Saxon cathedral, which was destroyed by the Danes in 875, and the only traces of which were an ancient crypt below the present church. The bishopric of Hexham terminated in 822. A second church was founded on the site of St. Wilfrid's by Thomas II., Archbishop of York, for canons regular of St. Austin, early in the 12th century, its first prior being Askitilling. Passing round to the site of the nave, now known locally as the Campy Hill, Mr. Hodges pointed out a base of one of the pillars, which, he said, was unique as to the section of its moulding, so far as he knew, in this country. The priory was in its palmy days before 1296, and there are indications that about that time the building of the nave had been commenced. The Scots, however, visited Hexham early in that year, burnt the houses, turned out the canons, and destroyed the monastery, locked up the doors of the school to which they set fire, cruelly roasting to death 200 boys and completely gutted the town. The nunnery of Lambley and the monastery of Corbridge were burnt down at the same time. The canons had to leave Hexham, and they could not return for a great many years, one reason being that there was nothing to return to. Their cattle were all gone and their monastic buildings were in ruins. The Scots returned in the following year, and in 1311 Robert the Bruce visited Hexham on several occasions. There were successive raids of the Scots in succeeding years, and there was no possible opportunity of renewing the buildings between 1296 and 1318. In 1346 King David stayed at Hexham for three days, and was afterwards defeated and taken prisoner at the battle of Neville's Cross. After that the priory had a little rest, but its palmy days were towards the close of the 13th century. The nave does not appear to have been built before 1296. Mr. Hodges is of opinion that while the work was commenced about that time it was never actually completed. At all events, there are no traces of stones having been thrown down; there are no stone chippings visible; and there was only one moulded stone found. The church enjoyed the privilege of sanctuary, the boundaries of the sanctuary being indicated by four crosses erected on the north, south, east, and west sides of the town. On the north side the cross stood in the river, and at the present time there is, about two miles from Hexham, on the Cross Bank, a piece of a sanctuary cross. The cross on the south side probably stood on the Gallows Bank. The spot where it stood on the east side is definitely known, and a portion of the cross is to be seen in Hexham Workhouse. On the west side of the town there is a place called "Maiden Cross," where the fourth cross is supposed to have stood. On gaining the sanctuary an offender was protected until such time as he was able to make an expiation of his offence which the state of the law then required. Mr. Hodges observed, in the course of his interesting remarks, that almost every document connected with the church had been destroyed, and that there was not a single line of writing to show when the existing church was built. Prior Richard, one of the chroniclers of Hexham, said a great deal about the Saxon church, but neither he nor his successor John said a single word about the church which must have been in existence or in course of erection when they wrote. The party then left the site of the nave and entered the church

by the door of the south transept. Passing along to the north transept, Mr. Hodges described by means of a ground plan the general outline of the buildings. Entering the choir, he pointed out, on the north side of where the high altar had stood, the Frid or Frith-stool—a stone chair in which offenders flying from justice sought refuge. He referred in strong terms to the destructive “restoration” of recent years, remarking that he looked upon such a restoration as mischievous stupidity or downright wickedness. They might at least be thankful that the outside of the building was comparatively uninjured. The present rector (the Rev. Canon Barker) had the greatest veneration for the church, and he would not allow one stone of it to be touched unnecessarily. They could, therefore, at all events, feel now that the Abbey Church of Hexham was in good hands, and that there was no further danger of destructive “restoration.” Returning to the transepts, Mr. Hodges pointed out and described a large Roman slab which was recently found in the slype when the excavations were being made with the object of discovering a crypt which was supposed to exist under that portion of the church. He preferred the view that the stone was removed from the Roman cemetery at Hexham and built into the church, to the contention of some that it was removed originally from the Roman Station at Corbridge. The slab is a very large one, and it would have entailed a considerable amount of labour to convey it to Hexham. The stone from which the slab was hewn is to be found on the north side of the Tyne, about two miles from Hexham. The carving on the stone and the inscription are in excellent preservation, the former depicting a Roman standard bearer on horseback carrying aloft his ensign and riding over a prostrate foe, and the latter indicating that the monument was to the memory of a Roman soldier.<sup>1</sup>

The members now adjourned to luncheon at the Town Hall, at which Mr. Hartshorne proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Hodges for his able discourse, and the church was then revisited and generally inspected, the crypt and other vaulted portions being subsequently seen. The Baron de Cosson called attention to a Salade of about 1480, with a reinforcing piece in front, erroneously said to have belonged to a Fenwick who was killed when wearing it at Marston Moor. Mr. Tucker (*Somerset*) made some comments on the heraldic paintings of the vestry screen, and, before leaving, speaking on behalf of archaeologists generally, Mr. Peacock took occasion to express his indignation and sorrow at the ignorance which had characterised the “restoration” of this noble church.

The Moot Hall, in its origin apparently a Pele, but concerning which there are no records whatever, was now visited, and the bulk of the members returned by rail to Carlisle at 6 p.m. Some of the party alighted *en route* at Wetheral station and visited the grounds at Corby, others going to the cells of St. Constantine, and Wetheral church which contains the monument of Mrs. Howard. This is a most tender and beautiful conception by Nollekens “of her who approached near to perfection.” It is justly considered the sculptor’s masterpiece and amply shields him, if any protection were necessary, from the malignities of his biographer Smith.

On Sunday, the Mayor and Corporation assembled at 10.30 at the

<sup>1</sup> See p. 358.

Town Hall and went in state to the Cathedral accompanied by the noble President of the Institute and a large number of the members, and preceded into the choir by the mace bearer, sergeants at mace, and "the sword of us, our heirs, and successors," in accordance with the Great Governing Charter of Charles I. The Right Rev. the Bishop of Carlisle preached from I Cor. x, 6. In the afternoon the Very Rev. the Dean of Carlisle preached from Rev. xxi, 5.

Monday, August 7.

At 10.30 a.m. the Members left Carlisle for Bardon Mill. From hence carriages conveyed the large party to Milestone Lane, where the uninscribed Roman milestone, the only example in Britain in its original position, was seen, and a view obtained of the camp at Chesterholm (Vindolana). Continuing up the steep hill to the military road, made after '45, the carriages were abandoned, and the hill was climbed to Housesteads (Borcovicus) the most perfect station on the Wall, which goes away right and left in a state of great completeness. The carriages went on to Hotbank farm. While the members were making the best of the sandwiches they had brought with them, and the "Roman water" on the spot, they became aware, through Mr. Ferguson, that Mr. Clayton, of Chesters, had provided for them in this remote and solitary region a luncheon of a better kind at Hotbank. No time was therefore lost by Dr. Bruce in beginning his description. In the course of his observations the learned historian of the Wall said that in the central part of the line of fortification the wall availed itself of a basaltic dyke which ran for about ten miles, beginning at Sewingshields and going on to Walltown. The wall was carried along this dyke. Most people fancied that the wall was a line of defence to keep the Caledonians out of the country. It was nothing of the sort. It was a line of military operation, a line in which the Romans might shelter themselves until they found a favourable opportunity of operating northwards. About the time of Julius Cæsar Eastern superstitions were introduced into Rome, and especially the worship of Mithras, a sun god. There was a temple of Mithras in front of them partly subterranean and partly made up. A farmer who was making some excavations unearthed the god, and several altars were found and removed to Newcastle. There was a quarry at Barcombe Hill which they saw opposite, and it was quite certain that it was used by the Romans for the wall. In excavations that were made, a bronze purse was found containing Roman coins. It had probably been hidden by a Roman in some time of trouble. Dr. Bruce then conducted the party to the various gates and guardhouses in succession, and at the southern one he pointed out the house of a mosstrooper or "Busy Gap rogue." He shewed the principal streets of the camp, and from the north-east angle he pointed out the amphitheatre in which, he observed, the Romans used to make the Britons and Caledonians fight in order to see who were the bravest. He also called attention to the fact that the Romans, in the decadence of their power, had partially built up the gateways.

We gather from Mr. Ferguson's Handbook that Borcovicus was about 205 yards from east to west by 120 yards from north to south. It has a gate on each side; the line from the east to the west gate, the Prætorian Street, bisects the camp, that from the north to the south gate, the Via Principalis, leaves about one third of the camp to the east. All the other

streets, which are very narrow, run parallel to these principal lines and the camp is thus cut up into parallelograms. The gates of the camp are all double, and the pivot holes still show traces of iron. The angles between the camp wall and the great wall show the former to have been anterior to the latter. After inspecting the fine remains of the north gate the antiquaries walked along the top of the wall for upwards of a mile, on the verge of the basaltic ridge, having magnificent views of the Northumberland Lakes, Broomlee, Greenlee, Crag Lough, and Grindon, with distant prospects of Crossfell, Skiddaw, Saddleback, and the range of the Cheviots, the whole forming, together with the wonderful associations of the spot and a bright and cloudless day, a scene not easily to be effaced from the mind. Passing a mile castle, the wall descended to a nameless gap, then over Cuddy's Crag and down again to the Rapishaw Gap, and crossing a considerable eminence Hotbank farm was finally reached. Here the members were received by Mr. George Clayton in the regrettable absence of his venerable uncle Mr. Clayton of Chesters, to whom Roman archaeologists are so deeply indebted, and profusely entertained at luncheon in a tent thus far away from the usual haunts of man. In offering the warm thanks of the Institute to Mr. Clayton the Bishop of Carlisle well said, with reference to the sumptuary rules of the Institute which Mr. Clayton had so hospitably disregarded, that no rule was a rule until it had been broken, and that such a departure could not have been made under more exceptional and auspicious circumstances.

The carriages were now resumed for Greenhead station, and the road running parallel to the wall, views were obtained of the Cawburn mile castle, the camp at Little Chesters (*Æsica*), and of the Nine Nicks of Thirlwall. Carlisle was reached at 5.40.

The Antiquarian Section met in the Upper Assembly Room at eight p.m., the Rev. F. SPURRELL in the chair. Mr. W. JACKSON read a paper on "Walls Castle." The Rev. A. G. LORTIE read a paper, by Mr. J. G. Goodchild, on "The Archæology of Milburn, Westmoreland, and its neighbourhood;"<sup>1</sup> this was followed by a paper by Miss POWLEY on "Old Names," which provoked an interesting discussion in which Mr. Peacock, Mr. W. Nanson, Mr. Atkinson, the Rev. W. Rawnsley and others took part.

Mr. J. HEYWOOD read a paper (Historical Section) on the "Transference of Alsace to France in the seventeenth century," and votes of thanks to the authors brought the meeting to an end.

In the Lower Assembly Room Mr. R. S. FERGUSON occupied the chair. The Rev. G. ROME HALL read a paper (Antiquarian Section) on "Ancient Remains in Geltsdale, Cumberland." Mr. S. I. TUCKER (*Somerset*) followed with a paper (Historical Section) on "The Earls and Dukes of Cumberland, and the Earls of Carlisle." Mr. ROME HALL then read a paper on "Recent Explorations in Romano-British towns in North Tynedale," and after votes of thanks had been passed the meeting came to a close.

Tuesday, August 8.

At 10 a.m. about 150 members went by special train to Melrose. On the arrival of the party one section went to Abbotsford, where the members were most kindly received by Mr. Maxwell-Scott, who pointed

<sup>1</sup> Printed at p. 402.

out the numerous personal relics of Sir Walter Scott, the extensive library, and the very interesting collection of armour and weapons. In the meantime the rest of the antiquaries inspected Melrose Abbey, under the guidance of Mr. A. KERR, who read a paper giving a careful account of this famous Cistercian house, the earliest of its kind in Scotland. An abbey is supposed to have been first founded at Melrose in the sixth century; it was re-founded, according to the *Chronicon de Mailros*, by David I. in 1136. This building was destroyed by Edward II. in 1322, and no indications of it now remain. The abbey was rebuilt, but partially burnt by Richard II. in 1385; in short the English kings did in Scotland exactly what Scotch kings did beyond their borders; they wreaked their vengeance upon the ecclesiastical foundations. Thus it is at Melrose that, thanks to the two weakest of the Plantagenets, we have a great deal of work of the early, and a great deal of work of the latter part of the fourteenth century. Both kinds, perhaps more especially the former, are extremely dignified and beautiful. The work of the earlier period is best seen inside, where the fine proportions of the arcades, the admirable carved work in the capitals, including the well-known late Edwardian "horned flower," and the noble simplicity of the north transept cannot fail to particularly arrest the attention. The works of the Perpendicular period are strongly evident outside. The early tracery remains, for instance, in the southernmost two-light window on the east side of the south transept. From this point, going eastward, the different methods employed in inserting the Perpendicular tracery is very interesting and instructive. Probably the view from the south-east showing the rich gable of the south transept, "buttress and buttress alternately," the long line of windows lighting the eight chapels, and the panelled gable of the east end, culminating with the coronation of the Blessed Virgin, is unsurpassed of its kind in either kingdom. But who shall describe in dull prose a place where so many stones bear the impress of genius, and whose beauties have been celebrated in deathless verse! It need only be added that Melrose Abbey was destroyed by the Earl of Hertford in 1545, and that its ruins served the wonted purpose of a stone quarry. In 1618 the western portion of the nave was barrel vaulted with the old vaulting ribs turned face inwards, and converted into a parish church, for which it was used until it was finally abandoned in 1810.<sup>1</sup>

The party from Abbotsford having returned, Mr. MICKLETHWAITE gave a general description of the abbey. The rest of the members then visited Abbotsford, and on their return the whole party adjourned to luncheon in the Town Hall.

At 3.30 the members drove to Dryburgh Abbey, where Mr. KERR was again an obliging *cicerone*. Founded by Hugh de Morville in the time of David I. the buildings were first occupied in 1150. They suffered, like Melrose, from the devastations of the English under Edward II. and Richard II., and, among other "Exploits don upon the Scots," was finally devastated in 1544 and 1545. The architectural styles are more decidedly marked here than at Melrose. The remains of the buildings

<sup>1</sup> It appears from a drawing in the possession of Mr. Hartshorne made in 1780 by Mary, daughter of Edmund Keene, Bishop of Ely (1771-1781), that

Melrose Abbey presents now the same appearance from the south-east as it did 100 years ago.



upon the east side of the cloister court are Transition Norman; the choir and north transept, and the gable of the south transept of the church Early English, and the nave Early Decorated. The circular arch is retained in all the principal doorways and smaller openings in accordance with Scotch traditions. The grave of Sir Walter Scott is in "St. Mary's Aisle."

MR. MICKLETHWAITE then shortly described the plan and the uses of the buildings. He said that although Dryburgh was not a Cistercian house, it really gave a better idea of the Cistercian type of building than did Melrose, which was rebuilt in late times with singularly uncistercian magnificence. Dryburgh was a house of canons, not of monks, and it belonged to the Premonstratensians, or White Canons, who by their strictness and severity corresponded very closely with the Cistercians among the monks. The disposition of the buildings could be traced all round the cloister, and they are very perfect on the east side. Next to the church was the sacristy, and then the chapter house, which was in very good condition, and south of that the common house, a most interesting apartment, showing how the original and rather gloomy twelfth century vault had been altered in the fourteenth century into a very handsome and well lighted room. On the south side was the frater, which had cellarage under it, as was usual in canons' houses, and near the frater door were the remains of the lavatory, at which the canons washed before dinner and supper. The western range of buildings was the *Cellarium*, and the lower part of it had been used for stores. The tales about dungeons there were all nonsense. The prison for offenders of the order would be in the infirmary, and, if the canons had secular jurisdiction, the prison connected with it would be in or near the gatehouse.

Crossing the suspension bridge over the Tweed the carriages were again regained, and, driving to St. Boswells, the party took the train and reached Carlisle at 9 p.m.

Wednesday, August 9.

At 10.30 a.m. the general concluding meeting was held in the Assembly Rooms, the Bishop of Carlisle in the chair. In taking his place the Right Rev. CHAIRMAN said—"This is the final meeting of the Archaeological Institute, and before we separate there are certain things to be done which are not only necessary, but which, I hope, will also be very agreeable. It is not for me to say much about the subject—that will be done better, I have no doubt, by other gentlemen presently; but as you did me the honour of making me the president of this meeting I think I may just say this, that I congratulate you upon what I think I may describe as having been a very successful week. I have attended one or two meetings of this Institute before, and though 'comparisons are odious,' I think I may say that this bears a very favourable comparison with any other meeting that I myself have ever witnessed. The one great fear we always have with regard to gatherings of this nature, in the north of England, is that which is due to the weather. That being the case, there being this uncertainty, I think it is a matter of great congratulation that we have had such a glorious and bright week. But the brightness of the weather would not be sufficient by itself. We have also had a great deal of brightness within. Our excursions into the country—at least those which I have been able to attend, and can therefore speak

to—have been of a very bright and satisfactory character ; they have been numerously attended ; everybody seemed to be in good temper, everybody seemed to be pleased, and I hope that those who tried to do so have obtained a great deal of valuable instruction. In fact, so far as I can look on things as an outside observer, there is nothing left to be desired in the circumstances of the Carlisle meeting. I was not here twenty-three years ago ; therefore I cannot make any comparison, and I do not wish to make any comparison, between that meeting and this, but I believe this one has been much more numerously attended, and I trust Carlisle has not fallen off during these twenty-three years in any essential particular ; on the other hand, I trust it has improved, and if any of us should live twenty-three years longer, and the Archæological Institute should do us the honour of visiting Carlisle again, I hope that we shall find opportunity for still further improvement, and that this meeting, brilliant as it has been, may fail in comparison with the meeting of twenty-three years hence. I shall call upon Sir Charles Anderson to move the first resolution."

SIR CHARLES ANDERSON, in the absence of Lord Talbot de Malahide, who had returned to London to resume his Parliamentary duties, proposed that they gave a hearty vote of thanks to the Right Rev. the President of this meeting for his kindness and for the admirable manner in which he had performed his duties as chairman and president during the whole of this meeting. "For myself," said Sir Charles, "I cannot but feel most grateful for the kindness and hospitality shown to me at Rose Castle, and I am quite sure that all those I see present hold the same sentiments of grateful feeling towards his lordship for the admirable manner in which he has performed the duties of president. Although I have not attended all the meetings that have taken place since I became a member of the Institute in 1846, I have attended many of them, and I agree with the Bishop that there has not been a more successful meeting than this one at Carlisle. We have had the advantage of fine weather, and we have had the opportunity of examining that wonderful relic of antiquity, the Roman Wall, and I am sure we are also deeply indebted to Dr. Bruce for the admirable way in which he descanted upon and explained that extraordinary work ; we are all thankful for the instruction which he has given us. I will not detain you with many more words, further than this, that I will say of our president, that besides the activity, kindness, and judgment which he has shown, we are indebted to him for the most admirable discourse I ever heard which he delivered in the Cathedral on Sunday last. I regret extremely that there has been as yet no idea of its being printed, because I think it was so useful and so admirable in every way, that it is worthy of being read, not only here, but all over the country."

The vote was carried with much enthusiasm.

MR. TUCKER (*Somerset*), in moving the next resolution, said he had attended a great many meetings of the Institute, and he could most truly say that he had never been at any meeting where they had seen so much of special interest to themselves, and where everybody connected with the meeting had more ably performed his part. A very proper tribute of praise had been accorded to the Bishop of Carlisle for his excellent presidency of the meeting. From his opening address they all had reason to expect exactly what they had got—he had shown himself in every

sense a most happy and most appropriate president. There were others who had also done their part, and done it equally well, in receiving the Institute and preparing for the meeting; and amongst these, none more particularly deserved their thanks than the Mayor of Carlisle. They had, of course, in their annual meetings had much experience of mayors, and they had always found them hospitable, as was the wont of mayors; but in Mr. Ferguson they had met with an exceptional mayor, and one who was not only able to do his duties as mayor, but who was himself a well-known and able antiquary, and who, from day to day, and almost from object to object, had been able to assist them in their researches. As regarded the objects they had seen, there was no part of England they could have gone to where there was so much of the deepest interest to archæologists. The Roman Wall alone, which was of such singular importance, and which had been so ably described, would of itself have justified the selection of Carlisle for a second visit. To himself it had this special interest, that he believed the first person who surveyed the Roman Wall in detail, and published extensively upon it, was his predecessor in office, Mr. John Warburton, Somerset Herald, whose *Vallum Romanum* was for a considerable period the text-book to that remarkable monument. He had referred to the pleasure and gratification they had had. But these meetings presented another side to his mind, and no doubt to that of others. He referred to the regret they felt at leaving, which was a sort of burial of recently-formed friendships, for a time at least, it might be for another twenty-three years; and this meeting enabled them to write and offer a sort of epitaph to those who had played their part so well in their little day. He thought no one deserved such an epitaph more than their friend Mr. Ferguson; and, unlike most epitaphs, it would be all true, for they could not say too much in his praise. He asked them to give a hearty vote of thanks to the Mayor, coupled with the Corporation of Carlisle.

The vote was carried with hearty acclamation.

The MAYOR said, "I am very much indebted to my friend, Mr. Tucker, for the kind way in which he has spoken of the services that I have been able to render to the Institute during this visit to Carlisle, and to you all for the kind way in which you have received his remarks. I think I am somewhat of an impostor. I have received more credit for the management than was due to me. Perhaps that was owing to the fact that I carried my own trumpeter round about with me. But I have been ably assisted in every way. I have had the benefit of the experience of Mr. Hartshorne, who came twice to Carlisle and went over the excursions; I have also been most ably seconded by Mr. W. Nanson, and the whole of the railway arrangements managed by him have been admirable. Mr. Crowder, the other local secretary, gave me valuable assistance, and I am greatly indebted to Mr. Whitehead and Mr. Lees, and the secretaries of sections and those who laboured to get together the museum which is about to be dispersed. I will not detain you any longer, but will simply thank you most heartily on behalf of the Corporation and myself."

Mr. BAYLIS, Q.C., in moving the next resolution, "That the cordial thanks of the Institute are due and are hereby given to the Very Rev. the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle for their very kind and friendly reception, and for the special opportunities they had afforded of inspecting the Cathedral, the Deanery, and other buildings within the precincts," alluded

specially to the reception of the Institute at the Fraternity, and the able sermon by the Dean on Sunday afternoon.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded by the meeting, and in the absence of the Dean and Chapter, who were conducting the morning services in the Cathedral, the Very Rev. Chairman thanked the meeting on their behalf, and stated, as representing them, that he knew they had had the greatest pleasure in receiving the Institute. He was sure everybody must have been delighted with the reception which the Dean and Chapter gave on Friday evening. He thought that nothing could have been more striking than the appearance of their noble room so occupied on that occasion. This, he believed, was the first time that any such entertainment had been given by the Dean and Chapter to any large body of their neighbours; but it should be remembered that this was the first time that it had been possible, for it was the first time on which they had a room wherein they could receive their friends in their corporate capacity. And now that they had made so hospitable a beginning, he trusted—without committing the Dean and Chapter, which he had no right to do—that this admirable commencement would be followed up, and that now they had got the means of entertaining their neighbours, they would show what he was sure was in their hearts—a kind and brotherly feeling to all who were brought into contact with them.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE, in proposing the next resolution, said that they had had one of the most successful meetings on record, and that was due in a very large extent to the capital preparation which had been made for them by the local society, which, as they knew, stood so high among country societies. He had the greatest pleasure in proposing, "That a vote of thanks be given to the local committee, especially to Mr. W. Nanson, Mr. Whitehead, and Mr. Lees, and to all those who have acted as guides in our excursions, particularly Dr. Bruce, Mr. C. J. Ferguson, Mr. C. C. Hodges and Mr. A. Kerr, who with their local knowledge have done the Institute great service." Nor should they pass over the contributors to the Museum. He gladly took the opportunity of saying that, in bringing out their catalogue of church plate, the local society had rendered a most important contribution to the archaeology of post-Reformation church plate; indeed the Cumberland and Westmoreland Society's catalogue should be in the hands of every antiquary.

The vote was cordially passed, and acknowledged by Mr. NANSON, who took occasion to say that they had listened with peculiar interest to Mr. Micklethwaite's admirable exposition of the arrangements of the conventual buildings which were annexed to the abbeys and priories they had visited. The Rev. T. LEES and Mr. C. J. FERGUSON also responded.

The Rev. Prebendary SCARTH moved a cordial vote of thanks to the gentlemen who had so kindly thrown open their houses and antiquities to the Institute during the week, especially mentioning the Bishop of Carlisle, Lord Lonsdale, Lord Brougham, Mr. Howard of Naworth, Mr. John Clayton, and Mr. Erskine Scott of Abbotsford. He was present at the meeting in Carlisle twenty-three years ago, but the present meeting had surpassed it, not only in attendance, but in objects of interest, and certainly in the arrangements. He concluded by referring to the private hospitality that had been extended in which he himself had participated at Castlesteads. The vote was seconded by Mr. HILTON, acknowledged by the Right Rev. CHAIRMAN, and the Carlisle Meeting then came to an end.

EXCURSION TO BURGH-BY-SANDS AND HOLM CULTRAM.—A wish having been expressed by some of the members to see Burgh-by-Sands and its fortified church, and the Abbey of Holm Cultram, a small party went thither in carriages in the forenoon. Mr. C. J. Ferguson and the Mayor were again the friendly and efficient guides to these spots, famous alike for their historical and architectural interest. At the former place the great Plantagenet breathed his last, notwithstanding (or was it in consequence of) the electuaries and strange medicines administered to his war-worn frame by Master Nicholas de Tyngewyk.<sup>1</sup> At the latter the interest of the Transitional nave of a once noble fane is enhanced by the fact that it owed its preservation in 1538 to the pathetic appeal of the inhabitants, who described it as their only place of refuge from their implacable enemies the Scots.

#### The Museum.

This was formed in the Upper Assembly Room of the County Hotel, under the direction of Mr. R. S. Ferguson and the Rev. T. Lees. It would be a difficult matter to give, in a short space, a notice of the large number of antiquities and objects of art that were here accumulated, but the more important objects may be mentioned. Of stone implements the collection, as might be expected, was not large, but Mr. Atkinson sent a remarkably fine dagger, and a stone celt from Windermere. Several examples of perforated hammers and axes, which are not uncommon in this district, were also exhibited. Sir F. Graham exhibited several celts in stone and bronze, and Mr. Fisher contributed a gold torque found in Carlisle. Of Roman antiquities there was, of course, a fine collection. Chief among these must be placed a superb gilt bronze figure of the Emperor Commodus as Hercules, lent by Mr. Howard of Naworth, and believed to have been found near the Roman Wall. Sir F. Graham sent a number of objects in bronze, and Mr. Blair contributed bronze rings with gems, fibulae, and the fine onyx cameo, representing a bear, found at South Shields. Mr. Court sent a beautiful bronze acanthus leaf terminating in a winged griffin, and many other Roman antiquities came from the collections of Mr. Carrick, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Cumpston, Mr. Bendle, and from the Carlisle Museum. Mr. A. Evans exhibited a remarkable collection of gems from Dalmatia and the east coast of the Adriatic. An object of the highest rarity—the central figure in wood from the “Rood, Mary and John,”—came from the chapel at Cartmel Fell. The Corporations of Appleby and Kendal exhibited their municipal insignia; the Corporation of Carlisle sent the great silver gilt mace, three silver maces, “the sword of us, our heirs, and successors,” in its scabbard decorated with the single and mysterious letter S, the iron skeletons of three ancient maces, the “loving cup,” and the unique globular silver racing bells. The craft guilds of Carlisle exhibited their regalia, conspicuous among which was the silver salver representing Neptune drawn by tritons, a precious object certainly, though hardly from the hand of Cellini. But the great feature of the Museum was the collection of church plate. With the approbation of the Bishop of Carlisle, the churches of the diocese had been ransacked with the result of bringing together the finest collection ever made of post-Reformation church plate. Among these objects were included many vessels in pewter,

<sup>1</sup> See Bill of Medicines, *Journal*, xiv, 267.



which the most zealous Puritan could hardly call "decent communion cups," and an exquisite "monument of superstition," the "massing chalice" from Old Hutton Church. Of secular plate there was an excellent and large display, and, to mention only one class, the contributions of the Rev. J. Arlosh, Mrs. Duffield, Mr. Blundell, Mrs. Hartshorne, Mr. Mac-Innes, Mr. Ainsworth, and others, formed a complete representative history of the various and varying fashions of English silver spoons. The collection of pictures was of considerable interest. Mr. Howard of Greystoke sent a portrait of Erasmus by Holbein; an exquisite head of an ecclesiastic (Thomas of Canterbury, so called), by Van Eyck, cut from a larger picture when, by order of Henry VIII, all memorials of Becket were destroyed, and an interesting portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, in her youthful days, by Jean de Cour. Lord Muncaster exhibited the portrait of Skelton the "fool of Muncaster," in his checkered suit of "motley," and a curious picture representing the presentation by Henry VI of the "Luck of Muncaster." The Rev. J. Arlosh lent a collection of snuff boxes; the Rev. T. Lees exhibited a great variety of knitting sheaths, interesting from the survival of archaic types in their ornamentations; and Mr. Ready showed a number of rings of various periods. Conspicuous among the examples of embroidery and needlework was a splendid funeral pall (?) of dark blue velvet, embroidered in silver, exhibited by Mr. Howard of Greystoke; quilts and hangings, belonging to the Rev. R. C. Pattenson; and several examples of seventeenth century samplers, lent by Mrs. Duffield. Of MSS. and books there was a large collection. The Rev. Father Giles exhibited a noble fourteenth century missal of Salisbury use, formerly belonging to Caldbeck church, Cumberland, with the service for St. Kentigern inserted in later times. Sir F. Graham sent "Le Geste de Sir Johan Mandeville," and the valuable Commonplace Book of Milton. Mr. Howard of Naworth exhibited a fine genealogy of the Howard family. Mr. Dore lent his interesting collection of bibles; and the Rev. J. T. Fowler exhibited a Coverdale bible of 1535. Of arms and weapons there was a good collection. Sir R. Brisco sent a gigantic mantrap; and Mr. Carrick contributed three prodigious iron padlocks, with which the English, Scotch, and Irish gates of Carlisle were made fast and "Scotchmen and foreigners" kept out of the great Border city in the brave days of old.

We are not altogether without hope that this instructive exhibition of Border antiquities, of which the above notes are but a short summary, may be eventually completely chronicled by the accomplished local antiquary under whose auspices it was brought together.

The Council desire to acknowledge the following donations in aid of the expenses of the Carlisle Meeting, and of the general purposes of the Institute:—The Bishop of Carlisle, 10*l.*; The High Sheriff of Cumberland (G. Routledge, Esq.), 10*l.*; The Lord Muncaster, 10*l.*; G. J. Howard, M.P., 10*l.*; The Mayor of Carlisle (R. S. Ferguson, Esq.), 10*l.*; E. B. W. Balme, 10*l.*; E. Behrens, 10*l.*; Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, 10*l.*; W. H. Porter, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. Pocklington Senhouse, 5*l.*; J. G. Mounsey, 5*l.*; H. Mackenzie, 5*l.*; H. C. Howard, 5*l.*; J. A. Fell, 5*l.*; Col. Salkeld, 5*l.*; R. Ferguson, M.P., 5*l.*; Mrs. Dykes, 5*l.*; C. J. Ferguson, 3*l.* 3*s.*; E. T. Tyson, 3*l.* 3*s.*; J. Hilton, 3*l.* 3*s.*; B. Scott, 3*l.*; E. C. Clarke, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; C. Fetherstonhaugh, 2*l.* 2*s.*; W. B. Gordon,

2*l.* 2*s.* ; H. P. Senhouse, 2*l.* 2*s.* ; W. J. Losh, 2*l.* 2*s.* ; J. F. Crosthwaite, 2*l.* 2*s.* ; G. Highfield, 2*l.* 2*s.* ; W. B. Page, 2*l.* 2*s.* ; J. R. Creighton, 2*l.* 2*s.* ; M. MacInnes, 2*l.* 2*s.* ; J. H. Parker, 2*l.* 2*s.* ; Major Thompson, 2*l.* 2*s.* ; J. Richardson, 2*l.* 2*s.* ; W. Fletcher, 2*l.* 2*s.* ; G. J. Johnson, 2*l.* 2*s.* ; C. Hetherington, 2*l.* 2*s.* ; Mrs. Lennon, 2*l.* 2*s.* ; J. Heywood, 2*l.* 2*s.* ; J. Deakin, 2*l.* 2*s.* ; M. W. Taylor, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; R. A. Allison, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; Rev. W. Sherwen, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; Canon Chalker, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; Rev. T. Lees, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; J. A. Wheatley, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; Mrs. Moore, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; W. Dore, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; W. H. Scott, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; Mrs. Sopwith, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; J. Atkinson, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; I. James, 10*s.*