

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

November 1, 1883.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL PERCY, M.P., President, in the Chair.

In taking his seat for the first time as President of the Institute, and on opening the new session, the chairman expressed his thanks to the members for the honour they had conferred upon him, and his desire to follow, however distantly, in the footsteps of his predecessor, Lord Talbot de Malahide, and to consult, as he did, the best interests of the Institute. While he congratulated the members upon the success of the Lewes meeting, he had much pleasure in knowing that the next annual rendezvous would be at Newcastle; and he could assure them of a hearty welcome in that city, and in his own county. He regretted much that Mr. Hartshorne had resigned his position of Secretary to the Institute, but hoped that the Society would continue, in other ways, to have the benefit of his advice and assistance. LORD PERCY then spoke with satisfaction of the appointment of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope as editor of the *Journal*, and of Mr. Hellier Gosselin as Secretary of the Institute.

Mr. J. T. IRVINE sent a paper "On Recent Discoveries in the Central Tower of Peterborough Cathedral." The removal of the lantern and its two eastern piers has brought to light so many of the moulded stones of the original Norman lantern that it would be quite possible to rebuild the lower portion of it with its own stones. Some fragments of Saxon date have also been discovered, but of no special importance. In excavating to examine the condition of the sleeper walls of the Norman piers, beneath the western arch of the *cruz* was found a thick wall, of Saxon date, running east and west; another portion of which, but running at right angles, was uncovered in the south transept, having a stone bench on its western face, with part of a plaster floor in front of it. This floor covers a still older Saxon wall, parallel in direction with that beneath the western arch. Of Roman materials only two fragments have come to light; one high up in the lantern, a mere bit of plinth; the other in the heart of the foundations of the north-east pier. This has been part of a carved pilaster, a half circle in plan, entirely covered with foliage of a kind of oak leaf pattern, carved in shallow relief. A remarkable Roman tile, of peculiar form, resembling the seat of a chair, and inscribed *LEG IX HIS*, was spoken of as having been brought to light at Barnack, and deposited in the Natural History Museum at Peterborough.

Mr. EDWIN A. BARBER communicated the following notes on "Some Fragments of Pre-historic Pottery from the Pueblo Ruins of Utah":—

"This Pueblo pottery is found in great abundance in the vicinity of

the ancient ruined buildings in the valley of the Rio San Juan, which separates Utah and Colorado on the north, from New Mexico and Arizona on the south. In the summer of 1875 I had the opportunity of accompanying a branch of the United States Geological and Geographical Survey, in charge of Professor F. V. Hayden, through that interesting and somewhat inaccessible country.

"Amongst the large number of pieces of broken pottery which I collected, only two were in a state of entirety. The ware is of three kinds: 1st, the corrugated; 2nd, the red (resembling some of the Samian ware found in Great Britain); and 3rd, the white pottery, with black or coloured ornamentation. Pueblo pottery is remarkable as being the only ware found in the United States which possesses a gloss, or polish, nearly approaching a glaze. The ornamentation consists of geometrical designs in black, buff, or red, on a white or cream coloured ground. In very rare instances this pottery was decorated with paintings of animals. In one specimen, which I picked up in Southern Utah, an elk or deer was painted. Another fragment of a water jar was moulded in the form of a frog. These, with two or three other examples, are the only specimens yet found which exhibit any artistic skill in the moulding or decoration of the surfaces. The Moqui Indians of Arizona and the Pueblo and Zuni peoples of New Mexico still manufacture a similar ware, but of inferior composition and workmanship."

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the BARON DE COSSON.—A collection of upwards of forty gauntlets, ranging from the fifteenth to the early part of the seventeenth century, lent by himself, Mr. F. Weekes, Mr. S. Lucas, and others. The development of the gauntlet, from the simple mail pouch for the hand, of the time of Richard I, to the elaborate and beautiful workmanship of the gauntlet of the early part of the sixteenth century, was most clearly and lucidly explained by the Baron himself, and illustrated by references to a series of full-sized drawings and to monumental effigies and brasses. Perhaps the most interesting features of the exhibition were certain left-handed gauntlets, explained to be part of the equipment of duellers in the sword and dagger conflicts so usual in Italy in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

By the Rev. J. BECK and Mr. HARTSHORNE.—A collection of watch cases, showing different examples of old shagreen, and horn painted with foliage and pastoral subjects; and a quantity of "watch-cocks," or verge covers—objects of silver and brasswork of the greatest delicacy and beauty, which have only lately attracted the attention of connoisseurs.

December 6, 1883.

The Rev. SIR TALBOT BAKER, Bart., in the Chair.

The Rev. JOSEPH HIRST read a paper "On the Methods used by the Ancient Romans for Extinguishing Conflagrations." After instancing the discoveries of the *excubitoria* or guard-houses of the VIGILES or firemen of the city of Rome, made in 1820, 1858, 1866, 1873, and in August of the present year, it was briefly shown what light was thereby thrown on the organization and tactics of that useful corps. The bulk of

the paper read was devoted to illustrating, by numerous quotations from the Greek and Latin classics, the sparse allusions that can alone be gathered from ancient authors and from chance inscriptions as to the use made by the Roman firemen, of whom there were 7,000, of cloths wetted by water or steeped in vinegar, of the double-action forcing pump called *sipho*, of ladders, of axes, of poles, and of water buckets. Great use seems to have been made by the Roman firemen of Esparto grass, procured, says Pliny, from Spain; but for what purpose is unknown. In conclusion, attention was drawn to some *graffiti* inscriptions, made as an idle freak by some Roman firemen on the walls of the Transtiberine guardhouse recently discovered, which reveal the names of two of the lower officials of the corps not hitherto known, and about the interpretation of which the learned differ.

After some remarks by Mr. BAYLIS on the large number of men employed, and the various methods of extinguishing fires, the chairman proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Hirst.

The Rev. E. McCURE then read an able and masterly paper "On Celtic and Anglo-Saxon Personal Nomenclature," the result of twenty years' labour in that field of archæology; for which a vote of thanks was passed to the author.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. W. G. B. LEWIS.—Rubbings of brasses from Harefield Church, Middlesex, of Sir John Newdegate (died 19th June, 1545), his wife, and children; and of Editha, wife of William Newdegate, who died 9th September, 1444. Also a full-size drawing of a late fourteenth century bassinet, adapted for use in the sixteenth century by having a visor attached, and which is supposed to have belonged to Sir John Newdegate, It is now preserved on his tomb. The Institute is indebted to Mr. Lewis for the following notes on the church which contains these memorials:—

"Harefield Church consists of chancel, nave, and north and south aisles, with tower and north porch.

"The chancel and Brackenbury chapel contain many monuments to the Newdegate family. In the chancel, which is raised six steep steps above the nave, against the east wall and on either side of the communion table are large monuments. That on the north is in memory of Sir Richard Newdegate, Bart. (eldest son to the first baronet of that name), who died in 1710, and Mary his wife (daughter of Sir Edward Bagot, Bart.), who died in 1692. It is the work of Grinling Gibbons, who probably executed the interesting open carved woodwork behind the communion table. The background of it requires gilding, which would add great richness and enable it to be seen.

"On the south side of the communion table is a monument to the memory of Alice, Countess Dowager of Derby, who died in 1637. It is in two stories. The front of the lower part has three arched recesses containing representations of her daughters, with shields on the piers; the upper is a canopy supported on Corinthian columns, with curtains tied to them in the very questionable taste of the time. Under this canopy is an effigy of the countess. The whole is painted and decorated.

On the south side of the chancel is an altar tomb, with a very flat four centred arched canopy, in memory of John Newdegate, who died 19 June, 1545, and Anne his wife. Against the back of the recess are brasses of

Sir John, his wife, and children. I send you a rough rubbing of them. On the top of the altar tomb are sundry pieces of armour, helmets and gauntlets, some genuine and some of only sheet iron. Amongst them is the helmet of which I have the honor to send a full-size drawing of the side. It is supposed to have belonged to Sir John Newdegate, and is very interesting as exhibiting an early fifteenth century bassinet adapted for use in the sixteenth century by having a visor attached. This addition would appear to have been made about the second quarter or middle of the sixteenth century; and would therefore be favourable to the supposition that it belonged to Sir John Newdegate.

"The total length from the front of visor to the back of head-piece, 1 ft. 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ ins.; height, 1 ft.; weight about 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

"The other rubbing I submit is from a brass to Editha, wife of William Newdegate, who died 9th September. 1444; and was the mother of John Newdegate, Esq., Sergeant-at-law, who died in 1528, whose memorial and that of Amphilicia his wife (died 1544) is in the Brackenbury Chapel at the east end of south aisle. This John Newdegate was father to the supposed owner of the helmet."

By Miss LOUISA WALE.—Sketches of the old Sunning Hill Wells posting inn, which was built about 1545, or earlier. It was erected near a chalybeate spring, situate between two hills, and is now in a very neglected state.

By Mrs. KERR.—Seals of some members of Sir William Draper's family, *temp.* Cromwell.

February 7, 1884.

The President in the Chair.

Mr. GOSSELIN read a paper by the Rev. C. W. KING "On a Jewish Seal found at Woodbridge." This is a circular seal of brass, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter bearing the device of a wyvern regardant looking at a star. The legend, which is in the lettering of the twelfth or thirteenth century, and somewhat defaced in parts, seems to read: + SNATHIFEDERICIALEXNDRIIVD, which may be translated, "Seal of Nathan, son of F(ederic, son of Alexander, the Jew."

Mr. KING thinks the device may either astrologically represent the *horoscope* of the individual, or refer to his *nationality*, inasmuch as the planet Saturn—typified by the serpent, or mediæval dragon—is the guardian of the Jewish race; the Sabbath itself being merely the *dies Saturni*; and their long-expected Messiah is to make his appearance when that star is in the sign Pisces. The legend deserves notice as describing the owner of the seal in the names of his father and grandfather. The omission, too, of the R in the second name argues an *Italian* origin. The circumstance of our Nathan's boldly proclaiming his nationality, by the addition, "Judæus," is important, as pointing to a period of our history when "the chosen people" enjoyed as much consideration and real influence in the communities as in the present day. Again, the *magnitude* of the seal, according to the rule of the age, bore a defined relation to the *status* of the sealer. The appearance of the *cross* prefixed to the signature of a *Jew* may be got over by supposing that from its perpetual use in such a position the symbol had lost all religious

meaning when so placed, and was come to be considered as merely the mark of commencement.

Mr. W. H. St. JOHN HOPE then read a paper on "The Augustinian Priory of the Holy Trinity at Repton, Derbyshire." After giving a brief outline of the various ecclesiastical establishments at Repton since the seventh century, Mr. Hope described the result of recent excavations on the site of a Priory of Black Canons founded here in the twelfth century. The discoveries made included the lower portion of the nave walls, with the bases of the arcades and central tower piers, with part of the *pulpitum* at the entrance to the choir. The whole of the excavated area has been cleared out to the floor line, and amongst the *debris* were found many beautiful fragments of carving retaining their original coloring and gilding. Very many of the mouldings were coated with whitewash. Numerous fine specimens of floor tiles have also been uncovered, and in some parts portions of the pavement still lie *in situ* to give the original levels.

In proposing a vote of thanks to Messrs. King and Hope, the PRESIDENT spoke in feeling terms of the great loss the Institute had sustained by the death of Mr. John Henry Parker, C.B., and on the motion of Mr. BAYLIS, seconded by Mr. CHURCH, it was unanimously resolved that an expression of sympathy and condolence with the family be communicated from the Institute by the Secretary.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Rev. C. W. KING.—Impression of the seal of Nathan, son of Frederick, son of Alexander, the Jew, found at Woodbridge, Suffolk.

By Mr. W. H. St. JOHN HOPE.—Plans of bases of nave piers from Repton Priory, Derbyshire.

By Rev. Prebendary SCARTH.—A photograph of the recent excavations at Bath.

By Mrs. KERR.—A set of photographs of silver vessels found at Hildesheim, Germany.¹

By Mr. SODEN SMITH.—A small goa stone in a silk bag, which doubtless was carried as a preservative against plague. The stone has once been gilt.

NOTE.

Mr. Roach Smith wishes it to be stated that the position in which his name stands on page 433 of the preceding volume of the *Journal* is altogether a mistake and can in no way be justified.

¹ See also *Archæological Journal*, xxvi, 298.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

March 6, 1884.

The Earl PERCY, President, in the Chair.

Mr. JAMES HILTON, F.S.A., read a paper on the "Pfalgraben and Saalburg Camp in Germany in relation to the Roman Wall and Camp in Northumberland." The writer's purpose was to revive the subject and direct attention to the present state of information in English print on the barriers constructed by the Romans between the Danube and the Rhine as a defence against the unconquered tribes to the north, the Catti, and especially to that part in the neighbourhood of Homburg and the fortified camp called the Saalburg. He pointed out the leading features of resemblance to the Roman wall across Northumberland, and noticed the points in which the two works differed. Passing on to describe from his own observations the present state of, and the care which is taken to preserve the Saalburg camp, the most important fortress along the whole course of the Pfalgraben rampart, he concluded by saying that the most complete and authoritative description of this important defence may be seen in the *Archæologia Eliana* of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Society of Antiquaries, in a recent paper by Mr. Hodgkin therein. Mr. Hilton's paper is printed in the current number of the *Journal*.

Mr. SOMERS CLARKE, F.S.A., read some "Notes on the Churches of Madeira," describing the architectural features of the cathedral church of Funchal, and the less-known but equally interesting church of Santa Cruz. The author remarked that the common notion that everything on the island must be purely modern is a mistake, as the island was discovered in 1420, and early increased in prosperity. Referring to his notes made on the spot in March and April of last year, Mr. Clarke said the church of Santa Cruz is situated in the village of the same name. It consists of a nave of five bays, with clerestory, north and south aisles, having chapels extending transept-wise at the east end of each, a chancel without aisles, and tower on south side of chancel, with low octagonal spire. The exterior of the building is, like most Southern work, chiefly a mass of plastered and whitewashed walls, the few windows, with their rough stone dressings, being the only objects of interest. In the nave, the walls are rather thin. The arcade of pointed arches is without mouldings. The piers have a square base, and starting square above the base, work off with clumsy stoppings into an octagon, and return in an equally clumsy way to a square, on which rests a coarsely-moulded abacus. The

whole is done in the volcanic stone of the island, and is painted drab. The clerestory consists of narrow circular-headed single lights, deeply played, and with a roll of mouldings near the glass. The windows are very few. The west door is large, with two orders outside in the rather low pointed arch, the same roll moulding forming these orders being carried down the jambs as attached shafts. These shafts have coarse carving of about the date 1500-1510 on the capitals, and elaborate bases, showing a great deal of interpenetration. A base mould runs up with very small ogee at the apex of the arch, surmounted by a crowned shield. This stonework is painted a slate colour. Outside this west door preparation is made for a large porch running across the nave. The north and south walls, pierced by pointed doorways and gabled to receive a low-pitched roof, are standing; but being built of rough stone and plastered, they show no indication of date. No wall exists to connect this wall with the west front, nor is there a roof. The west window of the nave is a modern square insertion. The aisles are without windows. The west end of the north aisle is inclosed with a light wood balustered screen, shutting in a large octagonal font without detail or interest. In the west wall of this aisle is an aumbrey, with shafts on each side of the opening. It has, like the west door, an ogee head and coarse carving. The aisle roofs are lean-to's of low-pitch, with small rafters placed very near together. The material is a dark wood, probably cedar, and it bears the impress of Mooresque workmanship. The roof of the nave is similar in style, and is polygonal with tie beams decorated with colour and interlaced patterns in applied woodwork, similar in character, but poorer than the work in the cathedral at Funchal. The whole has seemingly being painted, but never retouched. All the internal intermediate surfaces of the walls are whitewashed, and afford a harsh and unpleasant contrast with this work. The north and south chapels open into their respective aisles by well moulded pointed arches of two or three orders, with shafted jambs, clumsily-carved caps, and elaborate bases. Each chapel is groined with large bosses at the intersection of the ribs, and the cells of the groining are panelled in coarse Renaissance arabesques on a white ground. Just west of the arch to the north chapel is a shallow recess in the aisle wall with moulded pointed arch, ogee hoodmould, and a large shield at the apex. A perfectly plain coped tomb is built into the recess. From the lower part of the sarcophagus project two lions, and the whole is smothered with whitewash. In a small gallery erected on legs, in the second bay from the chancel arch, between the nave and north aisle, is an organ. The cornice, doors, and arches over pipes are seemingly all of one date—viz., late seventeenth or early eighteenth century; the vertical pieces between the pipes, and the horizontal pieces below, are of late fifteenth-century work, gilded. The key-board is short, and has white naturals and black sharps, not apparently very old; there are six stop handles, but only two, those on the right-hand side, seem to be real ones; of these one has an uncanny, shrill noise, the other is a soft flute. The two bellows lie on a frame at the back, each one having a small weight attached at the top to give equal pressure. The case is about four feet in width, and six feet from floor of gallery to cornice. The chancel arch is of several orders, with attached jamb shafts, similar in style to the western door. The roof of the chancel is groined and coarsely painted. The fittings are all very bad. The stalls are thin and miserable in workmanship, of the

latest seventeenth century or early eighteenth century; they are painted white with dabs of gilding. The vulgar altar-piece matches well with these stalls. In the sacristy are some good tiles, removed from the walls of the monastery in the town, which was not long since demolished. They are fixed round a lavabo on the north side of sacristy and elsewhere about the roof. Under the window are fixed a few tiles, with a raised surface, like the Moorish examples. In the sacristy is some good plate; including a good Cinque-cento gilt chalice. There are six rings round the lower part of its false cup, to which bells are attached. Above the bells, and on the foot, is a band of cherubs' heads exceedingly well modelled, and on the knop there is a range of flat round-topped niches without figures. There is also a pax, gilt, a gilt monstrance, a good silver holy-water basin, and two censers.

The cathedral at Funchal is transeptal on plan, and consist of a nave of five wide bays. The easternmost pier of the fifth bay shows a respond of about 4ft. of wall, and a second respond, which carries a wide arch opening into the transept. There are north and south aisles and transepts. The chancel is aisleless, and terminates in an apse. On the south is a chapel of the Blessed Sacrament, opening from the east wall of the south transept; there is also an apsidal north chapel similarly placed with regard to the north transept. In the angle between the north transept and its chapel is a tower. The west front of the nave consists of the doorway with two wide windows over it, now filled with wood sashes, and a small circular window in the gable. The nave piers have four attached shafts, with bases showing simple interpenetration; the capitals have rough running foliage. The arches are pointed, are very thin, and poorly moulded. All the stonework is painted and marbled very badly. The arches to the transept spring from the same level as the other arches, but rise nearly to the wall plates; the bases are somewhat more elaborate. Over each pier of the nave is placed a clerestory window. The nave roof is of light rafters, and underneath are fixed flat fillets which are arranged so as to form interlaced stars and other geometrical forms usually found in Moorish work. The whole is coloured, the intermediate surfaces being grounded red and blue with small patterns in grisaille of a Renaissance type. Below the wall-plate is a frieze painted on the walls, having a blue ground and grisaille pattern of scrolls and hippogriffs. It was much touched-up and repainted in 1882, when the internal surfaces were whitewashed. The collars of the roof are entirely hidden by a flat ceiling of thoroughly Moorish character, and exceedingly rich. Its surface is intersected with fillets, like those on the rafters, but at intervals small domical recesses occur, the inner surface being of stalactite work, gilt, and between these recesses are pendants similarly treated. The latter have a most unsatisfactory effect. Iron rods supply the place of tie beams. The aisle roofs resemble that over the nave, but have no ceiled portion. In the western bays of the north and south aisles, are square vaulted structures, that on the north forming a baptistery, and that to the south a small chapel. These structures open with a pointed and moulded arch towards the nave, and towards the aisle in which they are placed. The bases are elaborated with interpenetration of foliage, similar to those at the west door. These structures have, at some time since their erection, been joined and formed into part of an internal west porch with gallery over, containing a nice little organ case, at present empty. The arches

carrying the gallery front are pointed, but the detail of them, and of the work generally, shows the structure to be of much later date than the adjoining work. The pointed arches forming recesses in aisle walls for altars are of the same bad detail, and apparently of the same date. The altar-pieces in the aisles can only be described as dreadful rubbish. The second altar from the east on the south side has a well-designed repoussée silver frontal. The roof of the south transept resembles in character and colouring that over the nave; but the angles are cut off with a sort of fan pattern pendentive below the wall plate, and a very deep frieze, having elaborate scrollwork painted on a blue ground. The roofs are, in fact, the richest and most remarkable things in the church. A large and showy gilt altar-piece, both practically alike, covers most of the end wall of each transept, and on the south altar is rather a good crucifix. Over the pointed arches in the eastern walls of the east transept are arranged decorations in very good style of Cinque-cento work, the best in the church. Two pilasters stand one over each jamb of the arch; the faces are panelled, and have delicate foliage in relief on the field. These support a long horizontal panel containing a picture. The spandrels on each side of the pointed arch contain figures of angels in moderate relief, the drapery being arranged in small and delicate folds. The picture is flanked by small pilasters, and the whole surmounted by a low pediment. Everything is gilt, and the general effect is excellent. A music gallery on legs stands forward from the north respond of the chancel arch into the nave. It contains a small organ, built towards the end of the last century, horrible in tone, and without merit of any sort. The floor of the choir is raised one step above that of the nave, and the altar is raised six or seven steps. The reredos consists of a gilt frame and pictures in three main vertical divisions, separated from each other by elaborate uprights, with small buttresses, figures, and canopies, and similar uprights from the end support the whole. The two side divisions are set at a slight angle to that in the centre, so as to accommodate the plan of the reredos to that of the apse. A cover overhangs the whole, springing with ribs from each main upright, and very deep and elaborate cresting surmounts the cove. The pictures are arranged in three stories, separated from each other by delicate canopy work. The lowest range of this remains complete, but bands of a Renaissance type have been substituted for the canopies in the rest of the reredos. An elaborately crocketed and carved tabernacle occupies the centre of the lower range of pictures. Above this there now appears a figure of the Virgin and Child surrounded by paper roses, stiff curtains, and the other paraphernalia of the lowest type of ecclesiastical "art." The stalls show a mixture in carving, some being very Late Flamboyant, and others Renaissance. The figures are very badly done. The sacristy, a good room under the tower, is panelled round with wainscoting; in a few of the panels are coarsely executed pictures. The chalice is very Late Gothic in style, with a Renaissance false cup, and the pax is exquisite in treatment.

Mr. W. Thompson Watkin communicated a descriptive list of the Roman Inscriptions discovered in Britain in 1883.¹ This is Mr. Watkin's eighth annual list, and his eleventh supplement to Dr. Hübner's work.

¹ Printed in this number of the *Journal*.

M. Seidler communicated the following list of mayors of Bordeaux from 1217 to 1452.

List of Bordeaux Mayors from 1217 to 1294.

1217-8	Pierre Andron	1254	Guillaume Raymond Colomb
1219	Bernard Dacra		
1220	Guillaume Raymond Colomb	1255	Raymond Brun de la Porte
		1256	Pierre Gondomer
1221	Pierre Vigier	1257	Arnaud Guillaume Aymeric
1222-5	Amalvin Dailhan	1258	Guillaume Raymond Colomb, 2nd time
1226	Pierre Vigier, 2nd time		
1227	Amanieu Colomb	1259	Jean Colomb
1228	Alexandre de Cambes	1260	Arnaud Calhau
1229	Guillaume Rostang	„	Guichard de la Porte
1230	Raymond Monedey	„	Raymond Monedey
1231	Amfac Lambert	1261-2	Hugues de Broy
1232	Vigourous Vigier	1263	Jean de la Linde
1233	Gaugens Colomb	1264	Henri de Cusanses
1234	Raymond Monedey, 2nd time	1265	Raymond Marqués
		1266	Hugues Rostang
1235	Pierre Calhau	1267	Fortaner de Casenave
1236	Vigourous Vigier, 2nd time	1268-9	Pons d'Antin or d'Autin
		1270-1	Fortaner de Casenave
1237	Rostang du Soler	1272	Hugues de Cunian
1238	Raymond Monedey, 3rd time	1273-4	Pierre Gondomer
		1274	Bernard Cachapin
1239	Bernard Dailhan	1275	Henry le Gallois
1240	Martin Faure	1276-7	Brun de Sara
1241	Rostang du Soler, 2nd time	1278	Guichard de Bourg
		1279	Bernard Dailhan
1242	Pierre Vigier (the son)	1280	Pierre Esteve
1243	Guillaume Gondomer	1281	Rostain du Soler
1244	Pierre Calhan	1282	Simon Gondomer
1245	Guillaume Raymond Colomb	1283	Pierre du Soler
		1284	Jean Colomb
1246	Jean Colomb	1285	Arnaud Monedey
„	Guillaume Gondomer, 2nd time.	1286	Pierre Colomb de rue Neuve
		1287	Bernard Ferradre
1247	Pierre Bonafour or Bonofont	1287-8	Jean de Born
1248	Guillaume Arnaud Monedey	1289	Thomas de Sens Vis ou Sand Wyk
1249	Martin Faure	1290 ²	Vidal Pausse (Governor)
1250	Guillaume Raymond Colomb, 2nd time	1291	Pierre d'Ansure for the King of France, and after him Pierre Dumas for the King of England
1251	Seguin Barba		
1252	Amanieu Colomb, son of Pierre	1292-3	Arnaud de Gironde
1253	Pierre Doat	1294	Guiraud de la Tour, Alexandre de la Peyrère

¹ There seems to be some doubt as to who were Mayors in 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, and 1295.

² There is doubt also as to the title of Vidal Pausse.

No list of Mayors of the twelfth century is known.

The charter of the town of Bordeaux is not known, but it is supposed to have been given by Jean Sans-terre (Lackland) at the beginning of the thirteenth century.

The above list has been copied from the "Livre des Privilèges," a manuscript of the 15th century written in Gascon language.

List of Bordeaux Mayors from 1294 to 1452.

1294	Grimond de Burlats	1328-32	Arnaud de Montpezat
1295	Gilbert Aubin, Guilhem de Rabasteins	1333	Sir John de Saint Philibert, Pierre de Campanian
1296-9	Bernard de Feugars		
1300-2	Jean Beguey	1334-5	Sanche de Pommiers
1303	Arnaud Calhau	1336-44	Lord John Lisle
1304	Lord Amaury de Saint Amand, Fortaner de Batz	1344-7	Sir William Stury
		1348-53	Sir Reginald Berkeley
		1354-61	Lord Thomas de Roos
1305	Bertrand de Batz	1362-6	Sir Arnold Savage
1306-7	Arnaud Calhau	1367-72	Sir Richard Walkfare
1308-9	Pierre Calhau	1373	Sir Richard de Roos
1310	Amanieu du Fossat	1374	Sir Robert de Roos
1311	Othon de Gados	1375	Jean Colom (Regent de la ville, Regens Villae)
1312-14	Ezin de Gualard		
1315	HelieAudouyn,—Guilhem de Thoulouze	1376	Sir Richard Walkfare
		1377-82	Sir John Milton
1316	Guilhem Seguin de Rions, Dominique de Roncevaux	1382-8	Sir David Craddock
		1389-98	Sir John Tryly de Yelverden
1317	Helie de la Batseuba	1399	Pierre de Contie
1318	Helie de la Batseuba, Loup Burgunh de Bordeaux	1400-2	Sir John Thorpe
		1403	Sir John Lutterell
		1404	Sir John Swynburne
1319-20	Othon de Miossens	1405-8	Amanieu de Madaillan, Sire de Lisparre
1321	Sir John Hugate		
1322-23	Raymond Durand de Ville (de Bayonne)	1409-12	Sir Thomas Swynburne
		1413-14	Sir Peter Bukton
1323	Sir Robert de Shirland	1414-23	Lord John Saint-John
1324	Sir Robert Swynburne	1423-7	Sir Laurence Merbury
1325	Sir John Bethune ou Beatoun (called Be-tounha in some documents)	1427-32	Lord John Holland
		1432-51	Sir Gadifer Shorthose, Seigneur de Genissac, &c.
1326-27	Sir John Haustede	1452	Sir Henry Redfort

This list seems to have been compiled from documents bearing the signatures of the various Mayors, as the official records begin in 1218, when those Magistrates became elective, and end in 1294, when Guienne was occupied by Philippe le Bel. From this latter date, when the Mayors were appointed to their posts by the Sovereign, no record was kept of their order of succession.

On the motion of the President, a vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. Hilton and Clarke for their interesting papers.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. SOMERS CLARKE, F.S.A.—A photograph of a superb processional cross of late fifteenth century work preserved at Funchal.

By Mrs. KERR.—Twelve photographs of pieces of German church plate.

By M. SEIDLER.—A set of French weights in use before the Revolution; and one of the original bills posted in Paris 1814, concerning the Observation of Sundays and Holy-days.

April 3, 1884.

The PRESIDENT in the Chair.

In opening the meeting the President referred in feeling terms to the sad death of the Duke of Albany, whom he spoke of as a prince of great promise and one who, had he lived, would have been an honour to his country. As the Queen was graciously pleased to be the Patron of the Institute we had a special right to express our sympathy with Her Majesty after the additional blow which had fallen upon her, and he moved that a vote of condolence be presented to Her Majesty on behalf of the Institute. The lamented Duke had left behind him another and a dearer relative in the person of his bereaved wife, and he (the President) moved that a vote of condolence be presented to her grace the Duchess of Albany also.

Mr. BAYLIS, as one of the oldest members of the Institute, seconded the resolutions, which were carried unanimously.

Mr. GOSSELIN read a communication from Precentor Venables of the discovery of a Roman altar at Lincoln dedicated to the *Parcae* and the *Numina Augusti*. It is inscribed:—*PARCIS · DEABVS · ET · NVMINIBVS · AVG · C · ANTISTIVS · FRONTINVS · CVRATOR · TER · AR · D · S · D ·* The altar was found at a depth of thirteen feet below the surface lying face downwards on a bed of dry river gravel covered with alluvial soil and made ground. Owing to this circumstance the letters of the inscription were wonderfully preserved.

Mr. PARK HARRISON read some notes on "Early Sun Dials." He mentioned that he had lately met with one over the south door of the Anglian church of Daglingworth, near Cirencester, which was divided into four spaces of day-time, in a similar way to the well-known examples at Corhampton and Warnford, in Hampshire, both of which were attributed to Bishop Wilfrith, the founder of the churches in which they occur. The same system of time measurement appears to have been common in Yorkshire and other northern counties; and, according to Mr. Albert Way, it characterised the earlier dials in Ireland, and the late Dr. Haigh was quoted as having stated that the Norsemen and Angles measured time in a similar way. There appear to have been early dials, divided into six and ten spaces, which were also used in this country by various races. In the Saxon sun dials at Bishopstone, in Sussex, there are twelve divisions. Unfortunately it is the only Saxon example recorded in the South of England.

Mr. W. VINCENT read a paper on "the church of St. Michael at Pleas, Norwich, and its Monumental Inscriptions," in which he stated that it had suffered hardly any alteration or destruction of monuments since Blomefield wrote his History of Norfolk. The whole of the inscriptions

dating from the middle of the sixteenth century have been most carefully transcribed by the Society for Preserving the Memorials of the Dead.

Votes of thanks were passed to the gentlemen who had read papers, and to Mr. Andrews.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

Mr. R. J. ANDREWS, of Hertford, exhibited a collection of Hertfordshire Tradesmen's Tokens of the seventeenth century, and made some interesting remarks thereon.

By PRECENTOR VENABLES.—Photographs of the Roman Altar lately discovered at Lincoln.

By Mr. PARK HARRISON.—Drawings in illustration of his paper of the Sundials at Daglingworth, Bishopstone, Corhampton, and South Cerney.

By Mr. VINGENT.—Rubblings of monumental inscriptions from the church of St. Michael at Pleas, Norwich.

By M. SEIDLER.—A plaster cast of the face of Charles XII, showing the wound that caused his death; a terra-cotta medallion of Franklin, by Nini; a MS. Book of Devotions (Roman), 1466.

By Mr. GOSSELIN.—A MS. volume (Lombardo-Gothic), dated 1469, "Leonardo Bruno di Bello Punico."

May 1, 1884.

THE REV. SIR T. H. B. BAKER, BART., in the Chair.

On taking his seat, the Chairman referred to the death of the Rev. J. Fuller Russell, and spoke in feeling terms of the loss the Institute had sustained by the death of one who was a vice-president and a valued friend.

The Rev. J. HIRST read a paper on "The Religious Symbolism of the Unicorn." The symbolism of the unicorn, as a chimerical charge in heraldry, was drawn out at length, and its connexion was then shown with the religious symbolism of the early ages of the Church, and especially with that of mediæval times. Two wall-paintings of the thirteenth century, setting forth the mystery of the incarnation under the allegory of the Chace of the Unicorn, were described at length and explained in detail. These wall-paintings may be seen in a church belonging to the ruined castle of Ausensheim, near Matrei, in the Tyrol, and, as they are unmentioned by either Baedeker or Murray, are probably unknown in England. Quotations were made from the Greek writers Tzetzus and Philes, from the mystic writer Henry Suso, from St. Basil and other fathers, in support of the interpretation given.

Mr. HODGETTS read a paper on "The Scandinavian Element in the English People," in which he pointed out that the early English were more closely allied to the Scandinavians than to the Low Germans.

Mr. W. THOMPSON WATKIN sent the following notes on recent discoveries of Roman remains:—

LANCASHIRE.—On the 28th February, whilst some labourers were digging clay, for the use of the Littlewood Brick and Tile Works, in the township of Ulnes Walton, a few miles from Preston, and close to Croston railway station, they came, at two feet beneath the surface, upon a jar of coarse grey earthenware, containing, it is believed, about 200

Roman coins. The vessel was completely broken by the spade, and the coins were distributed amongst the workmen. But by dint of exertion, Miss Ffarington, who is lady of the manor, succeeded in recovering 65 of them, which she sent to me for examination. I found them to be, with the exception of one of debased silver, all third brass, one or two bearing traces of having been silvered. They were of the following reigns—Valerian 1, Gallienus 2, Salonina 2, Saloninus 5, Postumus 53, uncertain 2. None of them bore any rare reverse, but on one of Postumus, of the *Fides Militum* type, *Fides* was spelt *Fidus*. From the large proportion of coins of Postumus, it would appear that his reign must have been considerably advanced before the hoard was buried, though from the absence of any coin of Victorinus, it would seem that the latter emperor had either not been associated with Postumus at the time of their concealment, or that his coins had not come into circulation in Britain. We shall not be far wrong in assuming A.D. 264 as an approximate date, assuming that the coins not recoverable were of the same reigns, and in the same relative proportion.

RUTLANDSHIRE.—At Thistleton, in this county, there have just been discovered in a field called the "Black Holmes," the base of a Roman column, three feet eight inches in diameter and nine inches high, a large quantity of common pottery, several fragments of "Samian" ware, one bearing the potter's stamp BRICCL, a portion of a *mortarium* with potter's stamp RA on the rim, a *denarius* of Alexander Severus, another of Constantius II, and small brass coins of Constans, Magnentius, and Honorius. These remains were found about two feet from the surface, with many nails, oyster and snail shells, and the usual *debris* which occur on Roman sites. Thistleton has long been noted for discoveries of a similar character, and seems to have been a station of some importance.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Rev. PRECENTOR VENABLES.—A leaden impression of a seal belonging to some religious house. In the centre is an effigy of the Blessed Virgin Mary and Child, under a tabernacle of Gothic work. The legend is SIGILLVM CONMVNE STE MARIE DE . . . LCO. Also a parchment certificate, with a medal attached, professing to be a contemporary record of the landing of Caesar; but it is needless to add that both certificate and medal are of a very different date to that assigned to them.

Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR 1883.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance at Bankers on 1st January, 1883 (after deducting payments in 1884 on account of 1883)	-	8	12	7			
„ Petty Cash on hand -	-	6	11	5			
					15	4	0
„ Annual Subscriptions, including arrears and payments made in advance	-	425	5	0			
„ Entrance Fees	-	52	10	0			
„ Life Compositions	-	52	10	0			
„ Sale of Publications, &c.	-	93	17	1			
					624	2	1
„ Subscriptions to Removal Fund	-				4	4	0
„ Balance of Account of Lewes Meeting	-	65	0	1			
„ <i>Deduct.</i> —Amount of payments by Secretary	-	17	14	5			
					47	5	8
<div style="position: absolute; bottom: 0; right: 0; text-align: right;"> <p>£690 15 9</p> </div>							

EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Publishing Account—							
Engraving, &c., for Journal	-	41	16	6			
W. Pollard, Printing Journal	-	121	12	3			
Editing Journal	-	50	0	0			
					213	8	9
„ House Expenses—							
Rent of Apartments	-	112	14	3			
Secretary's Salary	-	100	0	0			
W. S. Johnson, Printing	-	68	10	6			
Partridge & Cooper, Stationery	-	3	14	0			
E. A. Harrison—Engrossing Address of Condolence	-	2	10	0			
Coal	-	2	8	9			
					289	17	6
„ Petty Cash Account							
Office Expenses, Attendant, &c.	-	74	2	7			
Stamps, Delivery of Journal, &c.	-	48	1	7			
Cabs, Omnibuses and Porterage	-	4	18	11			
Carriage of, and Booking, Parcels	-	6	6	0			
Stationery and Office Sundries	-	2	0	0			
					135	9	1
„ Balance at Bankers 31st December, 1883 (after adding cheque not credited, and deducting cheque not presented and payments to be made in 1884 on account of 1883)	-	50	14	6			
„ Petty Cash in hand	-	1	5	11			
					52	0	5
					£690	15	9

Presented to the Annual Meeting of the Institute at Newcastle-on-Tyne, August, 1884.

Audited and found correct, 31st December, 1883.

HELLIER GOSSELIN, } *Honorary*
 RICHARD POPPLEWELL PULLAN, } *Auditors.*

(Signed)

PERCY, *President.*

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

June 5, 1884.

The PRESIDENT in the Chair.

Mr. WALLER described and pointed out the various interesting features of costume and detail of a fine collection of rubbings of brasses, extending in date from 1325 to 1483, lately presented to the Institute by Mr. Huyshe. Amongst them are the brasses of Sir John Creke, Sir John de Northwode, Lord Camoys, Lord Bourchier, Sir Wm. de Aldeburgh, etc.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Waller.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE then described and explained some wall paintings discovered in Penvin Church, Worcestershire, nearly thirty years ago, of which tracings were made by Canon Wickenden at the time they were found. Penvin Church is an early Norman building of Celtic type, consisting of a nave and chancel, with very narrow chancel arch. The paintings are of various dates—no less than five different series having been painted one over the other. The most recent of these were texts, but quite illegible. On the walls of the nave, but not at its east end, were the Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Commandments, of Elizabethan date. Beneath these were earlier texts, which in turn covered a fine series of pictures, unfortunately much injured. The most perfect of these was hidden by the Elizabethan Lord's Prayer. It consisted of the Blessed Virgin Mary and Child, with a singular figure beneath of St. Roche, with an angel pointing to the sore in his thigh. The date of this series seems to be very late fifteenth century. The earliest and most perfect painting was at least a century older, and comprised in one large group the Annunciation, the Visitation of Elizabeth, the Adoration of the Magi, the Crucifixion and Resurrection (combined in one group), and the Ascension. Over the site of an altar on the south side of the chancel arch was laid bare a good representation of the Trinity, with adoring angels, *circa* 1480. The east wall of the chancel retained traces of a late fifteenth century diaper. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Micklethwaite for his lucid and able explanations.

Mr. A. H. CHURCH drew attention to some specimens of Roman pottery recently found at Cirencester. More than 200 pieces of lustrous red ware, with potters' marks, have been secured by Mr. T. B. Bravender and placed in the Corinium museum. Some names, apparently not yet recorded for Britain, occur on a few of these examples. In other

instances, the newly discovered pieces enable one to complete or correct names previously doubtful. The unrecorded potters' marks found at Cirencester will now include the following, when a few before in the local museum are added to the list:—

AGOMANI	DORCEVS M	OLINI . OFF
ALIVMAR	IMOR M	OF . RVBANI
AVCILLA M	INERI O	TIRERI . M
AXTVCIS . F	M . INNA	† RVCIANI
BACCA M	‡ NNA . FE	VEXE
BIRANTVS	KOENNIINASF	VIOCIMAS
BVTRIO	LOPPI . RV	VNILLI
CAMVIINI	MIIRI	VINI M
DONVNIO	OF NANTO	VOCEVO

An amphora neck, recently found, bears the mark HISP . SEN  for *Hispani Saenii*. A fragment of red glazed ware has the owner's name VALERIVS scratched upon it. On another fragment occur the raised letters CIN of very large size and among the ornaments of the exterior. This is part of the name CINNAMI, which occurs on a Roman fragment in the British Museum.

In mentioning a cross which is found on some pieces of red ware after the letters FEC, Mr. Church suggested that it might stand for IT, as in the mark VIRTVS . FEC †.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. GOSSELIN.—Rubbings of the following brasses, lately presented to the Institute by Mr. W. Huyshe:—

Sir John de Creke, *circa* 1325, and lady. Westley Waterless.

Sir John de Northwode, *circa* 1330, and lady. Minster.

Sir William de Aldeburgh, *circa* 1360. Aldborough.

Lord Camoys, K.G., 1419, and lady. Trotton.

Margaret Cheyne, 1419. Hever.

Nicholas Cantey, 1431. Margate.

Sir William Etchingham, 1444, and lady. Etchingham.

Sir Hugh Halsham, 1441, and lady. West Grinstead.

Henry, Lord Bouchier, K.G., 1483, and countess. Little Easton.

By Mr. MICKLETHWAITE.—Tracings made by Canon Wickenden, in 1855, of wall paintings discovered at Penvin church, Worcestershire.

By Prof. A. H. CHURCH.—Specimens of Samian ware, with potters' marks, recently found at Cirencester.

By Miss FFARINGTON.—A large number of Roman coins, and part of of the vessel which contained them, lately found in Lancashire. These have been described by Mr. W. T. Watkin in page 218 of the current volume of the *Journal*.

Also some very curious, almost flat, Chinese figures, used for wall decoration.

By Mr. BAYLIS.—An early edition of *Æsop's Fables*, in Latin and Greek: also *Descrittione di Tutta Italia*. In Vinegia, Presso Albello Saliceto, 1588.

July 3, 1884.

Rev. F. J. SPURRELL in the Chair.

Precentor VENABLES communicated a description of a Roman burying place, recently discovered at Lincoln, which is printed at page 317.

Professor BUNNELL LEWIS read a most interesting paper on the Roman Antiquities of Switzerland, in which he pointed out that the country is fairly rich in traces of the Roman occupation, though the objects of antiquity are not usually to be seen *in situ*, but in the local museums.

Mr. F. HELMORE then read a paper on two fine coffin lids—one at Great Berkhamstead, the other at Tring—probably belonging to two stone coffins lately discovered at Northchurch, supposed to be those of Isabel and Senchia, wives of Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans; together with remarks on Bellus Locus, or Beaulieu, in Hertfordshire.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Precentor VENABLES.—Drawings and plans of a Roman burying place at Lincoln.

By Prof. BUNNELL LEWIS.—Numerous drawings and sketches of Roman antiquities in Switzerland.

By Prof. BUNNELL LEWIS and Rev. S. S. LEWIS.—A fine collection of Roman gems and rings.

By Mr. F. HELMORE.—Drawings of coffin lids at Great Berkhamstead and Tring, and of stone coffins at Northchurch.

By the Right Hon. the EARL OF ABERDEEN.—A large cinerary urn, recently found in Aberdeenshire.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

ANNUAL MEETING AT NEWCASTLE.

August 5 to August 13, 1884.

Tuesday, August 5.

The Mayor of Newcastle (Dr. Newton), the Sheriff of Newcastle (T. Nelson, Esq.), and the members of the Corporation, preceded by the Mace Bearer and Sword Bearer, arrived at the Town Hall at twelve noon, and received the Duke of Northumberland, President of the Meeting; Earl Percy, M.P., President of the Institute; the Bishop of Newcastle; the Bishop of Carlisle; the Bishop of Bath and Wells; the Dean of Chester; Lord Aberdare; and the following members of the Council, and Presidents and Vice-Presidents of Sections:—Mr. G. T. Clark, Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, Mr. J. E. Nightingale, Mr. R. S. Ferguson, the Baron de Cosson, the Rev. Precentor Venables, Mr. C. T. Newton, Mr. T. H. Baylis, Q.C., the Rev. F. Spurrell, the Rev. Sir T. H. B. Baker, Bart., Mr. Stephen Tucker, Mr. J. Bain, Mr. H. Hutchings, Sir J. S. D. Scott, Bart., Mr. J. Hilton, Mr. R. P. Pullan, the Rev. J. Collingwood Bruce, the Rev. G. Rome Hall, Mr. T. Hodgkin, Mr. R. J. Johnson, Mr. W. H. D. Longstaffe, Mr. C. J. Ferguson, Mr. C. J. Bates. In the body of the hall were a large number of members of the Institute, Vice-Presidents of the meeting, and numerous ladies.

In opening the proceedings the MAYOR said, that, in the name of the Corporation of Newcastle, he offered the Institute a hearty welcome to their ancient borough. After giving a brief outline of the history of the city he concluded: "I have great pleasure in welcoming your Institute to Newcastle, and I hope that, whilst dealing with the great histories of the past, those of the present—the Stephenson Bridge, the magnificent hydraulic inventions of Sir William Armstrong, and the lamp of our townsman, Mr. Swan, will not be beneath the notice of our distinguished visitors."

The SHERIFF said: I have great pleasure in supporting the cordial welcome just accorded to you by the Mayor, and further to express my warmest gratification, as a member of the Society of Antiquaries here, at the honour you have conferred on the society by your acceptance of the invitation to visit this city. It is at all times a matter for sincere congratulation, and one of the most pleasant duties that fall to the lot of public bodies, to receive such illustrious societies as your own, and

especially when you have as your president a prominent and popular member of a noble and powerful house so closely connected with Newcastle and the county of Northumberland. With such auspicious surroundings, it only requires the continuance of fine weather to ensure this meeting being a complete success. And as you have a long and varied programme before you to-day, I will not detain you longer. I thank you for the honour you have conferred on the Council and the city it represents by your presence here to-day.

Earl PERCY, M.P., said: I thank you very much, on behalf of the Institute over which I have the honour to preside, for the very kind welcome that you have accorded to us to-day. The Sheriff has reminded us that we have much before us to engage our attention, and I will not detain you with many remarks. But I cannot forget that this is not the first occasion on which the Royal Archæological Institute has received the hospitality of Newcastle-on-Tyne. It is now thirty-two years since this institution first held its meeting at Newcastle; and although many of those who then took part in its proceedings have, alas! passed away from us, yet I am quite sure that in the minds of many antiquaries there must be a keen recollection of the welcome it then received, and the good work it then achieved. The Newcastle volumes of the Institute are amongst some of the most valuable contributions to the archæology of the north, and, although I am afraid some of the antiquities that then existed have given way to the ravages of time, yet since that date many other discoveries have been achieved, and I am not without a hope that the impetus then given by the visit of this Institute to archæology in Northumberland contributed to some extent to the advances which have since been made, and the general interest now taken in the subject. Speaking for the Institute I can assure you that we feel very highly the advantages which visits of this kind afford us, and when we hear an address such as you have delivered, we find that even in a city like Newcastle, which leads the van of progress in the nineteenth century, the claims of olden days are not forgotten, and that the interests of the past will not be allowed to be forgotten or crowded out by those of the present. I do not know whether I ought to add anything on my own behalf, because I stand in a somewhat peculiar and double position here to-day—partly as president of the Institute, and partly as a Northumbrian myself. But I hope I may be allowed to say this much, that it gives me the highest pleasure to think that the first meeting held after I have been called upon to occupy the chair of the Institute should be in my own county, and in the good city of Newcastle-on-Tyne. I should like to take also this opportunity of reminding my hearers that this is the first occasion on which I have occupied the chair, therefore I may be somewhat remiss in some of its duties. I can only say that I trust their kind indulgence will be given to a novice, and assure them that my best endeavours will be employed on this occasion to secure the success of the meeting. I have now only the pleasant duty of calling upon the Duke of Northumberland, president of the meeting, to take the chair.

The noble President of the meeting, the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND, then took the chair, and delivered his inaugural address.

Lord ABERDARE said he rose with all the diffidence which became a south countryman on this occasion, but in obedience to orders, to propose a vote of thanks to the Duke of Northumberland for his most interesting

address, which was an excellent preparation for the feast in store for them during the week. He rose with diffidence, because he could most truly say that he came there prepared, to the best of his power, to see and hear, but certainly not to speak, and least of all to attempt to teach. His presence here was due to the fact that he spent some short time in Northumberland last autumn, when he had the advantage of visiting some of the most interesting ruins in company with Dr. Collingwood Bruce—and he had also the unspeakable advantage to one at all interested in Roman antiquities, of spending a night under the hospitable roof of Mr. Clayton, and of receiving from him an account of those monuments which he had done so much to collect. Having had the slight foretaste of what may be seen and learnt in this county, he was only too glad to avail himself of the chairman's invitation to be present at this meeting. He believed and hoped that every Northumbrian had a proper pride in his own county; and, without any desire to flatter that pride, he must say that he doubted whether in any part of England the antiquary would find so much to interest and instruct him as in this county. They had here proofs of the extraordinary system by which the great Roman people subdued and conquered the world. They had here brought into the strongest light the great conflict between the Roman and the Celt. They had here most interesting historic remains of the Saxon invasion, and of how afterwards the Saxon had to endure from the Dane the evils which he had inflicted upon the older inhabitants of the country. They had here the strongest outward proof of the Norman conquest. They had here also records of the great Border struggles, which undoubtedly nourished many feelings which we deplore, but at the same time called forth, we could not doubt, that energy and manliness which had ever distinguished Northumbrian people among all the races of England. On the banks of the Tyne they would visit the birthplace of the first great English historian—the first of the illustrious line of historians, a man from whom they derived great knowledge of the early history of England—the Venerable Bede. They had, he expected, a rich treat before them. They could all learn a lesson which they should take to heart from the ruins and remains of antiquity which they saw. Wordsworth told them that the child was father of the man; and not less truly the past was the parent of the present and of the future. By these changes they learned, on the one hand, how difficult it was to oppose an obstinate resistance to those changes which time had worked in every age in spite of the wish and desire of man, and, on the other hand, learn a lesson of prudence in seeing how gradual those changes have been. If they wish changes to take place in a manner conducive to the growing necessities of the people they must be gradual.

The Bishop of NEWCASTLE seconded the vote of thanks. He said it was well that the magnates of the town and of the county should meet together in connection with this Institute. Few localities, and few soils were as rich, and none, he thought, was richer than their own in these wonderful instances of the intellectual development of the past. It was curious, as either accident or patient research unfolded the past, to see how many of the discoveries of the present day were anticipated, at least in germ, in the past; and, in comparing that past with the present age of progress, wonderful lessons were opened out to them. By looking back to the past, by gathering up all that had been done, whether in the

way of war or by the words of religion, and by reading it into the present, it would then better enable them to make the future worthy both of the present and the past.

The vote of thanks was agreed to, and the Duke of Northumberland having returned thanks, the meeting broke up.

Complete programmes of the meetings during the week, together with classified lists of the papers to be read at the Sectional meetings, were given to each ticket holder.

At two o'clock, the members assembled in the Lecture Hall of the Literary and Philosophical Society, where they were received by the president (the Earl of Ravensworth) and the members of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle.

The Earl of RAVENSWORTH, as President of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, welcomed the members of the Institute to Northumberland, remarking that there would be some difficulty in finding a district in England more replete with relics of the past. Here were the places where St. Aidan and St. Cuthbert first spread the light of Christianity. By travelling west the line of Hadrian's Wall would be seen; by travelling east, Lindisfame, Bamburgh, and Monkwearmouth, reminding us of St. Aidan, St. Cuthbert, and St. Benedict; while nearer us still was the church of the Venerable Bede himself. Under the able guidance of Dr. Bruce, the historian of the Roman Wall, of Mr. Longstaffe, Canon Greenwell and others, these scenes would be visited, and in a few years he hoped that the united body of antiquaries would form an extremely formidable front to the incursions of those Goths and Vandals represented by the "improver."

The President of the Institute, Earl Percy, thanked Lord Ravensworth in the name of the Institute for the kind words he had used in welcoming them to Newcastle. Lord Ravensworth had mentioned the attractions of the district, but there could be no better example to incite them to zeal and energy in their researches than of the old and distinguished institution of which Lord Ravensworth was the head. That institution, the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, dated its birth from an epoch, which, compared with that of the Institute, lay almost in the dark ages to which their researches extended, and it had not only enrolled within its ranks antiquaries of distinguished fame, but had also done a good and great work in opening up the large field of antiquarian lore which lay for study in the northern counties of England. The Institute had done him a great honour in electing him as their president, and it was an almost touching instance of this consideration that they should have chosen Newcastle as the place of meeting during the first year of his presidency.

On the motion of Dr. BRUCE, seconded by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the Earl of Ravensworth.

An adjournment was then made to the Castle. Here the number of persons anxious to examine the building was so great that the party had to be divided. The regular explication of the keep was undertaken by Mr. Longstaffe, who lucidly sketched its history from its foundation to the present day. Mr. Clark also gave his remarks upon it to a separate audience, and we are able to reproduce what he said. It must be observed that Mr. Clark's remarks were intended for a mixed and popular audience, and do not pretend to be a detailed scientific description of the place.

“Newcastle is an excellent example of a rectangular Norman keep.

“Its condition is perfect, its date known, and being late in its style, it is more ornate than is usual in its details and is furnished with all the peculiarities of a late Norman work.

“Moreover, like the Tower of London and the castle of Richmond, the keep of Newcastle does not seem to stand within any earlier work, British, Roman, or Saxon. The site seems to have been selected by the Norman engineer, without reference to any earlier arrangements.

“The New-castle gave name to a borough known earlier as Monkchester, and at an earlier and for a longer period as ‘Pons Ælii.’ The Conqueror was here in 1070, and as the Roman bridge had just been swept away he was here detained, and had time to study the character of the ground, and to decide upon the best mode of defending the Tyne. It is probable that his observations, which led at that time to the establishment of the keep of Durham upon the Wear, bore fruit a few years later in 1080, when Duke Robert, newly reconciled to his father, founded a castle, whence the borough derived its name. Robert’s castle, however, though it seems to have fulfilled its end, could not have been a very durable structure, even though strengthened and repaired soon afterwards by William Rufus. Of these earlier works the existing keep formed no part, though it is possible that the hand of Rufus may be detected in what remains of its outworks.

“The present castle is an excellent type of the later form of the rectangular Norman keep, just as the Tower of London represents the earlier form. The one was the work of the Conqueror immediately upon his arrival, the other was the work of his grandson rather above a century later (1172-4). During that century many keeps had been erected, and some few changes had been introduced, especially as regarded the mode of covering the entrance.

“Newcastle has its fellow in the keep of Dover, known to have been the work of Henry the Second. The general prevalence of ornament, the prominence given to the chapel, the multiplication of mural chambers, even in the lower floors, the position and arrangements of the well, and the development of the fore-building, are common to, and almost peculiar to, both.

“Though always rectangular in plan, these keeps are seldom quite square. This of Newcastle measures 57 ft. by 62 ft., taken above its plinth, but this is exclusive of the fore-building, a structure covering one of its sides, and intended to protect the entrance and the staircase leading up to it. Taking this into the measurement the dimensions are 63 ft. by 72 ft.

“The base of a Norman keep is usually a broad and bold plinth, that at Kenilworth and Norham being quite a feature in the building. Here it is about six feet high, and of moderate projection. The breadth thus given to the foundation added materially to the difficulty of mining of the wall, the favourite and indeed the only mode of attack by which a Norman keep could be seriously threatened. Above the plinth is a bold cordon. As is usual the whole building is above ground. Norman dungeons were rarely below this level, and in their keeps but seldom more than one above it. Space in a Norman keep was too valuable not to be occupied with stores. For an ordinary prisoner, for whom no ransom could be expected, there was a smaller, safer, and more economical prison.

“The walls are vertical, but reduced slightly in thickness by three sets off, amounting to two to three feet. The height, usually one and a half

to twice the breadth, is here about 90ft. The dimensions at the summit are 60ft. by 54ft. The floors rest upon internal shelves or sets off. These keeps almost always have broad flat pilaster buttresses, clasping the angles and repeated on the intermediate faces. Here the flankers are from 15ft. to 19ft. broad, with a projection of from 2ft. to 3ft. Three of the angles are thus capped. The fourth is rounded, or rather is a polygon showing six faces. There are but two intermediate pilasters—on opposite faces. The flanking pilasters are usually carried up to terminate in turrets rising, as at London and Rochester, 10ft. to 12ft. above the walls. Here the turrets are modern.

“Then as to the thickness of the walls. In large keeps they are 15ft. to 20ft. thick. Here they range from 14ft. to 18ft. at the top of the plinth, from 12 ft. to 17 ft. at the first floor, from 12ft. to 16ft. at the second floor, and are so continued.

“These keeps usually have a basement, a first floor, and a main or state floor, sometimes also a third and upper floor. The two lowest are for store rooms. The upper floor, where present, seems to have been used for the garrison, as being next the battlements.

“As these keeps depended wholly on their passive strength, their openings were few and small. In the two lower floors they are invariably mere loops. Higher up, about the middle of the main floor, the loops become small windows, usually in couples with round heads and flanking shafts, placed under a single arch. These openings, whether loops or windows, are not meant for defence. The great thickness of the wall prevented the proper handling of either long or cross bow, and the range, laterally, was very limited, neither could the archer reach those who stood at the foot of the wall, and might be engaged in mining it. Nor could much be done in the way of casting down missiles from the battlements. The original roofs were high pitched and covered with shingles, and concealed by high parapets. They afforded no footing for machines, and no storage for missiles, and it was not till lead came into use and flat roofs were constructed, that any vertical defence became practicable. Most of these keeps show by the remains of the weather mouldings, how the pitch of the roof has been lowered, and usually, when this was done, advantage was taken of it to gain another story. This may be seen at Kenilworth, Porchester, Richmond, Castleton, and Bridgenorth. How it was here is concealed by the modern vault, as at Dover and Carlisle.

“The basement floor here has in its centre a cylindrical pier with an octagonal abacus, from which spring eight heavy plain ribs abutting upon corbels in the walls, and carrying the vault, which is stilted. This arrangement is very unusual, but seems original. The pier is hollow for the passage of water, probably from the well chamber, and has a small hole on one side for a tap. There are but two loops to this chamber; its height is 18ft. to the crown of the vault.

The first floor is 14ft. high. In its centre is also a column, ruder but lighter than that below, and from it spring two arch ribs only, supporting a wall which divides the upper part of the room, and carries the timbers of the floor above. Here are three loops. There is a similar pier at Richmond, but without the sustained wall.

“The second or main floor contains the hall, at present 42ft. high to the crown of its vaulted roof. It is lighted by two tiers of windows, some of two-lights, others mere loop holes. The main entrance is at this level, and opens

directly into the hall. The vaulted roof is very modern, as at Carlisle and Dover, being intended to carry artillery. Here, as in those castles, it occupies the place of an upper floor.

"The several floors in these keeps are reached in various ways. Here, in one angle, is a large well staircase ascending from the ground level to the roof. This is almost always present. At the main floor level the well gives off a straight staircase, which ascends in the east wall till it reaches an angle where it ends in a second well stair, which also ascends to the roof.

"Besides these staircases, the walls contain a great number of small vaulted chambers, of all sizes, from 30 ft. by 7 ft. down to mere cells. Usually, these commence at the first or second floor, so as not to weaken the wall within reach of a ram; but here, as at Dover, they occur connected with the basement floor. Some of them are connected with sewers descending in the walls, others were bedrooms. One may have been the kitchen.

"Almost invariably, where there is a hall, the wall high up is perforated all round by a triforial gallery, from which windows open outwards and corresponding arches inwards. At Dover, where the keep is divided by a cross wall, this also is threaded by the gallery. At Rochester this triforial gallery is well seen, and at the Tower of London.

"It is rare to find a keep without a well. Sometimes, as at Colchester, Bamburgh, London, and Castle Rising, the well is in the ground floor. At Rochester it is in the cross wall. Here, as at Dover and Kenilworth, is a regular well chamber, at the main floor level. The chamber is L shaped, the well being at the end of one limb. It is 90 feet deep, with 30 ft. to 40 ft. of water.

"Most keeps contain a few fire places, usually in the main chambers only. Here, however, those in the hall and the room below it look like insertions, but the two in the mural chambers are original, and much larger than usual. The flues are carried up to the battlements. In London and at Rochester and Colchester, the flue divides a few feet above the hearth, and ends in two apertures in the wall.

"There remains to be considered the fore-building, a rectangular mass 62 ft. long by 15 ft. broad, covering the east face of the keep, and arranged to contain and protect the main entrance. The body of the fore-building is 34 ft. high, its lower tower 48 ft., and its upper tower 53 ft. In a few keeps there is no fore-building, and the entrance is at the ground level, as at Bamburgh, Chepstow, Ludlow and Carlisle, but these are the exceptions, and where the door is high up there is usually a fore-building. These appendages are upon one general plan. The staircase is straight and parallel to the wall of the keep. Over it, at its base, and containing the entrance gateway, is a low tower, and at the upper end of the staircase, commanding it, is a second tower. In large keeps, as Dover, there is a middle tower, containing a second gateway. There is also one at Castle Rising. At Rochester the staircase is broken by a deep pit, and across this was a drawbridge. At the head of the staircase is a platform, and at this level is the entrance to the keep. The staircase is protected by a parapet. The space below the stairs is variously occupied. At Newcastle it contains the chapel. There is also a small and certainly original doorway pierced in the wall by the side of the grand entrance,

three feet or so above the ground level, which leads into the ante-chapel. Both ante-chapel and chapel are ribbed and vaulted and highly ornate.

"Above these is the great staircase. The outer doorway is 5ft. broad, a handsome entrance in the late Norman style. An open flight of twenty steps leads up to it, and within the gate eleven steps more lead to the gate of the keep, close outside of which is the guard chamber, over the chapel, and also vaulted. From the staircase, at the proper level, a small side door, probably an insertion, now communicates indirectly with the first floor of the keep. The doorway of the keep is a handsome Norman portal, flanked by detached shafts, with a full centred head handsomely carved. There is no portcullis. The defence was a stout door, strongly barred. The entrance passage pierces directly the keep wall, here 14ft. thick, and enters the great hall.

"From the outer staircase, at about its mid-height, a passage leads to a low window, or perhaps a small doorway, which opens in the outer wall above the chapel postern, and 24ft. from the ground. This seems to have had in front a small balcony. It was probably intended to allow of a safe parley with those who might seek to enter at the lower door. There is also, on the western face of the keep, another postern which opens from a mural gallery connected with the first floor. It opens about 13ft. from the ground.

"Newcastle differs in some respects from most Norman keeps and in others is altogether peculiar. At Rochester the keep doorway is within the guard chamber. At Middleham, the chapel, a very handsome one, is at the head of the staircase. At Dover, where the chapel is a very grand one, it is placed just within the entrance to the fore-building. At Guildford and Brougham, the chapels are mere oratories within the keep wall.

"The postern at the side of the main entrance, and the small door above it, are peculiar to Newcastle. The other postern, though rare, is found at Rochester, and at Adare in Ireland. Both these posterns are evidently original, though nothing is more common than to find a doorway opening directly into the basement floor of these keeps, but these are usually of very late date to allow a convenient access.

"It is very rare to find a Norman basement vaulted. Mitford, in other respects peculiar, is so in this. The vaults at Brougham and Richmond are evidently Decorated insertions. At the Tower of London the vaulting is modern brick.

"Regular kitchens are rare in Norman keeps, but here either of the two mural chambers at the hall level may have been so used. At Rochester the kitchen is high up in the fore-building. At Castle Rising it is in a mural gallery. At Bowes, as here, it seems to have been in a mural chamber; but there is no oven or provision for boiling.

"It should be remembered that a Norman keep was not meant to be regularly inhabited. It was a refuge during a siege; a last resource when the outer works were carried. All the spare space was needed for stores, and there was but little provision for comfort, and none at all for luxury. Ornament was usually considered out of place. In London, save in the chapel, there was none. At Dover, Rochester, and Castle Rising, and here, there was a good deal; but these keeps are exceptions to the common practice.

"The governing principle in a Norman keep was to oppose passive resistance to all attacks. There are no flanking defences, indeed it may be said no active defences at all. No points whence an enemy could be shot at with safety,

and not even a provision for machicolation for a vertical defence. The walls defied the most powerful ram, and no engine could throw a missile of any great weight to the summit. The doors were of oak or iron, and even if broken down or burned the passages within were so narrow and so full of sharp turns that a handful of resolute men could defy an army. The enormous breadth of the foundations, sometimes as much as 30ft., defied the miner's art, and the provisions and stores were usually enough to support a garrison for an indefinite time. It was by treason and fraud rather than by force, 'arte' rather than 'marte,' by knavery rather than by bravery, that such keeps were usually taken, and it is little to be wondered at that such places, garrisoned by mercenaries, men without truth or ruth, should be regarded with horror by the peasantry, no less than by the burghers and burgesses of the adjacent towns."

After inspecting the castle, the party proceeded to the Cathedral church, of which Mr. Longstaffe gave an interesting history and description. The present church is a large cruciform building, principally of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, but presents no striking features. The tower, which is remarkable for its spire-like pinnacle, was erected in the fifteenth century, by Robert Rhodes, a lawyer of Newcastle. Subsequently, the members extended their perambulations to the churches of St. Andrew and St. John, and other buildings, and the remains of the monastery of the Black Friars.

At eight p.m. the Rev. Canon CREIGHTON opened the Historical Section in the Lecture. Hall of the Literary and Philosophical Society, and delivered an address on "The Northumbrian Border Land."

Dr. T. HODGKIN proposed a vote of thanks to Canon Creighton for his admirable paper, and, whilst doing so, expressed regret that they were going to lose the Canon in consequence of his having accepted the post of Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Cambridge.

The motion was seconded by Mr. J. C. STEVENSON, M.P., and carried by acclamation.

At nine o'clock the Antiquarian Section was opened in the same place by Dr. BRUCE, who delivered an address on "The Roman Occupation of Britain."

On the motion of the Rev. F. SPURRELL, seconded by Mr. Micklethwaite, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Dr. Bruce, and the proceedings terminated.

Wednesday, August 6.

At ten A.M. the members travelled by special train to Warkworth; on reaching the castle Mr. Clark took the party in hand. After pointing out the chief features of the gateway and the buildings within the curtain Mr. Clark delivered one of his happiest addresses to a very large audience. With considerable power of description he showed how the Saxon invaders had taken advantage of the natural features of the place to form an almost impregnable stronghold. A peninsular height protected by the wooded folds of the Coquet, had been defended by a ditch cut across the neck, a "moated mound" being erected on its most elevated point. The mouth of the river, covered by the Coquet Island, afforded a convenient harbour for the long keels of the Scandinavian rovers, and a protection from any attacks from the landward. In course of time the Saxon "burh," a mere

earthwork protected by a stockade of timber, gave place to a stone castle, the precursor of that they saw before them. A town sprang up beneath its shelter, approached by a strongly-fortified bridge, the gateway tower of which still remained, the chantry of St. Lawrence rising hard by. The arrangements of the castle were very complete. They had two entrance gates, the chief entrance and the postern gate on the edge of the precipitous bank, both of transitional Norman work, with later additions. Entering the castle area, first they saw the base-court or lower ward, with the bases of the pillars of the cruciform collegiate church, which, as at Hastings and elsewhere, had risen at the command of the lord of the castle within its sheltering walls. The hall, a one-aisled structure like the hall at Taunton, and many other Norman halls, was attached to the curtain. The withdrawing rooms provided with transitional Norman fireplaces occupied a rather higher floor at its upper end. The smaller chapel showed delicate additions of Decorated date. Attached to it was a small spire bearing the strange appellation of "Crady-fargus," the meaning of which Dr. Bruce would no doubt explain. In connection with this was the "Lion Tower," with a noble heraldic *façade* bearing the shields of the Lucies and other families allied to the Percies, while below on a shelf of stone, as they might see, sat a portentous lion, of a race certainly now extinct, with a vast frill round his neck by way of mane, the quaint ugliness of his features being mellowed by the touch of time. The keep, built by the son of Hotspur, which occupied the higher ground, was by far the most perfect portion of the castle; some of the upper rooms indeed were still habitable. Its plan was a square with its angles cut off, a second square, with the two outer angles removed, being applied to the centre of each front, gives to the whole a cruciform plan. As Mr. Freeman had said, it exemplified the process by which a purely military stronghold passed into a fortified house. This keep contained the lesser hall, with its tall oriel lighting the dais, and the three customary arched doorways at the lower end, communicating respectively with the buttery, cellar, and kitchen. This last apartment still preserved its huge cavernous stone fireplaces and oven. By the side of the hall stood the apsidal chapel, lighted with three tall traceried windows at the east, furnished with piscina and broad cinquefoiled sedilia. The western half of the chapel was, as was sometimes the case, of two stories, the upper for the lord of the castle and his family, and the lower for the retainers and domestics. On the south side were "squints," to enable those detained in the side apartments to assist at mass. Warkworth castle was, said Mr. Clark, "a fine example of the times of border warfare, when our ancestors were engaged in forging and welding together the very dissimilar materials out of which the English nation had been formed, and thus creating the stern and stiff backbone so conspicuous in the people of the north, which had done so much towards securing to us our pre-eminence among the nations." The dungeon is fifteen feet square, flagged with stone, dark, without means of descent or ascent save by cords. William the Lion was successful in an attack upon the castle in 1173, but in the next year he was taken prisoner at Alnwick. The first owner of the castle was Roger Fitz-Richard, and it remained in his family for three or four generations, when it reverted to the Crown. Edward III. bestowed it upon Sir Henry Percy in lieu of a payment to him for the customs. Twice it went out of the hands of the Percies, but

from the middle of the fifteenth century down to the present time it has been in the possession of the ducal family of Northumberland.

From the castle a move was made by a charming path along the bank of the Coquet to the famous hermitage. This is a series of chambers cut out of the solid rock, comprising a chapel with an apartment at the west end now partly destroyed, and a kind of inner chapel or aisle. The chapel has its stone altar and reredos complete. The altar is lighted by a two-light window on the south, in the sill of which is a monumental effigy. The inner chapel has also a stone altar, but this has been cut down, and otherwise mutilated so as to assume in one part a rude resemblance to a seat, it is therefore now known as the "confessional." A traceried lattice admits the borrowed light of the outer chapel. The groined roof, the windows, doors, and ornaments, are all one piece of solid rock. The architectural skill shown in carving the chambers is remarkable. The work was evidently executed just before the middle of the fourteenth century. From lack of time, Warkworth church was not visited, and the excursion was continued to Alnwick. Mr. Clark again acted as guide and conducted the party through the outer and inner wards, pointing out on the way the various details of the curtain and its series of towers, the entrance to the keep and the remarkable well. After viewing the exterior, a move was made for the guard-room. Here the members were received by the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, and Earl and Countess Percy. Mr. CLARK there delivered the following address:—

"I am not about to occupy your brief time by attempting to describe in detail the castle you have just visited, nor shall I refer to much more of its history than is connected with its military architecture, Those who seek further information concerning either the castle or its lords will do well to consult Tate's excellent History of Alnwick. It will be sufficient for me to recapitulate what you have just seen, and to touch lightly upon the origin and growth of the fortress.

"We are now assembled within the keep of the chief castle of Northumberland, less strong naturally than the frowning half sea-girt rock of Bamburgh, less exposed to a surprise than the strongholds of Berwick and Norham, but, nevertheless, for centuries the chief of the Border fortresses, and famous not only for its capacity and its military strength, but still more famous for the great race of warrior-barons who so long inhabited and maintained it. There are castles which, like Dover and Kenilworth, owe their renown solely to their strength, while others, as Warwick, Raby, and Hedingham, are remembered from the great names with which they are associated :

"'Tis not the falchion's weight decides the combat,
It is the strong and skilful hand that wields it,"

and so here the fame of Alnwick is not due so much to its walls and towers, banks and fosses, as to the long line of bold and warlike warrior-statesmen with whom it is associated. Nevertheless, Alnwick is a very strong place. Its position, thirty miles within the Tweed, protected it against sudden and unforeseen attacks. Prudhoe and Newcastle in its rear; Warkworth, Harbottle, Wark, Ford, and a score of smaller but still strong places, lay at convenient distances, and looked to Alnwick as their central point. Alnwick, moreover, has been fortunate in the fate that has befallen it. Jedburgh and Roxburgh have been swept away. Their very ruins have well nigh perished. Norham, Berwick, Prudhoe, Har-

bottle, Warkworth, and Dunstanborough remain only as masses of ruin ; the keep of Newcastle stands in solitary pride, bereft of its outworks and surroundings, and Bamburgh has for centuries been dissevered from the race that made it famous, and has passed from stranger to stranger until the very name of Mowbray, in connection with it, is forgotten. Alnwick, on the other hand, has ever maintained its local rank and consideration. So long as the Border needed a defence so long was Alnwick ready and prepared to provide it, and when more peaceful times supervened, and Scotland from a dangerous foe became a faithful friend, the lords of Alnwick, by the distaff, proved themselves more than equal to their ancestors in the new contest, and the palace-castle of the nineteenth century became to the full as celebrated as the castle-palace of the fourteenth and fifteenth.

You have now completed your survey of Alnwick within and without. You entered by the ancient and unaltered barbican, the best example in England of such a work, and you saw in detail the walls and towers, some original, and others of modern date, of the outer ward. Thence, passing by the middle gate, through the spur work dividing the two wards, you entered the middle or eastern ward ; left it by the Lion gateway ; passed outside the wall at the foot of the Ravine and Constable's towers, Hotspur's chair, and the Postern tower, and so re-entering the ward, you observed the site of the ancient chapel, and proceeded along the outer edge or counterscarp of the inner or keep ditch until you stood in front of the inner gatehouse. In your progress you learned the date of the several towers, and you saw, in parts of the curtain, evident remains of the masonry of the twelfth century. On entering the inner ward you observed the interior gateway, in the late Norman style, a part of the original structure, and indicating by its dimensions and ornaments the general scale and finish of the whole. You saw that the plank covering had been replaced by a ribbed vault, while the outer end of the gatehouse was masqued by two lofty polygonal towers, provided with an exterior gallery, a drawbridge (now removed), and a portcullis. You also saw the shields of stone, carved with the ancient and simple heraldic bearings of the founder and his allies. The dungeon you also saw, a prison the like of which is unknown in southern England, or even in the castle-bridled frontier of Wales. Entering the inner ward, you saw the castle well, contained within the wall, probably of the date of the castle, but encased within the wall when rebuilt by Henry Percy. Beyond it are the vaults of the old dining hall, also Percy work, over which the hall has been rebuilt. At that point our survey of the military and ancient part of the castle was completed, and you entered what would formerly have been called the lord's lodgings. Although much, even of the purely military parts of the castle, has been under the hands of the restorer, the general outline is still that of the fourteenth century, and, supposing the mural towers removed, that of the middle of the twelfth century. Much that was before you was actually the work of those periods, and all of it, even to the restoration and rebuilding of the last twenty years, has been so skilfully constructed, and designed with so much attention to the old foundations and other indications of the ancient works, that in all its general features you have before you the castle of the De Vescis and the Percies as it presented itself to friend and foe in the fourteenth century.

“But there is something more to be said of Alnwick as an ancient fortress. An early chapter in its history is written, not indeed on the roll of the chronicler, but not the less plainly to be read by those who have paid attention to the character of the record. Let us suppose a period before the soil was occupied by walls or towers of masonry, and see what is to be learned from an inspection of the ground on which they stand. The position is such as was often selected by the constructors of strong places in the ninth and tenth centuries, when the hill-top of the Briton was found to be inconvenient, and the possession of landed property led to a different arrangement than was suitable for a Roman garrison. Here we have the *inver* or *aber* of England and Scotland, the *sungum* of the Deccan, formed by the junction of the Bow Burn with the Alne, and thus defended naturally on its northern, southern, and eastern fronts. The rocky and slightly elevated centre of the tongue was selected for the dwelling of the lord, and encircled by its proper ditch, while appended to two-thirds of its circumference were two courts by which in such works the mound was always partially environed, and which also had their proper ditch. The summit of the knoll was occupied by the residence of the lord, the courts or wards by his man-tenants and followers, and in times of danger also by their families, flocks, and herds. Each court had its defence of palisades, all, even to the lord’s dwelling-house, being of timber. Near to such a place, so inhabited, naturally sprung up a small town, for which the lord provided a church and courts of law, in the constitution of which the rights and liberties of the tenants were laid down with great strictness. It is remarkable that with so many Roman buildings around them neither Briton nor Saxon should have employed regular masonry in their defensive works, but so it certainly was both in England and Normandy until the eve of the accession of William to the Ducal throne. The neighbourhood of Alnwick is not destitute of either British or Roman remains—the Alne, like the distant Alun, is a Celtic stream, and the Devil’s Causeway, a short distance to the west, a Roman way, but there is no evidence of an actual settlement here by either people, and the features above described are those of a Saxon burh, such as would have been thrown up by Alfred or Æthelæd at the close of the ninth or the commencement of the tenth century, or by their contemporaries in Normandy. Probably this was the seat of a considerable Saxon estate, for at the Conquest it was certainly a place of some importance, and was speedily erected into a barony, and to it were attached sixty manors held by military service. The post was one of great danger, but to whom it was at first confided is uncertain. William was but once in Northumberland, when he visited Scotland in 1073 and carried fire and sword throughout the Border. Whether he was at Alnwick is unknown, but he must have crossed the Alne, and could not but have noted its capabilities as a line of defence. Duke Robert, his eldest son, paid an inglorious visit to the Border in 1080, and William Rufus was there both in 1091 and 1093. The Tysons are reputed to have held the barony during these visits, probably in some degree under the Mowbrays, whose possession of Bamburgh gave them great power upon the Border. The earliest known Lord of Alnwick is, however, Yvo de Vesci, who was there towards the close of the eleventh century, and died before 1135. He certainly began the present castle, but Alnwick was already known by the death very near to it of Malcolm Canmore in

1035, who there closed his life and his fifth invasion of England. How the position was then defended is unknown. Probably, as was usual, the Norman lord contented himself with the Saxon defences, much like those in use in his own country, until he had time to replace them by works in masonry such as were then coming into general use. That this was so is rendered probable by the fact that the earliest existing masonry is late Norman, of about the year 1150. Had there been an earlier Norman keep it would not so soon have needed to be replaced, so that it may safely be concluded that the gateway now standing was part of the earliest castle in masonry; and further, from its dimensions and ornate character, and from the detached fragments of masonry of a similar date preserved in different parts of the *enciente* wall, it may also be inferred that the new castle was on the present lines, executed in a handsome manner, and fitted to be a great frontier fortress and the residence of a wealthy and powerful baron.

"The rugged and dangerous life of a Border Baron of the twelfth century was very fatal to a long descent in the male line. De Vesci's heir was his daughter. She married Eustace Fitz-John, who completed his father-in-law's works before his death in 1157, leaving what is described as "a strongly fortified castle;" and no doubt his desire to complete it was quickened by its having been taken by David of Scotland in 1138, a few months before the defeat at Northallerton. The son and successor of Eustace adopted the family name of De Vesci, and in his time, in 1174, William the Lion of Scotland ventured too near to the castle, and was there taken by Ranulph de Glanville, the author of our first legal treatise, but also a great soldier. The new De Vescis came to an end in 1297. William, the last lord, left only a natural son, and constituted as his guardian the celebrated Antony Bec, bishop of Durham, a warlike and not over-scrupulous prelate, who led the second line at Falkirk. Bec converted his wardship into a fee, and finally sold the castle in 1309 to Sir Henry Percy. Percy was descended in the fourth degree from Jocelyn of Louvain, of the house of Brabant, who married Agnes de Percy, and assumed her name, retaining his own arms.

"Sir Henry became Lord of Alnwick in 1309 and died 1315. He seems at once to have taken the castle in hand. Castle-building under Edward I had undergone great improvements. The concentric, or Edwardian arrangement, had indeed been long anticipated at Alnwick, but flanking defences had come into use, and Percy recast the mural towers, giving them a stronger form and a bolder projection, and so arranging that each could be held, at any rate for a time, supposing the enemy to have entered the outer or middle ward. He seems to have introduced the portcullis, not always found in Norman gateways; to have constructed the gate-house, and to have built or rebuilt the great hall, kitchen, and other domestic buildings, on a very handsome scale, though apparently within the lines of the old keep, which was probably a mere shell of masonry, with lodgings, as at York, and formerly at Windsor, built within and against the walls.

"What the first Sir Henry commenced, his son, the second Sir Henry, completed: to him is due the inner gate-house, which, with the barbican and middle gate-house, completed the triple approach to the keep. No doubt there was always a wall dividing the two wards, but the Percies converted it into a spur-work, connected with the middle gate, so that even if an enemy breached the wall, and obtained possession of the outer and middle

wards, he would still be exposed to be harassed from the front and flank, as well as from the mural towers in his rear. The Percies continued to maintain the castle in good order, and the son of Hotspur obtained a license for walling the town in 1434. In those days the castle could accommodate a force of 3,000 men-at-arms, and 40 hobelers, or light horsemen, and its lords were not men to maintain such a body in idleness. As was said of the Douglasses, they "preferred hearing the lark sing to the mouse squeak." All were men of action, of whom four fell in battle, one in a tumult, and three died in a state prison.

"Although not originally built by the Louvain Percies, it is remarkable how completely Alnwick has become identified with their name and fame. "The famous castle of a famous race." The salient points of their character, often opposed, are always striking. Headlong valour, military skill, great severity, and a courtesy not less great, a love of personal display, ample gifts for religious purposes, a great independence of priestly dictation, encouragement of learning, are qualities displayed continually by one or other of the line. Their figures, as we see them represented within the churches of their foundation, clad in complete armour, and surrounded by all the pomp of heraldry, but with sheathed swords and palms lifted up and compressed in prayer, present no imperfect illustration of their character. When the noblest and most popular of English ballads represents the Percy of his day as bending over his slain foe, and taking the dead man by the hand, it but expresses the strange and striking combination of savage warfare with that soft touch of humanity with which poets rather than historians have painted the age of chivalry. The fame of the Lords of Alnwick was mainly earned upon the Scottish Border, and became a memory, only when the two kingdoms were united. After the accession of James the Northumbrian castles ceased to be of any military value, and the later Percies resided chiefly upon their southern estates. One, however, the tenth Earl, took an active part in public affairs, and sided with Essex and Manchester in the Parliamentary war. Neither the Percy heiress nor the Dukes of Somerset, her husband and her son, resided at Alnwick, and it is said the first Duke of Northumberland found the castle in such a state that it was proposed to transfer the seat of the family to Warkworth. Happily for a later generation, this idea was laid aside, and between 1750 and 1780 the keep was restored in what was then considered to be the perfection of good taste, of which a very painful example may still be seen at Arundel. These restorations lasted till our time, until the accession of Duke Algernon in 1849. The Duke was a shrewd man of business, and possessed great natural taste, much improved and expanded by foreign travel. After having well discharged his duties to his tenantry, to the church to which he belonged, and to the county in which he held so large a stake, he set himself to work to restore the seat of his fathers to more than its ancient splendour. Happily he received the aid of Mr. Salvin, who, more than any architect of his day, understood how to restore, to rebuild, and even to add, without in any degree departing from the lines of taste and symmetry. His work you have this day inspected, and I think you will agree with me that nothing but the touch of time, at once the greatest and most conservative of revolutionists, is wanting to assimilate the new work with the old, the present with the past. Of the internal fittings and decorations of the

castle it is not within my province to speak. They have been much criticised, not upon their abstract merits, for on that score there can be but one opinion, but as to their congruity with the building in which they are placed. The best answer to remarks of this character is the observation that they are designed in the taste and style that prevailed in Italy in the age to which the keep professes to belong."

A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Clark was then proposed by the Bishop of NEWCASTLE, and the party was next shown through the state apartments of the castle, under the able leadership of Dr. Bruce.

The survey of the castle was concluded by an adjournment to the Banqueting Hall, where luncheon was most hospitably provided. At its conclusion,

The Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND gave the toast of "The Queen," which was heartily drunk.

Earl PERCY, M.P., next formally proposed the health of the president of the meeting, the Duke of Northumberland.

The Bishop of BATH AND WELLS said that before the toast was drunk he thought that there was something to which that meeting would like to give utterance, but which Lord Percy, as the son of his father, could not say. He thought that great gathering would not like to disperse without the lips of one of its members having expressed to his grace their very deep sense of the extreme kindness with which he had received them that afternoon. They knew it was not every one who had such a princely castle as that to show to an archæological meeting. It was not every one who had such rooms as that in which to entertain their company; and he thought he might truly say that it was not every one who, having them, would place them at the disposition of all his friends and neighbours. Therefore, he felt that those few words, supplemented by their cheers, ought not to go unexpressed in drinking the health of his grace.

The toast having been drunk with much enthusiasm,

The Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND said he could assure them that it had given him as great a pleasure to have entertained them as being present that day had given to them. He congratulated them on the fact of having had such an excellent day for their excursion. The skies of Northumberland did not always appear so bright, nor did the sun always shine with the same warmth as it had done that day, and he trusted that they might be equally favoured for the excursion they were to undertake on the following day. He returned them his sincere thanks for the manner in which the Bishop of Bath and Wells had kindly proposed the toast and acknowledged his attempts to make their excursion agreeable.

The site of the Præmonstratensian Abbey of Alnwick was the next point visited, and here Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE explained how, through the duke's liberality, he had been able to discover by excavations all the principal portions of the abbey. Though the diggings were not yet completed the foundations of the greater part of a large cruciform church, the cloister, chapter house, *calefactorium*, fraternity, and sundry buildings connected with the kitchen, etc., had been brought to light, where, until a few days before, there was a perfectly level green field with only the abbey gatehouse to mark the spot. The excavations will be continued under Mr. Hope's direction by Mr. Reavell, the duke's courteous clerk of the works. Carriages next conveyed the party to the little known but

most extensive remains of the Carmelite Priory of Hulne. Here Mr. Hope again acted as guide. By the help of Clarkson's Survey made in 1570, but which the guide explained must be read differently as regards the cardinal points, the positions and ruins of the gate-house, church, sacristy, chapter house, "women" house—not the apartment of a hypothetical female part of the establishment, but as Mr. Hope pointed out, the "warming" house or *calefactorium*—fratry, "farmery," kitchen, and other buildings, were respectively indicated. The priory has the curious addition of a pele tower within the precinct wall. A detailed description of these valuable remains of a White Friars house will appear in a future number of the *Journal*. The party then drove back to Alnwick and returned to Newcastle by train.

The Architectural Section was opened at 8.30 p.m. in the Castle. Canon RAINE occupied the chair as President, and delivered his opening address.

A vote of thanks to Canon Raine for his excellent address, proposed by Mr. W. H. D. LONGSTAFFE and seconded by Mr. C. C. HODGES, brought the meeting of the section to an end.

At 8.30 the Antiquarian Section met in the hall of the Literary and Philosophical Society, Mr. Baylis, Q.C., in the chair. The Rev. JOSEPH HIRST read a paper on "The Mining Operations of the Romans in Britain," which will appear in a future *Journal*.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Hirst was proposed by the CHAIRMAN, and seconded by Dr. HODGKIN.

Dr. THOS. HODGKIN next read a few extracts from a translation which he had made of Dr. Emil Hübner "Eine Romische Annexion." He said Dr. Hübner was the compiler of two volumes in the *Corpus of Latin Inscriptions* published by the Academy of Berlin. He had compiled the Spanish and the British volumes of inscriptions, and, of course, any gentleman selected for such a work must be a man of profound learning. But as well as being a man of profound learning, he was a charming companion. He had an art which was extremely rare in German scholars—he was able to speak excellent English. In a paper written a few years ago he had traced the history of Roman Conquest of Britain, and he (Dr. Hodgkin) doubted very much whether there was anywhere to be found a better, more accurate, more graphic, or more condensed account of that event. The translation of it, he thought, would be extremely interesting, and though he could only read a few extracts from it that night, he hoped it might be carefully studied in the transactions of the Institute and in the transactions of the local Society of Antiquaries.

On the motion of Mr. HILTON, seconded by Mr. PARK HARRISON, a vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Hodgkin, and the proceedings then terminated.

A meeting of the Historical Section was also held in the castle, Mr. Stephen Tucker, Somerset Herald, in the chair. Mr. J. BAIN read a paper on "The Percies in Scotland," which is printed at page 327.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Bain.

Thursday, August 7.

A large party went by special train at ten a.m. to Beal for Holy Island. The journey from Beal was performed in carriages, under somewhat

unusual conditions. The island only exists as such at high water, and during the greater part of the interval between two successive tides a stretch of wet sand three miles broad intervenes between it and the main land. The effect of the journey across the damp and sloppy isthmus amid a heavy sea fog, with nothing visible but a row of tall guide posts, was very peculiar. On reaching dry land, however, the fog disappeared as if by magic, and the inspection of the island was made under absolutely perfect atmospheric conditions. Holy Island itself is a long low lying rock, about eight miles in circumference, but towards the south-west it rises somewhat, and here stand the ruins of the church and monastery of Lindisfarne. The church consisted of a nave and aisles of six bays with western towers, north and south transepts each with eastern apse, a central tower, and an aisleless choir, originally apsidal but afterwards lengthened with a square end. The piers of the nave have the same fluting, lozenge, and other patterns, as the better known examples at Durham. The west front and most of the north side remains, but the south side has quite perished; the transepts are fairly perfect, and the south transept apse is entirely so. Three of the crossing piers remain, but singularly enough while all the four arches are gone, a solitary groin rib spans the area from north-west to south-east. The lower part of the walls of the western part of the choir, together with the apse foundations, are undoubtedly pre-Norman, but the upper part and the prolongation are of much later date. The conventual buildings are almost wholly concealed beneath mounds of rubbish, only the subvault of the *cellarium* and part of the *calefactorium* being visible above ground. It is gratifying to be able to state that the whole area is to be excavated in the ensuing spring under competent guidance and supervision. After inspecting the ruins the members re-assembled in and about the north transept, where the DEAN OF CHESTER addressed them on the subject of St. Aidan and King Oswald, and their connexions with the site.

The Rev. J. L. Low also addressed the assembly, directing his remarks more particularly to the life of St. Cuthbert, the sixth bishop of Lindisfarne. He briefly sketched the character of St. Cuthbert, and related the touching story of his death, which, he said, would have been better told on the spot where it took place, had they been able to go thither. In adverting to the history of Lindisfarne, he said he believed that during the whole of the Saxon period there was nothing at Lindisfarne except a wooden church, and that the church in the ruins of which they were then standing was built after Durham had become a Benedictine monastery.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE described the priory from an architectural point of view. The ruins, he said, were an exceedingly interesting study. They showed us a Benedictine church of the twelfth century. Most Benedictine churches were built in the eleventh or twelfth centuries. They were altered as people wanted more room or grew more ambitious, till often very little of the original work was left. Here it was not so. This work had not been free from alterations, but it retained its original character more than any other that he knew of in England. There was no tradition of an old cathedral there at all. It was an entirely fresh beginning in Norman times irrespective of anything that might have been on the site before. The old church, "in the Scottish manner," might not have been such a shabby thing as some of their friends thought. It

certainly was a wooden erection, but it was probably a fair size, because they could compare it with what they knew to have existed in other places. With that later building, however, they started entirely free from any previous structure. The apsidal end and other evidences seemed to indicate that the church had been built at two periods in the Norman time.

Mr. HODGES differed from Mr. Micklethwaite in regard to the old Saxon church. He had carefully examined the ruins in company with eminent local antiquaries, and they came to the conclusion that the architectural history of the church had been written wrong all through. They believed it was all nonsense about a wooden church; and that the site was the site of the Saxon church of Lindisfarne. He thought in the apsidal end they had the remains of a Saxon church. He should tell them that the church was built about 1130, after the nave of Durham cathedral was finished, or was still going on; and it was almost a copy on a small scale of that cathedral.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE said Mr. Hodges's theory was a very tempting one, but he could not accept it without further testimony.

After luncheon the members visited the parish church, where they were received by the vicar, the Rev. W. W. F. KEELING. The rev. gentleman gave a brief history of the church, stating that it was probably erected about 1130, and pointing out the beauties and peculiarities of the structure. He also exhibited the registers, dating back to 1575, and the vestry minute book, which went as far back as 1587. Finally the party visited the castle, where Mr. Clark acted as *cicerone*. After a second drive across the wet sands, during which some excitement was caused through two of the carriages getting stuck in a quicksand, the party returned to Beal, whence they arrived at Newcastle about nine o'clock.

Friday, August 8.

At 10 a.m., a party of about 150 went by special train to Belford. Carriages were in readiness, and the members proceeded at once to Bamburgh castle.

Mr. Clark again took the party in hand, and conducted them round the castle. After an inspection of the keep, which is inhabited, but was kindly thrown open to the Institute by Mr. and Mrs. Hoare, Mr. Clark made the following remarks. He said it had been said or sung that—

Britannia needs no bulwarks,
No towers along the steep,

And no doubt it was true of our Scandinavian forefathers that—

Their march was o'er the mountain wave,
Their home was on the deep.

But nevertheless they had no sort of objection to avail themselves of those natural bulwarks which they found upon the shores of the countries which they invaded, and in which they afterwards settled. On the north of these islands they took possession of Tantallon. On the west they took possession of Harlech, of Aberystwith, Pembroke, and Tintadgel. On the south they took the great headland of Dover. And here on the east they took Scarborough and Bamburgh. They took also Flamborough Head, but at the other places he had

named they found that Nature had completed her work. At Flamborough Head, Nature left something for the invaders to do, and grand and safe and strong as were the cliffs of Flamborough Head, they probably were aware that one of the very finest earthworks in England—that grand long ditch, three miles long, which cut off the Head—was constructed by the Scandinavian invaders, possibly by the Danes, in order to complete nature's work. Now, at Bamburgh nature left them nothing to do. Here there was an impregnable rock ready to hand, and here accordingly was founded, if not the earliest fortress in Britain, certainly the first Saxon work of which they happened to know the exact date. Ida landed here, and struck such terror into the Celtic people of the district that his name had descended to us as Ida Flambwyn, the flame bearer. Ida founded Bamburgh, so calling it, it is said, in compliment to his spouse, Bebba. For long after the time of Ida there was no regular history of Bamburgh, but certain salient points were mentioned by historians. They were told in the "Anglo-Saxon Chronicle" that Ida fortified the place with a hedge. It seemed odd to put a hedge upon the crest of such a cliff as that. What sort of a hedge it was and where it exactly was, one did not know. But though a hedge might appear an imperfect defence, there were hedges and hedges. Domesday Book mentioned a great number of places, especially in Herefordshire, that were surrounded by hedges, and hedges were evidently looked upon as strong defences. Those who had been in the East would know that hedges such as they saw in Hindostan—hedges of bamboo and the prickly cactus, were such that neither man nor beast—no tiger, and moreover no artillery—could get through without a vast deal of trouble. Even in Leicestershire there were hedges which, as many of them knew, it was no easy matter to get through. So that when they were told that Ida fortified Bamburgh with a hedge, they might believe it to be a sort of hedge which formed a really tolerable defence, especially when there were valiant men behind it. After that in 672 Penda tried to storm the place, and the Danes did actually storm it in 993. Then about the year 1000, the then Saxon Lord shut himself up in the castle, as the safest place he could find, and sent his son to fight the Scots. After the conquest there was a grand siege at Bamburgh conducted by William Rufus. The castle was in the hands of the Mowbrays, and was held by Matilda, wife of Robert Mowbray, against Rufus. Rufus threw up what was called a *malvoisin*. This was generally a tower of wood brought against the wall of a fortification, from which the attack was carried on. But Mr. Freeman had made out that the *malvoisin* of Rufus was an earthwork in the camp below, and if they had time to look about they might possibly find the remains of Rufus's *malvoisin*. There was nothing more difficult to destroy than an earthwork—nothing remained in existence so long, especially in a country like that where for a very long time there was not much agriculture. Rufus finding he could not take the castle, took Robert Mowbray and brought him to the front of his camp and threatened to put his eyes out if his wife Matilda did not give up the castle. She was an excellent woman, but she was also a tender wife, and she naturally preferred surrendering the castle to seeing her husband's eyes put out below the walls. Then the castle was held against David of Scotland. It was included in the earldom of Westmoreland and was granted to the son

of David. After the union of the two kingdoms it ceased to be of great importance, and it fell into the hands of the Forsters, who were a very great Northumbrian family. Whether they held it themselves or under lease, he could not say. They were Jacobites, and came to grief with that cause. Their estates were confiscated, and Lord Crewe, bishop of Durham, who, he believed, married a Forster, bought from the Crown the Bamburgh estates. Lord Crewe was not a brilliant political character, and not a very brilliant ecclesiastical character. There was nothing in his life became him like the leaving of it, for he then by will founded that magnificent trust, and he put the whole of the estate in the hands of trustees for certain uses connected with the saving of mariners, the education of children, and other good works for the saving of life and the support of the Church of England, in which he held so important a bishopric. That was all that need be said about the history of Bamburgh. He would next address to them a few words about the building itself. They had come to see Bamburgh; they had been favoured with a fine day; and he hoped they would go away with a permanent impression of it, as being one of the grandest sights in the kingdom. As to the building, whether this or that particular piece of stone was of that date or this they could hardly tell. They had had a grand view, and must be content to go away with a grand impression. They had seen the interior of the keep; but it was not there in an inhabited building, intersected in all directions by modern partitions, that they could study the interior of a Norman keep. That they must do at Newcastle. The exterior, however, had not been much meddled with, and it had some peculiarities. While in the North, they were to see—or had seen—some very fine specimens of Norman keeps. Newcastle and Dover Castles were the most perfect specimens of late Norman keeps. At Bamburgh, and at Prudhoe, which they were to visit, they had rectangular Norman keeps. At Alnwick, they had a fine specimen of the shell keep; and at Durham, next week, in viewing the grand combination of the Cathedral and the Castle, they would see another shell keep. They would thus have an opportunity, while in the North, of judging for themselves whether the rectangular or the shell form of keep was the finer. Mr. Clark then described the mode of operations followed in attacking those Norman fortresses and the manner of their defence; and, in conclusion, said he doubted not that, after what they had seen, they would go away with a very high impression of the grandeur and magnificence of Bamburgh Castle and its surroundings.

Lord ABERDARE proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Clark for his valuable guidance and instruction, not only on that day but also in previous excursions. Most of them had heard Mr. Clark on several occasions, and they would agree with him in saying that he never addressed them without throwing fresh light on the subject of his discourse, and without bringing to bear on it the boundless stores of his historical knowledge. He also moved a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Hoare, the present occupiers of the keep, for allowing them to inspect the interior.

After lunch a move was made for the parish church of S. Aidan, an interesting cruciform building, having a large Early English chancel with internal wall arcades, like the better known ex-

amples at Cherry Hinton. Under the east end is a bone crypt, discovered as lately as 1847 by Archdeacon Thorpe. In the south wall of the chancel is a sepulchral recess, containing a fine figure of a knight, *circa* 1340, which is remarkable for having sollerets constructed of overlapping scales. On either side of the chancel is a "low-side" window with a small locker adjoining—a very peculiar arrangement. The church was described by Mr. Hodges and Mr. Micklethwaite, and the Baron de Cosson also made some remarks on the knight's effigy, and on some good seventeenth century funeral armour. After inspecting Grace Darling's monument in the churchyard, the party returned to Newcastle, which was reached about seven o'clock.

At 8 p.m. the Architectural Section met in the Lecture Room of the Literary and Philosophical Society, where Mr. C. J. Bates delivered the first part of an interesting lecture on "The Peles of Northumberland." Mr. Bates said that as it was impossible for the members to visit all the castles in Northumberland he had done his best to bring them to the Institute by means of photography. The lecture was illustrated by limelight lantern views of a large number of Peles.

At 9 p.m. the Antiquarian Section met at the same place under the presidency of Dr. Bruce. The Rev. G. F. Browne gave an address on "The Fragments of Sculptured Stones at Monkwearmouth and Jarrow." The address was illustrated by a large number of 'rubings.' Mr. Brown pointed out the different features of the various sculptured stones at the two churches, and compared them with sculptured crosses and stones found in other parts of the country. The interlacing and scroll kind of ornamentation found in Wilfrid's work was, he pointed out, based on Roman ornamentation of a ruder character, and pointed to a time when there was a blending of the Roman and Celtic Churches. In support of this argument he showed rubings from Roman remains now in the Black Gate Museum, and pointed out the resemblance between the style of ornamentation on them and on Wilfrid's work. He expressed his belief that many of the crosses found in ancient churches were older than the churches, and had stood at stations where the early Christian missionaries preached. He concluded by stating that the authorities of the University of Cambridge were considering the question of publishing auto-types and historical descriptions of the ancient sculptured stones in the country, and hoped to obtain much assistance from local societies. The Newcastle Society were prepared to do the work in this district, and if other societies would attend to their respective districts, and cooperate with the University, he hoped the work would be done well.

The Rev. J. R. BOYLE, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Brown, said he trusted there would be an expression of opinion in favour of the work which Mr. Brown had stated the University of Cambridge were engaged in. He felt sure that the members of the Newcastle Society would do their part both in work and expense. These sculptured remains were the earliest memorials of Christian art in the kingdom; they belonged to a time when Christianity was planted in these northern counties; and told us something of the spirit in which Wilfrid and those who worked with him laboured.

Mr. A. J. EVANS said there was one element in this work to which particular attention should be drawn, and that was the Celtic element.

Roman and Teutonic influences were to be traced; but still more were the life and spirit of the ornamentation to be traced to the Celtic art, which was still existing in Britain at the time the Romans left the country. Some of the details of the ornamentation fit on to the details of the ornamentation found in the later Celtic work; and that work could be traced to a time before the Romans came to England. No finer specimens could be found than on the line of the Roman wall, in the Castle here, and in the collections of Mr. Clayton and Mr. Blair. The great characteristic which separated the remains found in the north and west of Britain from those found in southern Britain was, that in the north there was a really living system of ornamentation, and that ornamentation was Celtic. It was owing to Celtic missionaries that Christianity first set foot here. It was thought by Mr. Brown that the crosses probably existed as centres of Christian worship before churches were built; and that might be supported by the view that the word church or kirk was said to be really derived from cross.

Mr. BROWN, in responding to the vote of thanks, expressed his concurrence with Mr. Evans's view that the great source of the ornamentation was Celtic. The Section then adjourned.

Saturday, August 9.

At 10 a.m. the General Annual Meeting of the members of the Institute was held in the Lecture room of the Literary and Philosophical Society, the President in the chair.

Mr. GOSSELIN read the balance sheet for the past year (printed at page 322). He then read the following Report of the Council for the year 1883-4.

"The Council of the Royal Archæological Institute present to the members the following report of its proceedings since the last annual meeting.

"At that meeting the Council were instructed to take steps for the incorporation of the Institute under the provisions of section 23 of the Companies' Act, 1867. Accordingly a committee was formed for the purpose, and the Council have the satisfaction of announcing that the incorporation is complete. In drawing up the Articles of Association, the Council has taken the opportunity of revising the rules which had in some respects become obsolete, and it now submits them, as revised, for the confirmation of the meeting.

"Another committee has been formed to examine and report on the various objects of interest belonging to the Institute. Although their labours are not yet completed, the Council can inform the members that much has been done, and it is hoped that before we meet at our next annual gathering the drawings, prints, rubbings, casts, and other objects will be placed within easy reach of every member of the Institute.

"The balance sheet now presented explains the present financial position of the Institute, which is considerably better than it has been for some years past, and the Council has every hope that the improvement will continue.

"Since the last annual meeting, the Institute has had to deplore the loss of several of its most valued friends and supporters. The Rev.

Henry Addington, of Henlow Grange, Bedford, who was with us at Lewes, and who took a lively interest in the excursions which were then made, passed away only a few days after the meeting had broken up. He was educated at the Bedford Grammar School and at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1848. He was secretary of the Oxford Architectural Society in its earliest and most active days, and for them he wrote the account of the Abbey Church of Dorchester, which at once placed him in the first rank of architectural antiquaries, but he is chiefly known to us as an enthusiastic collector of brass rubbings. He also edited the Bedfordshire Volume of Parker's Ecclesiastical Topography.

"The Rev. Canon Wickenden died in October of last year. By his death the Institute has lost a valued member and friend. Much of his time had lately been spent in arranging the immense store of writings and documents kept in the Cathedral of Lincoln, a labour of love which he continued with assiduity almost to the very end. His contributions to the Journal speak for themselves.

"John Henry Parker, C.B., F.S.A., died on the 31st January last. He was born in 1806 and educated at Manor House School at Chiswick. Among his works which will survive him we may mention "The Glossary of Architecture," his edition of Rickman's "Gothic Architecture," "The Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages," "The Archæology of Rome," &c. He was a member of the publishing firm which bears his name, and brought out the first five volumes of our Journal. As one of the founders of the Institute his memory will be cherished by its members and his loss deplored by all interested in antiquarian pursuits.

"The Rev. J. Fuller Russell, B.C.L., F.S.A., died on the 6th of April. He was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Institute, and was ever most diligent in attending to his duties on the governing body, a frequent contributor to our Journal, and exhibitor at our meetings.

"The Council also regret the loss of Mr. John Stevens, an old member, who since 1878 diligently filled the troublesome office of honorary treasurer; also the deaths of Mr. R. Crossman, Mr. L. Elliott, the Rev. E. E. Estcourt, Mr. J. D. T. Niblet, Mr. H. Picket, the Rev. Eade Prior, the Hon. W. Owen Stanley, Mr. Thomas Turner, and Capt. Bigoe Williams.

"The Council has the pleasure of announcing that notwithstanding the many losses sustained, the steady influx of new members has been more than sufficient to keep up the numbers.

"At the close of the past year our secretary, Mr. Hartshorne, retired from the post which he had so well filled during a period of seven years. To him thanks were due from every member for the admirable manner in which he conducted the business of the Institute, and for the able way in which he edited the Journal, raising it to an excellence unsurpassed by the publications of any kindred society. It cannot but be with feelings of regret that we lost one who had served us so well, but the Council venture to hope that Mr. Hartshorne will long remain with us as a member.

"The members of the governing body to retire by rotation are as follows:—Vice-President, Mr. G. T. Clark; and the following members of the Council, Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, Mr. J. E. Nightingale, Mr. R. S. Ferguson, the Baron de Cosson, Sir John Maclean, and the Rev. Precentor Venables.

"The Council would recommend the appointment of Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite as a Vice-President in the place of Mr. G. T. Clark retiring, and Sir Sibbald Scott in the place of the Rev. J. Fuller Russell, deceased.

"The Council further recommends the re-election of Mr. G. T. Clark, Mr. R. S. Ferguson, the Baron de Cosson, Sir John Maclean, and the Rev. Precentor Venables, as members of the Council, and Mr. Hartshorne and Mr. R. P. Pullan, the retiring hon. auditor, to the remaining vacant seats on the Council

"It would also recommend the appointment of Mr. E. G. Hulme, as junior hon. auditor.

"It would further recommend the confirmation of the appointment of the following officers: Mr. J. Hilton, as hon. treasurer, in the place of Mr. Stevens, deceased; Mr. Somers Clark, as hon. auditor; Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, as editor of the Journal; and Mr. Hellier Gosselin as secretary of the Institute."

The adoption of the report was moved by Mr. BERESFORD HOPE, seconded by Mr. R. P. PULLAN, and carried unanimously.

On the proposal of Mr. G. T. CLARK, seconded by the BARON DE COSSON the balance sheet was similarly passed.

Mr. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE moved a vote of thanks to the promoters of the articles of incorporation and of the new rules. Mr. BAYLIS seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

On the proposal of Mr. S. I. TUCKER, seconded by Sir TALBOT BAKER, the articles of incorporation and the new rules were adopted. These are printed at page 451.

The Rev. F. SPURRELL moved the rescinding of the resolution of the Council with regard to the acceptance of hospitality by the Institute. The motion having been seconded, Mr. BERESFORD HOPE moved the previous question, and after some discussion Mr. Spurrell withdrew his motion.

The Rev. F. SPURRELL moved that the resolution of the council sanctioning the removal of the suffix 'Esq.' from the list of members, be rescinded. The motion was not seconded.

In answer to a question by Rev. F. Spurrell why no conversazione was held this year, Mr. GOSSELIN explained that there was no room, or suite of rooms, available for the purpose.

The following new members were elected:—

Rev. M. Creighton, proposed by Mr. S. I. Tucker.

Dr. T. Hodgkin, proposed by the President.

Rev. G. T. Browne, proposed by the Rev. Precentor Venables, seconded by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope.

Rev. W. Esdaile, proposed by Mr. H. Hutchings.

Mr. R. J. Johnson, proposed by Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, seconded by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope.

Mr. C. C. Hodges, proposed by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, seconded by Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite.

Rev. J. R. Boyle, proposed by Mr. Gosselin, seconded by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope.

With regard to the place of meeting in 1885, Mr. W. H. St. JOHN HOPE proposed Derby as a convenient centre, both with respect to the places to be visited and the necessary accommodation.

Mr. BERESFORD HOPE seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Some discussion also took place on the propriety of visiting Chester, and it was understood that the meeting should be there in 1886.

A vote of thanks to the president brought the meeting to a close.

At twelve noon, a party went by special train to Monkwearmouth and proceeded at once to the church, where the Rev. J. R. Boyle took them in hand.

Mr. BOYLE explained that the oldest parts of the structure were the lower part of the tower and the west wall of the nave. The edifice of which these were portions was the work of Benedict Biscop, who in 674 brought workmen over from France for its erection. The upper part of the tower belonged to the latter part of the eighth or the beginning of the ninth century. Mr. Boyle pointed out the evidences on which these conclusions were founded, and directed the attention of the party to some of the finer work of Biscop's workmen still in existence. The west wall of the nave was not bonded into the towers, and was probably built shortly before the tower. The chief features to be noticed in this wall were the two windows which undoubtedly represented the width and height of the original nave. They were interesting on account of the close resemblance to them of those at Jarrow, and also on account of the baluster shafts *in situ*. The delicacy of these baluster shafts was very marked in comparison with those of Jarrow. He had no doubt that the masons of Jarrow were Saxon, and that they copied, with less skill, the work of the French workmen at Monkwearmouth. The church had been renovated by Mr. Johnson, of Newcastle, and in the vestry were several baluster shafts and sculptured stones which Mr. Johnson found while carrying out the work.

The Rev. G. F. BROWNE remarked that the sculptured stones *in situ* in the tower were fast perishing on account of being exposed to the outer air, and unless something was done to save them they would have completely perished in our generation. He suggested that they should be carefully removed and placed in the vestry, beside the other collection.

Mr. JOHNSON said he was afraid that these stones could not be removed without endangering the whole tower. He would like to ask if it would not be possible to build a porch or screen round them so as to protect them from the atmosphere?

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE said several old Saxon churches, with towers like that at Monkwearmouth, originally had a chamber to the west of the tower. Mr. Johnson told him that there were evidences of such a tower having existed in that case; and he would suggest that if such a chamber were erected again it would serve the purpose of protecting the stones they wished to preserve. Such a work in Mr. Johnson's hands they could depend upon being excellently done.

The valuable collection of Anglian stones preserved in the vestry were then examined, and explained by the Rev. G. F. Browne.

After this the members again took train for Jarrow, where the old Church of St. Paul (identified with the name of the Venerable Bede) was visited. The Rev. J. R. Boyle again described the building, pointing out the portions that are still left of the original Saxon church. The chancel, he said, was Saxon of 681, and the tower and monastic buildings Norman of probably between 1075 and 1083. Leaving Jarrow, the party

were taken on board one of the Tyne Commissioners' steamers and conveyed down the river. Mr. J. C. Stevenson, M.P., chairman of the Tyne Commission, accompanied the party on board, and at his direction an opportunity was given for a brief inspection of the Coble Dene Dock, then about to be opened by the Prince of Wales.

Proceeding on to Tynemouth, the party landed at the North Pier, and made their way to Tynemouth Priory.

Mr. R. J. JOHNSON here read a most careful paper on the architecture and arrangement of the priory, illustrating his remarks by a historical ground-plan and other drawings. Mr. Johnson's paper will appear in a future number of the *Journal*.

The party then returned to Newcastle.

At 1.17 p.m. a second party left Newcastle for Lamesley, on the invitation of the Earl of Ravensworth, President of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, to inspect Ravensworth Castle. Arrived at the castle, some time was agreeably spent in walking about the beautiful grounds and gardens in which it stands. In his remarks upon the castle, Mr. W. H. D. LONGSTAFFE said that only the two ancient towers were of interest to the antiquary. There were originally four towers, and, from their general style, he would say that they belonged to the latter end of the Early English period. The original castle, he believed, belonged to about the year 1290; but it did not come into the hands of the present family until 1607, when one of the Gascons conveyed "Ravenshelme," the manor, and divers other properties to a Liddell. That Liddell, he thought, would probably be a very rich merchant in Newcastle. Many of the great Northumberland families had arisen from successful trade in Newcastle. From 1607 the castle had remained in the hands of the Liddells. The party having inspected the two towers, which are in a very fair state of preservation, lunched at the castle, and at five o'clock returned to Newcastle in carriages.

At eight p.m. the Architectural Section met in the Castle, Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite in the chair. The Rev. J. R. BOYLE read a paper on "The Saxon Churches of Northumberland and Durham." At the conclusion of Mr. Boyle's paper, the Historical Section met in the same place, under the presidency of Mr. Micklethwaite. Mr. J. PARK HARRISON read a paper on "The Constitutional Rights of the Houses of Parliament," and Mr. SKIPTON followed with a paper on "Stratlaw: its horses and its heroes," which brought the proceedings of this section to an end.

The Antiquarian Section met in the Lecture-room of the Literary and Philosophical Society at 8.30, when Dr. BRUCE gave a lecture on "The Northumberland Small Pipes." He said he should not be surprised if some of the old tunes that had descended to our day had not been derived from Roman tunes. The lecture was illustrated by musical accompaniment on the small pipes by Messrs. Todd and Clough, and on the Highland bag pipes by Mr. Donald Patterson. Some pieces of old Northumberland music were also sung by a small choir. A vote of thanks to Dr. Bruce and the musicians terminated the meeting.

Special services in connection with the meeting of the Institute were held in the cathedral church and at St. Dominic's church. The Rev. Canon DIXON preached in the cathedral church in the morning, and the Rev. Precentor VENABLES in the evening. The Rev. Father HIRST was the preacher at St. Dominic's.

Monday, August 11.

At 10.30 a large party left by special train for Chollerford to visit the Roman wall and the station of *Cilurnum*. Placing themselves under the able guidance of the venerable historian of the Roman Wall, Dr. Bruce, the members first made their way up the north bank of the Tyne, in the direction of Brunton, the residence of Major Waddilove, where they were shown a piece of the Roman wall in excellent condition. From this point to the east there were very few traces of the wall, which in this direction had been almost completely destroyed by people taking away the stones for building purposes. To the west, however, a fine stretch was seen running in the direction of the river. The outer stones of the wall were nearly all of the same size, namely, from 10 to 12 inches long and 8 to 10 inches broad, but Dr. Bruce observed that he had seen stones of 24 inches in length in several parts. The wall, the doctor explained, is everywhere 8ft. in breadth, and is in the middle filled up with rubble. The wall here is 7ft. in height, being composed of nine courses of facing stones. Dr. Bruce also pointed out traces of the fosse or ditch which ran throughout the entire length of the wall on its northern side, and of the vallum or earth wall which also accompanied it on the south side. In response to several inquiries, Dr. Bruce briefly explained that the strongest work, the stone wall with its fosse, was intended as a defence against the sterner and most resolute foe on the north, the Caledonians. But although the people on the south of the wall had been subdued, they were still hostile to the Romans, and in the event of a victory on the north side of the wall, would soon be in arms again on the south. The vallum, therefore, was intended as a safeguard against any rising on the part of the southern Britons, so that the builders of the wall were protected on both sides. Again it was sometimes well for an army to be able to march unseen, and this they could do here by proceeding between the wall and the vallum. Directing their attention to the southern side of the wall, Dr. Bruce pointed out the remains of a turret, which had been brought to light by the excavations of the few last years. Along the wall on the southern side, he explained, were a series of castles, which, from their being situated about a mile apart, were known as 'mile castles.' They were quadrangular buildings, generally about 60ft. square. To these garrisons were sent to keep guard for a week or a month. Then between these castles were smaller buildings, named turrets, to which guards or sentries were sent for a day or two together. They were about 12ft. by 10ft. in size, and their walls about 3ft. in thickness. These turrets had perished almost totally. That at Brunton and another which they would see at Black Carts Farm were two of the best that were now remaining. The stonework of both the wall and the turret is strong and regular, though much of the lime has been sucked out by the vegetation and earthy matter in which it has been buried for centuries. Tracing the line of the wall towards the river, the next point of interest was the remaining portion of the old Roman bridge over the North Tyne, situated about half a mile below the existing Chollerford Bridge. Here a break was made in the regular proceedings in order that a photograph might be taken of the company in group. This operation accomplished, an inspection was made of the solid masonry of which the abutment is formed. This eastern abutment is situated some distance from the present bed of the river, while the western abut-

ment is now submerged. This is accounted for by the river having changed its bed, the stream at this point having a tendency to encroach upon its western shore. The abutment is about 22ft. in width, and is composed of large massive stones originally bound together with iron rods. The platform of the bridge, Dr. Bruce explained, must have been of wood, as there are no arch-shaped stones to be found, while there are many into which a wooden structure might have been fixed. Dr. Bruce pointed out evidence to prove that the bridge had been originally built by Agricola, although he admitted that there had been a subsequent bridge built by Hadrian. There are many stones of peculiar shape lying about, the exact purpose of which it is difficult to divine; but one of these is believed to have been a fulcrum on which was worked a lever for drawing or letting down the platform of the bridge. A covered way, of very much later date than the bridge, crosses the abutment, as to the purpose or reason for which no satisfactory theory has yet been given; and at the point where the wall and the abutment meet is a square building constructed in a manner similar to the buildings on the wall itself. There are also one or two rudely sculptured stones and several heavy pillar shaped stones; but respecting these no satisfactory explanation can be offered.

The party then adjourned to the George Inn, Chollerford, for luncheon. After a brief rest a move was made in the direction of Limestone Bank. A considerable portion of the road thither runs along the very top of the wall, and here and there large patches of the Roman masonry may be seen under favourable circumstances. For the benefit of those not familiar with the local history, Dr. Bruce related the story of how General Wade, the commander of the English force sent to suppress the last attempt of the Pretender, when in trouble as to a road for his artillery, solved the difficulty by throwing down the Roman masonry and converting it into a roadway. Arriving at Black Carts Farm, Dr. Bruce pointed out the second turret referred to above, and later on the journey directed attention to the remains of a mile castle. The stones of this latter had all been carted away; but the shape and size of the building could easily be distinguished from the formation of the earth. The fosse on one side of the road and the vallum on the other were distinguishable at various points along the route. The party arrived at the furthest part of their travels—Limestone Bank—about half-past three o'clock. Here, on the north side, was seen another mile castle, and fragments of the Roman wall strewn loosely about. On the southern side of the road was the vallum, the trenches of which at this point had been cut through solid basalt. Several large pieces of stone which had here been removed were lying about, giving an idea, as Dr. Bruce remarked, of the immense labours to which the ancient Britons and slaves who were utilised in erecting these works had been subjected. On the return journey a visit was made, on the invitation of the venerable proprietor, to the Roman station of Cilurnum, which is situated in the grounds of Mr. John Clayton at the Chesters. Unfortunately the time spent in the earlier part of the excursion left barely an hour to be devoted to this rich field of research, and the several objects of archaeological interest had to be passed quickly over. The party were first directed to Mr. Clayton's collection of sculptured stones, all of which have been found in the course of the excavations on his estate. In the Antiquity House were seen two beautifully-carved life-size figures repre-

senting respectively Cybele and Victory. A finely-carved Corinthian capital and several small works were also explained by Dr. Bruce. Among the altars, Dr. Bruce drew particular attention to one which bore the inscription, "To the ancient Gods." To this altar Dr. Bruce referred in his address in opening the Antiquarian Section, and this, with others of a similar character, he believes is evidence that Christianity prevailed in the north of England during the Roman occupation. Several of the Romans, he believes, embraced the new religion, while others who refused to accept the new faith, raised altars to the "ancient," or "old," gods. Passing to the scene of the excavations, several important discoveries, including the four gates of the camp, were pointed out by Dr. Bruce. Several foundations of buildings have been exposed, some of which are understood, and others of which are still a mystery. One of the finest excavations is that in which have been exposed the foundations of the central buildings of the camp. This Dr. Bruce said was undoubtedly the forum of the district. In it were embraced all the official buildings, including the market place, a square building with a roof supported on pillars, much in the manner of many of our modern buildings which serve this purpose. Finally the party visited the scene of the recent excavation made at Cilurnum, on the west bank of the river. This is an exceedingly interesting discovery, though as yet the character of the buildings exposed have not been satisfactorily explained.

Before returning to Chollerford Station, Mr. Beresford Hope briefly proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Bruce for the able guidance and interesting instruction which he had given them in regard to the Roman remains. The Roman wall, he remarked, had long been a mystery to them. That day they had seen it as it is. They had seen it lead to the guard bridge abutment on the river bank; and they had seen it connected with the Roman station of Cilurnum, so admirably laid bare by Mr. Clayton. Dr. Bruce deserved their warmest thanks for the inspiring energy which he had displayed in guiding them over these interesting remains.

Earl PERCY also proposed a similar vote to Mr. Clayton. Mr. Clayton's great age, he said, had prevented him from being with them in person; but he could assure them he was entirely with them in heart.

The votes of thanks were unanimously agreed to, and the party then returned by train to Newcastle, which was reached at a quarter-past seven o'clock.

At 8.30 p.m. the Antiquarian Section met in the Castle, Dr. Hodgkin in the chair. The Rev. G. ROME HALL read a paper on "The British Remains in Northumberland." Mr. Hall described briefly the condition of Northumberland in Ancient British times, avoiding detailed description or lists of the different objects or vestiges now known, but reviving the salient features of the life of our remotest ancestors. In prehistoric times, he said, the present island of Britain was probably a peninsula. The earliest inhabitants of Northumberland of whom we possessed any remains were a stone-using race, probably few in number, who maintained a precarious existence in primeval forests of the Cheviots, the river valleys, and the seaboard plains and denes. They had passed from the lowest condition of using merely chipped instruments of stone to the ability to form beautiful, polished, and ground weapons of flint, basalt, gritted sandstone, and indurated shale. There came a time when the physically weaker and milder race of stone-using people came into conflict

with a taller, fierce-looking body of invaders, who had the enormous advantage of knowing how to form and use weapons of bronze. They were the so-called brachi-cephalic "round headed" race who migrated from the east, driving the first inhabitants before them, subduing and probably not exterminating, but incorporating them with themselves by inter-marriage, which alone seems to account for the re-appearance in late British times of a second long-headed race, different from the Anglians or Saxons. These round-headed people were probably Aryan or Celtic of the first migration, the Gaelic and Erse race. Inhumation seemed to have been the earlier mode of burial amongst the ancient Britons of this district. Sometimes interments were in coffins made of the split trunks of oak trees, but usually the ancient inhabitants buried their dead, when the bodies were unburnt, in carefully-formed cists or stone-lined graves, having four side slabs and a covering slab, with sometimes a bottom stone. The Celtic word *cist* survives in popular usage in Northumberland, where cottagers still speak of their wooden box or chest, almost a fac-simile in size and shape of the stone box for burial of the remote period, as a "kist." Cremation appeared to have followed in time the more natural burial by inhumation, and that was followed again by inhumation. If they were roughly to reckon the first coming of the stone-using people as having taken place about 1000 B.C., their bronze-using conquerors might have appeared about four or five centuries later. All they could state with high probability was that the Romans found the iron period well advanced in the island when they arrived on its coasts—the possession of chariots of iron being amply proved. Allowing that the ancient civilisation, represented by the possession of weapons and instruments of this most valuable metal, would not be so widespread in the north as in the south of England, they might safely conclude that an iron-using race must have conquered the earlier bronze-using Celtic people at least 200 years before the Christian era. The Celtic people of both migrations had left their unmistakable footprints engraved as it were in the rivers, hills, and very many local names in Northumberland still daily current on the lips of its present inhabitants.—On the motion of the Chairman, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Hall for his paper.

Mr. R. P. PULLAN followed with a description of the "Discoveries at Lanuvium," which is printed at page 327.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Pullan, and the proceedings of the section then terminated.

The Architectural Section met at 8.30 in the Lecture-room of the Literary and Philosophical Society, Mr. E. Walford in the chair. Mr. CADWALLADER J. BATES delivered the second part of his lecture on "The Peles of Northumberland," illustrating his remarks, as before, by magnified transparencies. Mr. Bates said that for centuries after the Conquest, Northumberland was pre-eminently a county of castles, and it was impossible to understand its general history through the Middle Ages unless we were thoroughly acquainted with their existing remains. They had to look for any authentic information to the buildings themselves. On these, except at Hulne and Dodington, there were no inscriptions, and it was only at Alnwick, Bothal, Etal, Cockle Park, Warkworth, Whitton, Elsdon, and Halton, that they met with carved shields. In many of them few architectural features remained, and they were reduced to study the masonry in order to arrive at the period of their construction. Mr. Bates

subsequently went on to speak of the towers which were not included in the list drawn up that year, beginning with the peles of Tosson, Howtell, Welton, and Bitchfield. There was a fine tower with good battlements at Longhorsley, and Featherstone, on the South Tyne, with its corner bartisans and carved corbels, was, perhaps, the loveliest tower in the county. Wooler had had an old Norman castle on its fine mound, but the present remains there seemed to be of very much later date. The Bondgate at Alnwick dated from 1434; and the present keep of Warkworth from about the same time. He then referred to the watch tower of Heiferlaw, the splendid tower of Cockle Park, and proceeded to speak of Hulne, Dilston, Williemeswyke, and read an interesting extract from the Survey in 1608 in reference to the Manor Tower at Hexham, which the Commissioners then recommended to be repaired, as well as the older tower. He then noticed the castle houses at Hebburn, Bellester, Doddington, and Melkridge, and concluded by referring to Coupland Castle, which, it appeared, was built between 1584 and 1619, and pointed out that it possessed a large pepperpot turret, the only examples of which to be found south of the Tweed were at Dilston and Duddo.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. T. H. BAYLIS, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Bates for his interesting lecture.

A paper was next read by Mr. W. H. St. JOHN HOPE on "Recent excavations on the site of Alnwick abbey."

Mr. HOPE said the abbey of Alnwick was founded by Eustace Fitz-John about the year 1147, and was of the Order of White Canons or Præmonstratensians. The abbey was suppressed in 1540 with the other greater abbeys. The whole abbey, excepting the gatehouse, seemed to have been pulled down very soon afterwards, and until a few weeks before its site was a level green field, and not even tradition could say where the place stood. When in conversation with their president, Earl Percy, some time ago, he suggested that excavations should be made on the site to lay bare the remains of the abbey, against the visit of the Institute in August, he was met with the reply that the site was a perfectly level field, and that not one stone remained to mark where the building stood; but, if he could say where the diggings should be made, the Duke of Northumberland would probably carry out the suggestion. Having ascertained the respective situation of the gatehouse, river, and fences, he drew out the approximate position of the place, and by a happy coincidence the excavation which the Duke had made in such a ready and liberal spirit had been crowned with complete success. During the course of his experience in digging out abbeys, he had not met with a place where the destruction had been so complete as at Alnwick. He was not going to discuss the reason there, but the fact remained that, speaking generally, only the rough foundation was left, and in some cases even that had been grubbed up. Mr. Hope then pointed out upon a plan which he had prepared the various parts of the abbey, the foundations of which had been discovered.

On the motion of Mr. MICKLETHWAITE, seconded by Mr. ROWLEY, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Hope for his paper, which will appear in a future *Journal*.

This completed the work of the Sections.

Tuesday, August 12.

At 9.50 the members went by special train to Prudhoe, and proceeded direct to the castle. Mr. Clark pointed out the salient features, drawing particular attention to the curious gatehouse, with a chapel over, having one of the earliest known examples of an oriel window. The keep was a late Norman rectangular one, but only part of it is now standing. Mr. Clark said that the position of the castle, though contracted, must have been strong and well situated, both for checking the advance of the Scots, and cutting off stragglers in retreats.

The party then retraced their steps, and crossing the railway walked to Ovingham church. Here they were received by the vicar, the Rev. M. Wray, who pointed out the principal features of the building, the chief interest of which lies in its Saxon tower, whose belfry windows have mid-wall shafts.

The next halting place was Bywell, which was reached in carriages. Here in a charming situation are two churches close together, both of interest. The one is dedicated to St. Andrew, but has suffered dreadfully at the hands of a "restorer." It retains, however, a good late Saxon tower with double belfry windows enclosed in strips. The other church is dedicated to St. Peter. It has been more mercifully treated, the recent work done being all that could be wished. Canon Dwaris courteously gave an outline of the history of both churches, and Mr. C. C. Hodges made some interesting remarks on the buildings. A brief inspection was made of the unfinished castle, after which a further drive brought the members to Corbridge, where, after luncheon, the church was inspected. The tower here is of Saxon date, but has been altered. In the churchyard is a fine pele. After some remarks from Messrs. Longstaffe and Hodges, the carriages were again called into requisition to convey the party to Aydon Castle. Unfortunately time only permitted of a hasty examination of this most interesting building, after which the return journey was made to Corbridge Station, from whence Newcastle was reached shortly after six.

At 9.30 the general concluding meeting was held in the Lecture room of the Literary and Philosophical Society, the Rev. Sir Talbot Baker presiding. After some preliminary remarks from the Chairman, Mr. Baylis, q.c., moved a vote of thanks to the Mayor, Sheriff, and Corporation of Newcastle, for the kind way in which they had received and welcomed the members of the Institute. Mr. Rowley moved a vote of thanks to the Bishop of Newcastle and the clergy of the district, who had opened their churches for the inspection of the Institute. The CHAIRMAN moved a vote of thanks to the Duke of Northumberland, the Earl of Ravensworth, and other gentlemen of the neighbourhood who had exercised such liberal hospitality to the Institute.

The Rev. JOSEPH HIRST moved a vote of thanks to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, and especially to the Committee of Reception, for the admirable manner in which they had conducted the arrangements of the meeting, and also to the Literary and Philosophical Society for the use of their rooms. They had, he said, come down to Newcastle, and found at Newcastle a local society which had already made its mark. They had found there a number of gentlemen who were really learned in archæology, and were able to explain the

meaning of the various antiquities they were to view. He need hardly mention the names of Dr. Bruce, the venerable historian of the Roman Wall, and of Mr. Longstaffe in support of his motion.

Mr. PULLAN moved a vote of thanks to the contributors to the local Museum, and also to the contributors of papers to the sectional meetings.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, a vote of thanks was passed to the River Tyne Commissioners for placing a steamer at their disposal; and also to the North-Eastern Railway Company for their liberal treatment of the Institute.

On the motion of Mr. TYSON, a vote of thanks was passed to the committee and members of the Union Club for kindly throwing open their rooms to the members of the Institute.

Dr. HODGKIN, in acknowledging the vote of thanks to the local society and to the Literary and Philosophical Society, said the visit of the Institute to Newcastle had been one of great use to the local society. The Institute did a useful work in encouraging the study of archæology, and in preventing many a monument being destroyed, which otherwise, either from carelessness or from selfishness, would become lost altogether to posterity. He wished that their venerable vice-president, Dr. Bruce, who had been for so many years the great pillar of the local institution, had been present to express his sense of the benefits which the presence of the Institute had conferred upon them.

He concluded by proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the proceedings then terminated.

Wednesday, August 13.

Although this was an extra day, so well was the interest of the meeting kept up that fully a hundred ladies and gentlemen assembled at the station at 10.5 for Brancepeth and Durham. On arriving at Brancepeth, a short walk brought the party to the castle. After inspecting the exterior a move was made for the church, where the Rev. J. E. Swallow read an account of the monuments and other features of the church. Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Swallow, spoke of the connection of the church with bishop Cosin, and of the services rendered to the church of England by that great man. After some remarks by Mr. Micklethwaite on the value of the arrangements of the church as made by Cosin in illustrating the meaning of the rubric directing that "the chancels shall remain as in times past," the party proceeded to view the interior of the castle under Mr. Swallow's guidance. Very little of the old arrangement is visible, the building having undergone the process of "restoration." After returning to Brancepeth Station, Durham was reached at 2.4. After luncheon the party again assembled at the castle when Archdeacon HAMILTON made some introductory remarks, being followed by Mr. CLARK, who conducted the members over so much of the building as is accessible, including the hall, Norman gallery, and old chapel. A short walk next brought the party to the cathedral church. A brief period having been allowed for an inspection of the interior, the Dean of Durham delivered an address on the

history of the cathedral church. He briefly adverted to the life of St. Cuthbert, as a shrine for whose remains the building of the cathedral church was first begun, and detailed the different periods of its erection from its commencement by William de Carilepho in 1093 and continuation by bishop Flambard, to the time of bishop Pudsey, who built the Lady Chapel, the last important addition to the shell of the structure. The cathedral church, he said, had been described by Mr. Freeman as the finest church in the world, not excepting Pisa. Doubtless, however, on this subject opinions differed. As to its supremacy in England, that depended upon whether they preferred Romanesque or Gothic churches. If they preferred Romanesque they might say that Durham was the finest in the world; but if they preferred Gothic they might place before it, in England, perhaps the great church of Lincoln. In conclusion, the Dean said most of them, after having seen that building, would probably agree with the American writer who said that there was nothing in the world which for beauty and for greatness equalled a cathedral church. Nothing was beautiful enough; nothing was great enough.

An examination was then made of the conventual buildings, so well described in the curious book known as the "Rites of Durham." Through the courtesy of the Dean and Chapter an opening had been made into the long blocked apartment next the chapter-house, described in the "Rites" as the "Prisonne for the Monnekes for all such light offences as was done among themselves." The few who entered found themselves in a vaulted apartment, with an inner chamber containing a garderobe, but more like a cell for serious offences than for those of a trivial character. On the south wall of the larger apartment can be traced a distemper painting of a Majesty with the attendant Evangelistic symbols. The library, formerly the dormitory and fraternity of the monastery, and its unrivalled treasures, were examined under the guidance of Canon Greenwell, and evening prayer being then over the party re-entered the church where Mr. Micklethwaite delivered some remarks on the architecture. After being hospitably entertained at tea in the gardens of the Deanery by the Dean and Mrs. Lake the members returned to Newcastle, and the meeting for 1884 was thus brought to a most successful termination.

The Museum.

This was arranged in the Black Gate of the Castle, under the direction of Mr. C. J. Spence and Mr. W. Talbot Ready. The examples of art and antiquity brought together were of a very varied character. The Corporations of Alnwick, Carlisle, Durham, Morpeth, and Newcastle contributed a fine collection of plate and corporation insignia. The gigantic great-mace of Newcastle (4 ft. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long), the maces of Carlisle and Morpeth, two fine monteiths from Durham (1695), and Morpeth (1725), and a magnificent two handled silver gilt cup, probably the work of Paul Lamerie, the property of the Newcastle Corporation, were the most noteworthy of these. The Guild of Merchant Adventurers lent three fine covered cups embossed with bold fleurs-de-lis, and the Guild of Cordwainers their silver tankards, &c. A large and valuable collection of church plate was also contributed by the neighbour-

ing parishes—mostly of Newcastle manufacture—including mediæval patens from Hamsterley (1480) and Heworth (1514), with a mediæval chalice from the latter place. Amongst other objects were a wooden pastoral staff c. 1320, found in the tomb of abbot Sebrock at Gloucester (+ c. 1470), exhibited by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle; a collection of Roman antiquities from the station at South Shields, by Mr. Robert Blair; another selection from the rich museum of Mr. John Clayton at Chesters; a fine exhibit of stone and bronze implements found in the county by Canon Greenwell; a singularly perfect stole of 12th century date, some leaves from ivory diptychs, and sundry rings, spoons, portions of vestments and needlework, &c., contributed by Mr. W. H. D. Longstaffe. Mr. Robert Spence forwarded a splendid collection of Books of Hours, and other devotional works, old spoons, tea caddies, and other articles of plate. Good examples of documents were also exhibited by the Duke of Northumberland, the Borough of Morpeth, Mr. George Neasham, and others.

The unrivalled collection of Roman altars and other sculptured stone belonging to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle was arranged in the lower room.

The Council desire to acknowledge the following donations in aid of the Newcastle meeting, and of the general purposes of the Institute.

Sir Charles Trevelyan, Bart., 20*l.*; Rev. R. H. Williamson, 1*l.*; Mrs. Lennon, 2*l.*; Mrs. Sopwith, 1*l.*; G. E. Swithinbank, 1*l.* 1*s.*; R. R. Dees, 5*l.*; Sir Edward Blackett, Bart., 5*l.*; Alexander Gaw, 1*l.* 1*s.*; John Clayton, 5*l.*; C. B. P. Bosanquet, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Rev. D. S. Boutflower, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Mrs. Hayward, 10*s.*