

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

February 2nd, 1898.

JUDGE BAYLIS, Q.C., M.A., V.P., in the Chair.

Mr. GEORGE E. FOX, F.S.A., exhibited a series of tinted rubbings of the ornamentation of the white marble panels from a dwarf wall guarding the stairway to the crypt of the Cathedral Church of San Ciriaco, Ancona. The church stands upon a height above the city, said to have been occupied in Roman times by a Temple of Venus, the marble columns of which have been used again in the nave arcades of the present building. As rubbings the designs come out dark upon the light ground; but in the actual work the effect is exactly the reverse, the figures telling white on a dark brown ground, the markings of the feathers of the birds, etc., are incised in the white marble, the grounds being dug out and filled in with a blackish-brown composition. Three of the panels represent, respectively, a pair of peacocks fronting one another, with a tree between them; a pair of cranes, their necks curiously intertwined, also standing on either side of a tree which bears pomegranates; and a pair of griffins seated back to back against a central tree with their wings raised. The fourth panel represents an eagle displayed with a hare in its talons. The designs of these panels are in all probability either copied from, or suggested by, the patterns of Sicilian silken fabrics of late eleventh century work, such designs having been introduced into Sicily by the Saracens on their conquest of that island in the ninth century. The arrangement of birds and beasts in pairs with a tree between them comes from the East, and may be traced in sculptured forms back to Persia and Assyria.

Mr. J. L. ANDRÉ, F.S.A., read a paper entitled "Notes on the Rose and remarks on the Lily,"¹ describing various customs connected with the former flower and tracing the use of the lily in ancient art, and its adoption in later times as a symbol of purity. Mr. André also touched upon the origin of the fleur-de-lys in heraldry and its extensive use in French armory. The various orders of the lily and the use of the fleur-de-lys in knightly badges were also noticed. A large number of drawings and rubbings were exhibited in illustration of the subject. This paper will be printed in a future number of the *Journal*.

Mr. J. R. MORTIMER communicated a paper on "An ancient British Settlement, consisting of a double row of pits on Danby North Moor, Yorkshire." This paper will be printed in the *Journal*.

¹ See the *Journal*, Vol. LII, p. 207, for Mr. André's former paper entitled "Antiquarian Notes on the Rose."

March 2nd, 1898.

VISCOUNT DILLON, P.S.A., PRESIDENT, in the Chair.

The PRESIDENT referred to the great loss that archæology had sustained by the death of Mr. G. T. Clark, a Vice-President of the Institute and for many years a constant attendant at its Annual Meetings.

The PRESIDENT then read a paper on "Tilting in Tudor Times," noting the safe phase into which the dangerous jousting of the earlier times had passed. It was shown how most of the jousting of the Tudor times took place with the combatants charging in opposite directions along the opposite sides of the tilt, then a wooden barrier some six feet in height, but in its earlier form, as its name implies, a cloth hung on a cord. It was seen that in this way the riders had to carry their lances to the left side, and if a blow was given it was at least at an angle of 30 degrees from the course of the riders. The system of scoring, as shown in a tilting checque preserved in the Bodleian Library, was also explained, and the great number of extra pieces of armour which went with a suit was illustrated by photographs from the album of Jacob Topf, a German armourer, who, during his stay in England, made the Wilton, Appleby Castle, and many other fine suits which have come down to us, and at the same time impressed his style on the later English armourers.

The President's paper will be printed in a future number of the *Journal*.

Mr. A. F. LEACH, F.S.A., read a paper on the "Origin of Sherborne School, Dorset." This paper is printed at p. 1.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological
Institute.

April 6th, 1898.

E. GREEN, F.S.A., Hon. Director, in the Chair.

Mr. MILL STEPHENSON exhibited rubbings of incised stones from the churches of Madron, Ludgvan, and St. Buryan, Cornwall. These slabs of black slate are peculiar to the county and are of local manufacture; the figures are in slight relief, with the inscriptions and epitaphs incised. They are all of the seventeenth century.

Mr. TALFOURD ELY, M.A., F.S.A., read a paper on "The Antiquities of Hayling Island." In 1045 the manor was granted to the church and monks of Winchester; but William the Conqueror gave the greater part of Hayling to the Abbey of Jumieges. In the reign of Henry III a priory was built, but on the suppression of alien priories by Henry V it was bestowed on his new foundation of Carthusians at Shene. Henry VIII granted the priory to the college of Arundel. Before the building of the priory there was a church in Hayling, but it was swallowed up by the sea in Edwardian days. The older font in South Hayling Church may have belonged to this earlier edifice. The later church dates from the thirteenth century, and contains many curious features. North Hayling Church is perhaps more ancient. Near it is the oldest house in the island. The manor house dates only from 1777, but stands on the site of an older building, to which belonged the moat, the square well, and the manorial dovecote. Close by is the old tithe barn, 140 feet long by 40 feet broad, said to be "capable of holding upwards of 150 loads of sheaf wheat." Its stone basement is said to date from the fourteenth century. In 1293 we hear of the prior holding a "watermill worth by the year sixty shillings." This was no doubt represented by the tidal mill, some of the charred timbers of which are still standing. Tournor Bury is an almost circular space surrounded by an earthen rampart and fosse, and is of British origin. In "the Towncil Field," not far from North Hayling Church, are the foundations of a large building, near which much pottery has been found, and also coins ranging from a middle brass of Augustus to a British imitation of a coin of Postumus. During an experimental excavation of this site, Mr. Ely discovered, in a trench 21 feet long, over fifty *tesserae*, which had obviously formed part of a mosaic pavement. This established the Roman origin of the remains. The paper was illustrated by the above-mentioned coins, several sketches, photographs, and specimens of pottery from the site in question.

Chancellor FERGUSON, F.S.A., contributed a paper entitled "More Picture Board Dummies." Those in the Town Hall, Dorchester, were first noticed. These figures are life-size, clad in armour, each having his hand resting on a large shield with armorial bearings thereon, and were made some thirty years ago as a decoration of the town on the occasion of a local festival. He also gave descriptions of two dummies in the possession of Sir E. R. P. Edgcumbe, representing a boy and girl; also of a little Dutch girl, the property of Major Brown, of Callaly Castle, Northumberland. Perhaps the most interesting of the series were four from Raby Castle. Two of these are grenadiers, one a peasant woman with a basket of eggs, and the other a man carrying a goose. Of the first two Chancellor Ferguson brought detailed evidence to show that they represent Royal Welsh Fusiliers of the time of George II. Photographs and drawings of the various dummies described were exhibited. This paper is printed at p. 183.

May 4th, 1898.

JUDGE BAYLIS, Q.C., M.A., V.P., in the Chair.

Mr. ANDREW OLIVER exhibited and described a number of rubbings of monumental brasses from the churches of Whaddon, Dauntsey, and Broughton Gifford, Wiltshire, and Childrey, Berkshire.

Professor BOYD DAWKINS, F.R.S., F.S.A., read a paper on "The Excavations made in Hod Camp, near Blandford, in 1897." This fortress of Hod Hill forms one of a series of strongholds on the river Stour to guard the country to the east from attack from the direction of the low-lying valley of Blackmore. Hod Hill stands on the edge of a precipitous chalk cliff on the eastern bank of the Stour, at a height of over 400 feet above the sea. It consists of a series of three ramparts and two fosses on every side excepting the west, facing the river, which itself forms the second fosse. It is roughly rectangular in form, with rounded angles. There is also an inner camp, in the north-east angle of the Hod Camp, known locally as Lydsbury Rings, and this is fortified entirely on a different principle from that of the outer. Professor Boyd Dawkins assigned this inner camp to the work of the Roman engineer, whereas the outer stronghold belongs to the time immediately before the Roman conquest, or, in other words, to a late period in the prehistoric Iron Age. The interior of both fortresses contained unmistakable traces of occupation in circular pits, and, in the outer fortresses, in circular enclosures. The pits in the outer fortress, sunk from three to six feet in the chalk, are the bases of old habitations more or less filled with refuse, and had flat bottoms. The refuse belongs to two different periods—that at the base to the prehistoric Iron Age—and contained rough and coarse pottery with bones of domestic animals. The weights of the loom pointed in the direction of weaving. In some were fragments of human bones, and in one a perfect skeleton was discovered, proving that the body had been interred resting on its side in a

¹ See the *Journal*, Vol. LII, p. 1, for Chancellor Ferguson's previous paper.

crouching posture, a mode of burial prevalent in Britain from the Neolithic Age. In the upper stratum unmistakable proof of Roman influence was to be seen in the fragments of Roman pottery, including Samian ware, iron fibulæ, and oyster-shells. The exploration of the pits within the Roman fortress revealed the date of this occupation. Roman remains of various kinds were met with. Among the coins were one of Augustus struck in the reign of Tiberius and one of Caligula. With the exception of one coin of Trajan, the whole series belong to an early period in the Roman conquest or immediately before. It may, therefore, be inferred that the military occupation was not continued far into the second century after Christ.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

June 1st, 1898.

JUDGE BAYLIS, Q.C., M.A., V.P., in the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN announced that Viscount Dillon had resigned the Presidency of the Institute, and that the office had been offered by the Council to Sir Henry Howorth, K.C.I.E., M.P., and by him accepted, subject to the approval of the General Meeting. The election was unanimously confirmed.

Professor W. FLINDERS PETRIE had been announced to give a description of the excavations at Dendereh, but was unable to be present owing to illness.

Mr. GEORGE E. FOX, F.S.A., exhibited a drawing of a mosaic floor in the house of M. Caesar Blandus at Pompeii, and gave a brief description of this and other mosaics in the baths of some of the principal houses.

Mr. GEORGE E. FOX, F.S.A., and Mr. FREDERICK DAVIS, F.S.A., gave a description of the dwelling-house recently uncovered during the excavations on the site of the Roman city at Silchester. The house, one of the largest yet discovered, is of the courtyard type, and one of the rooms contains the fragment of a fine mosaic pavement.

Mr. MILL STEPHENSON read some notes on the palimpsest brass at Okeover, Staffordshire, and exhibited rubbings. The brass was originally laid down to the memory of William, Lord Zouch of Haryngworth, on the death of his first wife in 1447, but in 1538 was converted into a memorial for Humphrey Oker and his wife and family.

July 6th, 1898.

JUDGE BAYLIS, Q.C., M.A., V.P., in the Chair.

Mr. F. G. HILTON PRICE, Dir. Soc. Antiq., exhibited a fine example of a thirty-hour alarum clock watch by Thomas Tompion, made about the year 1670, and read the following notes thereon :

The watch I have the pleasure to exhibit to you this afternoon is a thirty-hour clock and alarum watch by Thomas Tompion, made about the year 1670, it is of great beauty and is, of course, all handmade. Tompion should be considered the greatest English master, and has been described as the father of English watchmaking. He was born at Northill, Bedfordshire, in 1638; his father, it has been supposed, was a farrier. However, he came up to London: I believe it is not known to whom he was apprenticed. He lived in Fleet Street, at

the corner of Water Lane, now called Whitefriars Street, at the sign of the "Dial and Three Crowns"; the *Daily News* now occupies its site.

He was made free (as a great clockmaker) of the Clockmakers' Company, September 4th, 1671. It appears from a paper in the *Journal* (Vol. XL., p. 193, 1883) by the late Octavius Morgan upon a List of Members of the Clockmakers' Company, that clockmakers who had exercised their business as such before being admitted to the Company, were admitted as brothers, and at the time of their admission were called "Great Clockmakers." He was elected on the Court of Assistants September 7th, 1691; served the office of Warden 1700-1703, was chosen Master September 29th, 1704. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society and died November 20th, 1713, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He was succeeded in his business by his nephew, George Graham, likewise a most famous clockmaker, and like his uncle found a resting place in Westminster Abbey.

Tompion made a watch for Charles II, with a spiral balance or pendulum spring; one end of the spring was made fast to the arbor of the balance wheel, whilst the other was secured to the plate, and the oscillations were rendered equal and regular by its elastic force. He invented the cylinder escapement with horizontal wheel, in 1695.

His portrait is in the Guildhall Museum.

As I am rather a novice at the mechanism of clocks and watches, I asked Mr. Charles Shapland the clockmaker, well known for his knowledge of ancient clocks and watches, to give me a description of it, which he has kindly done, and which is as follows:

"Thirty-hour clock and alarum watch, by Thomas Tompion, made about 1670. He should be considered the greatest English master.

"As to the dial—the inner revolving dial has a pointer attached to its edge, this indicates the time of day on the outer circle.

"As to the inner circle of the dial, it revolves, the movable arm that is athwart it used for putting a period of silence for a certain number of hours—desired number is indicated at edge of inner dial and is to be counted from the going time hand.

"Such a watch would have originally had a strong and handsome outer case of tortoiseshell or of shagreen, most probably of leather 'picqué' in gold, and with holes around, about the size of a pea, to emit the sound.

"As to the silver case—it is beautiful and intricate, and more wealthy in design than at first sight appears. I consider the case English, despite the six French marks that are on it, and the lilies; two of the marks on one side of bow stem are assay, one of them a spider, an ancient mark of Alençon; the two other marks are, one on back and one inside back, by screw hole of bell. But in spite of this I consider it an English case, the points being the weight and feel of the case and the leafy circles and roses, which are also on the brass work under the dial.

"As to the movement, it is a fine specimen of Tompion, and (bar springs) is original in all parts and remarkably well preserved; the back plate has four small dials, the two smallest are stop plates to prevent over-winding, the largest a count plate to prevent error and check accuracy of striking gear, the other dial to regulate."

Professor BUNNELL LEWIS, M.A., F.S.A., read a paper on "Roman Antiquities in South Germany," in which he noticed the following remains :

(1) A mosaic at Rottweil, in the kingdom of Württemberg, where the principal figure is Orpheus. He is represented, as usual, seated, playing the lyre, and wearing the Phrygian cap ; but the expression of his countenance is remarkable : he looks upwards to heaven as if inspired by the Deity. (2) An inscription at Constance, which was formerly at Winterthur, in Switzerland. It belongs to the period of Diocletian, and, though only a fragment, is useful for deciphering inscriptions still more imperfect. The date is A.D. 294. (3) Badenweiler, in the grand duchy of Baden. The Roman baths here are the best preserved in Germany. They consist of two equal parts, each containing two large and some smaller apartments, and separated by a thick middle wall. It was formerly supposed that the division was made between the military and the civilians ; but as no objects have been found belonging to the former class, it is now generally agreed that this division had reference to the two sexes. No halls are to be seen, as at Pompeii ; on the other hand, enough remains of the foundations and walls to enable us to trace the ground plan distinctly. (4) The Roman boundary wall in Germany, which has been much discussed, is now being explored with great care, under the auspices of the Reichs-Limes Commission, by various local *savants*, who are producing a series of monographs upon the forts (*castella*). Many important discoveries have been made. One of the most interesting is a Mithras-relief at Osterburken, which ranks first of its class for size, for Mithraic legends, mysterious deities, and the union of Persian, Greek, and Chaldæan elements.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological
Institute.

ANNUAL MEETING AT LANCASTER, July 19th to
July 26th, 1898.

Tuesday, July 19th.

At noon His Worship the Mayor of Lancaster (Alderman HUNTINGTON) received the members of the Institute in the Town Hall.

HIS WORSHIP said his duties on this occasion were very light indeed, being simply, as Mayor of the town and acting on behalf of the inhabitants, to give a very hearty welcome to the members of the Royal Archaeological Institute. He hoped the visit of the members to Lancaster would be of benefit to them, whereby they could exercise their particular bent, with pleasure and profit to themselves and to the Institute to which they belonged. He extended to the members a most hearty welcome to the town of Lancaster, and hoped that during the few days of their stay they would obtain so much pleasure and enjoyment as would be an inducement to them to revisit Lancaster. His Worship then called upon SIR HENRY HOWORTH, K.C.I.E., M.P., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., the President of the Meeting, to deliver his opening address.

On the conclusion of the address,

The Rev. SIR TALBOT BAKER proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the President, and Dr. MUNRO, in seconding, congratulated the members upon the hearty reception extended to them.

The PRESIDENT briefly acknowledged the resolution, and proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayor for presiding. This was seconded by Judge BAYLIS, Q.C., and carried unanimously.

After luncheon the members assembled in the church of St. Mary, where Mr. W. O. ROPER, F.S.A., gave an account of the origin and history of the church and Mr. H. J. AUSTIN described the architectural features.

Mr. ROPER said the earliest evidence of the existence of a church on the present site was a cross, which was stolen from Lancaster, heard of at Kendal, and later at Manchester, being subsequently transferred to the British Museum, where it was now to be seen. There were also in the west wall portions of similar crosses. From the time indicated by the cross they had no history of the church at Lancaster till they came to the period of the cartularies. The church at Lancaster was given, along with other lands, by Roger of Poitou, to the Abbey of St. Mary de Sagio in Normandy. Its history followed the lines of other religious houses adjoining, and the church existed under the flag of greater monasteries, such as those of Furness, Whalley, and Cockersand Abbey. The Priory of Lancaster was a comparatively small house. At the time of the dissolution

the annual income of the church was only £80, and the establishment consisted of a prior, five monks, and three travelling priests. There was no record of what the church was like at that time beyond the fact that there was an altar of Our Lady in the centre, and small altars in the aisles, one probably dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and the one in the south aisle dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury. From the time of the dissolution there was no history of the church whatever for a century, but in the time of the Civil War a large congregation assembled in the church to celebrate the clearing of the country from malignants. On the 18th December, 1645, the committee of the county assembled to celebrate the victory of the Parliamentary forces, the church being afterwards crowded with Puritan soldiers and people of the town. Extracts were given from the sermon of the sturdy Independent, the Vicar of Lancaster, and also the driving out and stoning of George Fox in 1652, a reference being also made to Fox's escape to John Lawson's house in Leonardgate and his subsequent disputations on theologic matters on the site of the present Friends' Meeting House. For fifty years more no item of interest occurred, and then the Jacobite forces, marching southward in 1715, entered Lancaster on the 8th November and held service in the church, a little bell which formerly hung on the south side of the chancel being rung to warn the people to come to prayers. The Rev. William Paul conducted the service, and in the prayer for the Queen in the prayer book razed out that of Queen Anne and substituted that of King James; in the prayer for the Royal Family he razed out the name of the Princess Sophia and wrote the King's mother. Three days later a different scene was enacted, when the whole of the Jacobite forces surrendered ignominiously at Preston, and most of them were taken prisoners. The Rev. William Paul was condemned to death, and died on the scaffold in cassock and gown with bravery unsurpassed by none of his fellows, and wishing he had quarters enough to send to every part of the kingdom, in order that it might be testified that a clergyman of the Church of England had been martyred for being loyal to his King. Thirty years later the Jacobites came again with Prince Charles Edward, and one of his officers played upon the organ the tune, "The King shall have his own again." A few years later the officer was tried for his life, and the only evidence against him was that he played that tune in the parish church at Lancaster. From that time the history of the church had been uneventful. The restoration of the building had been carried out within the past thirty years chiefly under the guidance of the late Mr. Paley. Mr. Roper concluded by referring to the principal windows and several of the memorial stones and crosses, particularly those perpetuating the memory of Dr. Whewell, the master of Trinity, and Thomas Covell, six times Mayor of Lancaster, forty-eight years keeper of the castle, forty-six years one of the coroners of the county palatine, &c.; and Sir Samuel Eyre, a judge of the northern circuit, who died at Lancaster, and whose remains were afterwards removed to Salisbury.

Mr. H. J. AUSTIN then conducted the members over the church, and referred to a discovery which had been made the previous day. The church authorities, desirous of ascertaining whether

there was an archway at the west end of the church, removed the plaster from the wall near the font, and laid bare an arched doorway, supposed to be about the date of 1360. The belfry wall, built in 1759, is erected against it on the other side. The doorway is certainly of the Decorated period, and is in a good state of preservation. In describing the architecture of St. Mary's Priory Church, Mr. Austin said that as regarded the masonry of the ancient work, up to the previous day it was thought that only two periods were represented, viz., the transition to Early English and the Perpendicular; but they discovered, on removing the plaster at the west end of the church, that remains of Decorated work were in existence. The Transitional work was represented by the south main entrance doorway, and by a moulded base stone which was found during the rebuilding of the vestry a few years since. These appeared to be about the date 1150. The Decorated work in which the newly-discovered doorway was built extended probably throughout nearly the whole of the western wall of the nave and aisles, including the south-west buttress; but it was evident that the church of that period was considerably narrower than the present Perpendicular building. The remainder of the nave, chancel, and aisles were of the Perpendicular period. Mr. Edmund Sharpe assigned the date of 1380 to the chancel arcades. The western tower placed against the Decorated west wall was rebuilt in 1759, and judging from old engravings replaced a somewhat massive tower which had a staircase turret at its north-west angle; this was probably of later Perpendicular work than the old western door, which might be about the year 1362 or earlier, and showed considerable signs of having been exposed to the weather. No signs of any tower arch had been discovered. The parallelogram of the church was divided into a chancel and nave almost equal lengths of 72 feet, the width being 24 feet 6 inches, and the large chancel might be accounted for by its having belonged to the Benedictine Priory. The north and south aisles were continuous on each side of the church, the eastern end of the north aisle being said to have been the Trinity Chantry, founded by Raufe Elcocke in 1372; that on the south side, dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, was taken by John Gardner, in 1472, as his chantry. A piscina existed on its south wall, and it was quite possible that a sedilia still existed under the plaster adjoining it. The south porch might be about the same date as the tower, or later. Several portions of pre-Norman work were built into the walls of the north aisle of the nave. The unusual features of the church were the equal length of chancel and nave, the absence of any western windows, the sameness of design in the heads of all the windows, those in the clerestory and aisles being three lights of one design, the east window showing the only variation. The western arches were much wider than the others; there was no step at the chancel arch, and the building of the south wall externally, as regarded its levels and masonry, was very remarkable. There were some interesting early and late grave slabs in and adjoining the vestry, and one under the north buttress of the chancel was worthy of attention. As regarded woodwork, a certain portion of the old oak roof existed in the north aisle of chancel and nave, and in the south aisle of the chancel, which contained a little sculpture in the

wall brackets. The great possession of the church, however, was the remains of the decorated stalls, which were probably unsurpassed for their date; they were said to have been brought from Furness or Cockersand Abbey, and this might be so; but the Flamboyant character of the tracery might suggest that the Abbey of Sels had some influence on the work: the mouldings were decidedly English in character, and had some similarity to the Chichester stalls. They were probably removed from their proper position when the galleries were erected. The backs of the uprights were ornamented with the most delicate traceried panels. The pulpit and font cover were fine examples of Jacobean work, and the church also possessed three fine brass chandeliers which, unfortunately, had lost their ancient sconces to make way for gas. The bells were modern, and no remains of the priory existed now.

From the church the members proceeded to the adjacent castle of Lancaster, where in the Shire Hall Mr. ROPER delivered an eloquent and vivid address on the origin and growth of the castle, and more especially on the stirring scenes associated with its walls. He was particularly successful in bringing before his audience the sad details of the execution of the leaders of the Pilgrimage of Grace, and of the barbarous doing to death of the Lancashire witches in 1612. By the courtesy of the County Council and Her Majesty's Commissioners of Prisons, the whole of the old parts of the buildings were thrown open to the inspection of the members.

In the evening, in the art gallery of the Storey Institute, Dr. ROBERT MUNRO, M.A., M.D., Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, opened the Antiquarian Section with an address on "The Relation between Archæology, Chronology, and Land Oscillations in Post-glacial Times." This address is printed at p. 259.

Wednesday, July 20th.

At 9.50 a.m. the members proceeded by special train from the Castle Station to Furness Abbey, where Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A., gave a short account of the Cistercian order and the Cistercian plan. The fine chapel without the gates was first visited, and then Mr. Hope led the party through the various buildings describing each in detail. The few remains of the first stone structure were pointed out in the transepts, but the church as a whole dates from 1170, many modifications being introduced in the fifteenth century, the last part of the presbytery being rebuilt from the ground. Mr. Hope also described the recent excavations carried out by himself under the auspices of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological Society. The interesting effigies now placed in the infirmary chapel were, in the absence of Viscount Dillon, commented on by Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite and Mr. Hope.

After luncheon at the Abbey Hotel, the special train conveyed the members to Peel Pier, whence an enjoyable sail of about a mile took the party to the Peel or Castle of Fouldrey.

Mr. HOPE said the history of this island fortress could be told in almost a sentence. King Stephen gave the adjacent large island of Walney to the monks of Furness, upon condition that they would

erect and maintain a fortress or castle on the isle of Fouldrey, commanding the harbour entrance, to be a perpetual defence against the King's enemies. The remains now consist of an outer and inner ward, and a keep, after the Norman fashion, but all of fourteenth century date. Close to the outer entrance is the chapel, the base of the altar still remaining. Re-crossing to the main land, the special train was again joined, and the party arrived at Lancaster at 6 p.m.

In the evening Mr. J. HOLME NICHOLSON, M.A., President of the Lancaster and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, opened the Historical Section with an address on "The Antiquities of Lancaster and District." A paper of Mr. A. F. LEACH, F.S.A., on "The History of Lancaster School" was read by the Secretary in the unavoidable absence of the author.

Thursday, July 21st.

At 10 a.m. the members proceeded in carriages to Borwick Hall, which was described by Mr. W. O. ROPER, F.S.A. The hall was built by Robert Bindloss, a merchant of Kendal, about the end of the sixteenth century. His great grandson, another Robert Bindloss, was made a baronet in 1641. He died in 1688, leaving one daughter, the wife of Ralph Standish, who was "out in the Fifteen." The hall then passed, through the Towneleys, to the Stricklands of Sizergh, and finally to the present owner, Colonel Marton. The gate-house was erected in 1650, and bears the initials of Sir Robert Bindloss and his wife Rebecca. The hall itself is a fine, though plain, building, now uninhabited, and fast falling to decay. The panelled dining hall still contains the long oak table which was in use when Charles II visited Borwick. In one of the small panelled attic chambers Lord Clarendon is said to have written much of his "History of the Civil War." Leaving Borwick, the next halt was at Milnthorpe for luncheon, after which the drive was resumed to Levens Hall. By the courtesy of the owner, Captain Joscelin Bagot, M.P., the members were enabled to thoroughly inspect the house and gardens under the able guidance of Mr. J. F. CURWEN, of Kendal, whose paper will be published in a future number of the *Journal*.

In the evening Mr. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, V.P.S.A., opened the Architectural Section with a paper on "Some further notes on Saxon Churches." This paper is printed at p. 340.

The Rev. W. S. CALVERLEY, F.S.A., contributed a paper on "Some Crosses and Pre-Norman Fragments," illustrated by a fine series of lantern slides. Attention was first directed to a map of the present diocese of Carlisle, with Halton and Heysham outside the boundary on the south, and Dumfries and Hoddam outside the boundary on the north-west. The main roads, Roman and modern, were marked, and it is chiefly along the old roads and on the sites of the ancient churches that the old sculptures are found. They were marked on the map by crosses, which stand thick along the coast-road and forward to Carlisle, and along the roads on the other side of the mountains by Appleby and Penrith. This corner of England contains far more remains of early Christian sculpture than any other portion of the same size. Mr. Calverley considered that a few of

the fragments may point to Romano-British Christianity. SS. Ninian, Patrick, Kentigern, and Cuthbert are the chief saints of the district. The crosses, "hogbacks," and fragments shown formed a most notable collection.

Friday, July 22nd.

At 11 a.m. the General Annual Meeting of the members of the Institute was held in the art gallery of the Storey Institute, the President, SIR HENRY HOWORTH, in the chair. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and adopted. The Chairman then called on the Honorary Secretary to read the report for the past year.

REPORT OF COUNCIL FOR 1897.

The Council has the honour of presenting the fifty-sixth report on the affairs of the Royal Archæological Institute and the pleasure of laying before the meeting the cash account prepared by the Chartered Accountant and the honorary auditors for the year ended December 31st, 1897. The accounts show a balance of cash in hand at that period of £239 12s. 2d. It may be here noted how this is helped by the "Jubilee donation" from one of our lady members. In all other respects, the figures on both sides of this account represent the ordinary income and expenditure for the year, under the existing conditions of conducting our affairs, while there are no unpaid liabilities appertaining to the same period. There is a slight increase in the number of members in the past year; fourteen new members and five subscribing libraries have been added, but six old members have died and eleven have resigned during the year. Amongst the deaths are two honorary Vice-Presidents, Mr. G. T. Clark and Colonel William Pinney. An obituary notice of Mr. G. T. Clark has already appeared in the *Journal*.¹ Colonel Pinney was a very old member of the Institute, and took much interest in its work. Amongst the resignations the Council greatly regrets that of the Rev. Frederick Spurrell, an original member and a constant supporter, whose presence at our annual meetings will be well and agreeably remembered by all.

In April of the current year the office of President became vacant by the resignation of Viscount Dillon, who (having held it since August 9th, 1892) considered it inconsistent that he should occupy the chair in two societies working on almost identical lines, his Lordship having been elected President of the Society of Antiquaries on June 3rd, 1897. According to the rules of the Institute, the Council is required to nominate a successor, and a subsequent general meeting is to confirm the act. The Council is gratified to announce that it nominated Sir Henry H. Howorth, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A., to be President, and the Council further proposes that the late President, Viscount Dillon, P.S.A., should be elected an Honorary Vice-President, and the Rev. J. C. Cox, LL.D., F.S.A., a Vice-President.

¹ See page 106.

The members of Council retiring are Messrs. A. E. Hudd, C. Waldron, Mill Stephenson, R. Wright Taylor, A. Day, and Somers Clarke. It is proposed that Messrs. Stephenson, R. Wright Taylor, A. Day, and Somers Clarke be re-elected, and that Messrs. H. Longden and C. E. Keyser be added to the Council. It is also proposed that Mr. M. J. Walhouse be elected auditor for the ensuing year in the place of Mr. H. Longden.

The Council has had under consideration a strong wish, expressed by some members, to have a good index to the first fifty volumes of the *Journal*, which contain a record of a vast amount of fact and information. The index to the first twenty-five volumes is unsatisfactory, and one for the next twenty-five is greatly needed, as is felt when the individual volume indexes are consulted by inquirers and students. The initial consideration is the cost, the Council having determined that none of the balance of cash in hand can be employed for this purpose. A plan has been suggested, based on a valid proposal by one who is most competent to undertake the work, to obtain voluntary contributions from members and others to meet the expense of preparing a manuscript index worthy of the material contained in the fifty volumes. A list has accordingly been opened for the purpose of feeling how this preliminary expense is likely to be met. The further cost of printing and publication could possibly be met by the sale of the index volume to members and to the public. At all events, the Council cannot incur any expense without having in hand a special and sufficient fund.

The Institute was represented at the recent "Congress of Archaeological Societies in Union with the Society of Antiquaries" by two delegates. Amongst the matters considered by the Congress was the making of efficient indexes to archaeological and antiquarian transactions. The formula recommended will be the guide for the workers who may undertake our proposed index when the pecuniary means are available. The Congress hopes to establish a systematic unity of action among the kindred societies.

The London County Council invited the co-operation of the Institute, together with other societies, in furthering a scheme for the compilation of a register of ancient historical buildings in the Metropolis, with a view to their preservation. Mr. Hilton Price was accordingly appointed as a delegate to represent the Institute, and reports that such a register has been started for certain districts, and that the work is making fair progress.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. HILTON, the report was adopted.

The HON. SECRETARY then read the balance-sheet (printed at p. 409), which was also adopted.

Twelve new members were elected. Some discussion then ensued as to the place of meeting for next year, but finally it was left to the Council to decide.

A Sectional Meeting followed, at which a paper by Viscount Dillon, P.S.A., on "An Inventory of the goods and armour of Richard, Earl of Arundel, in 1397," was read by the Hon. Director in the absence of the author.

In the afternoon the members drove to Heysham, where they were received by the rector, the Rev. C. T. ROYDS, who gave a short de-

scription of the church. The celebrated "hogback" stone in the churchyard, with its elaborate carvings, was minutely described by Mr. J. H. NICHOLSON in the absence of the Rev. W. S. Calverley. This stone was considered to be a striking example of the pagan and Christian overlap in the North of England, the one side being illustrative of the pagan sagas and the other of the story of Christ. To the west of the church, and on high ground overlooking the sea, stands the ruin of the early church or chapel of St. Patrick. The excellent character of the masonry, the details of a doorway, and other historic arguments led SIR HENRY HOWORTH to represent it as a Celtic chapel, showing Romano-British influence, of a date immediately after the time of St. Patrick.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE remarked that the chapel did not coincide with any Saxon work with which he was acquainted. West of the chapel are six coffins hewn out of the solid rock, with sockets at the head for crosses, which have long disappeared.

In the evening His Worship The Mayor entertained the members to a conversazione in the Town Hall. During the evening papers were read by Mr. W. O. ROPER, F.S.A., on "The Charters of Lancaster," and by Mr. T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., Town Clerk, on "The Corporation Insignia." The charters, maces, and plate were exhibited. The papers will be printed in the *Journal*.

Saturday, July 23rd.

This day was devoted to an expedition to Cartmel Priory Church. Leaving Lancaster by special train at 11.40 a.m. for Grange, where luncheon was served, the party drove over the hills to Cartmel. Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A., described the priory church and the monuments. The priory was founded in 1188 by William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, and was a priory of Austin canons. Mr. Hope pointed out that one main difference between this religious house and Furness was that, whilst at the latter the church was erected for the sole use of the Cistercians, the Austin canons on coming to Cartmel found a parish church already existing there, which they were content to share with the parishioners. Taking possession of the eastern portion of the church, they began to build a church for themselves on a much larger scale, consisting of central tower, north and south transepts, and a presbytery with its aisles. The difficulty generally experienced by architectural students in examining the transepts of this church and their arrangement was at once removed when it was pointed out and proved that the conventual buildings connected with the church had first been erected on the south side of the church, but soon afterwards removed to the north side. The peculiar and quite unique arrangement of the central tower excited much comment: the upper stage of the square tower is placed on a square diagonally to its base. Of the internal fittings, though much has been maltreated and removed during the last thirty years, the canons' seats and misericords in the presbytery excited no little attention. The seats themselves are of no great moment, and resemble many others of about the middle of the fifteenth century; but the beautiful and graceful canopies over them, together with the

screen-work across the entry to the choir, are most noteworthy, and are far the best examples of post-Reformation woodwork that English churches possess. They were given to the church by George Preston in 1617. At the east end of the north choir aisle is the present vestry, where is preserved one relic about two hundred years old, which excited much curiosity; it is the oldest known churchyard umbrella, for holding over the officiant's head at funerals. The stick or heavy staff is of walnut, and the curious wooden ribs are of oak, and it is covered with stout canvas, the paint on which has often been renewed. When opened it is so flat in appearance that it much resembles in shape the umbrellas of Japan. The vestry also contains a valuable library of some three hundred volumes, including a Virgil of 1509, and Spenser's *Fairy Queen* of 1596. This valuable collection of books, forming the best extant English parochial library of early date, was presented to the parish by Thomas Preston, of Holker, in 1692.

The return journey was made from Cark Station.

Monday, July 25th.

At 10 a.m. the carriages started for Halton, where the pre-Norman crosses in the church and churchyard were described by Mr. J. HOLME NICHOLSON. The shaft in the churchyard is another example of the pagan Christian overlap, one part showing the forging of Sigurd's sword and other incidents of Sigurd's life, and another part the crucifixion and glorification of Christ.

The next halt was at Melling, where the church was described by the Vicar, the Rev. W. B. GRENSIDE. The church presents several unusual features, and has been well repaired under the care of the present vicar. Owing to the slope of the ground on which it is built, the chancel is raised considerably above the nave. Several crosses and pre-Norman fragments are preserved in the vestry and in the walls. Just to the east of the church is a Saxon burgh, as at Halton.

From Melling the drive was resumed to Hornby, where, after luncheon, visits were paid to the church and castle. The Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A., shortly described the former. The tower, which was begun in 1513, is octagonal, and bears an inscription stating that it was erected by Edward Stanley, first Lord Monteagle. The chancel, erected soon after the tower, has an unusual apsidal end, and is much enriched. The nave was rebuilt in 1888. In the churchyard Dr. Cox drew special attention to a massive monolith standing five feet high, and situated on the south side of the church. This stone has slightly raised arcading on each side, and was pronounced by Dr. Cox to be of early Saxon work. From the church the party proceeded to the Castle, where the members were welcomed by the owner, Colonel Foster, M.P., who kindly threw open the whole building to their inspection.

Mr. W. O. ROPER, F.S.A., briefly outlined the history of the building and of the Stanley family and the battle of Flodden. He also traced the history of the castle through the Civil War, and the succession of lawsuits of which it was the object in the early days of the present century.

Leaving Hornby the return journey was made by way of Claughton and the Crook of Lune.

In the evening a Sectional Meeting was held at which the Rev. DR. COX, F.S.A., read a paper entitled "Some notes on the Shireburne Family of Stonyhurst."

The general concluding meeting followed, the Rev. SIR TALBOT BAKER, M.A., V.P., in the chair. Several new members were elected. On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by the Rev. T. AUDEN, a hearty and unanimous vote of thanks was passed to His Worship the Mayor for his courteous reception of and hospitality to the Institute.

Judge BAYLIS, Q.C., V.P., proposed a vote of thanks to the Presidents of Sections. This was seconded by the Rev. E. H. GODDARD, and duly carried. Dr. MUNRO and Mr. J. HOLME NICHOLSON responded.

Mr. CHARLES BROWN then moved a vote of thanks to the Local Committee and the Hon. Local Secretary. Mr. JAMES HILTON, F.S.A., seconded, and the vote was carried with acclamation. Mr. T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., Town Clerk of Lancaster, briefly responded.

Votes of thanks were passed to the owners of houses visited and to the clergy who had allowed the Institute to visit and inspect the churches.

A vote of thanks was also passed to the Committee of the Storey Institute for placing the Art Gallery at the disposal of the Institute for the purpose of holding the Sectional Meetings.

A similar compliment was paid to Hon. Director and the Meeting Secretary; and, on the motion of Mr. H. LONGDEN, seconded by Mr. J. MOTTRAM, to the Chairman for presiding at the meeting.

Tuesday, July 26th.

At 9.40 a.m. the members proceeded from the Midland station by special train to Whalley, whence they drove to Mytton Church. The Rev. DR. COX, F.S.A., described the building and its monuments. The church was rebuilt in 1328, when a vicarage was formally ordained, the church being appropriated to Cockerand Abbey. The parish of Mytton is partly in Lancashire and partly in Yorkshire, and contains eight townships, three of which are in the former county and five in the latter. In the church are preserved eight churchwardens' staves, one for each township. The chief points of interest in the church are the chancel-screen, the font cover of 1593, a double-shuttered "low side window" on the south of the chancel, and the fine series of Shireburne monuments in the chapel of St. Nicholas.

Returning to Whalley for luncheon, the afternoon was devoted to an inspection of the parish church and the remains of the abbey.

Mr. J. T. MICLETHWAITE, V.P.S.A., described the church, and drew special attention to the woodwork, the three "cages" or chantry-screen enclosures, and the beautiful fourteenth-century stalls which were removed from the adjacent abbey at its dissolution.

Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A., then conducted the members round the extensive remains of the conventual buildings of the Cistercian Abbey, the great church of which has entirely disappeared.

Ordinary Meetings.

November 2nd, 1898.

JUDGE BAYLIS, Q.C., M.A., V.P., in the chair.

Professor T. M'KENNY HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A., read a paper on "Amber," and exhibited a collection made chiefly in the Mediterranean and North Sea. After pointing out that strings of beads were commonly carried about by men in Southern Europe, who found that the mechanical task of telling beads relieved the feeling of unrest, and suggesting that a Roman lady in the hot Southern summer might have received more pleasure from holding a piece of cold quartz in her hands, Professor Hughes referred to some early notices of amber, described its composition and mode of occurrence, and pointed out that it could be made plastic, or worked into new compounds which would pass for amber, suggesting in this way a possible explanation of some of the exceptionally large vessels said to have been made of amber, and some of the unexpected inclusions said to have been found in it. He then gave a short sketch of the history of its discovery, described the differences of colour, and discussed the distribution of the several varieties, and the question whether the darker, and especially the ruby, colour was due to original difference of origin and composition, or was a superinduced character, due to the mode of preservation. If due to the various species of tree which yielded the resin, then it might depend upon climate and other geographical conditions, and thus be a more or less trustworthy indication of trade routes; but if it was due to difference in the mode of preservation, then the colour and the differences of composition which accompanied the colour could not be depended upon as evidence of the district in which it was produced. Among the specimens exhibited were some of dark ruby red, both from Sicily and from the North Sea; also from both districts specimens of honey and dark sherry-coloured amber. He explained that the proportion of ruby red to the yellow amber was very small in the North Sea, and very large in Sicily, but pointed out that most of that found in Catania was carried down the river Simeto from beds on the flanks of Etna, whereas that found in the Baltic and North Sea was washed out of marine silt, and had been long subjected to different conditions. He showed the red sort was produced by the mode of preservation, exhibiting specimens in which the different colours were seen on one fragment; also beads from a Saxon grave, which were presumably from the northern area, in which the yellow had been more or less changed to a dark red; and a series of amber ornaments from an Etruscan tomb, where all that were sufficiently well preserved to be examined were of a ruby red. He thought that there was a considerable original difference in the colour of amber, in some cases depending upon the varieties of tree and climate; that there is commonly a change of colour, due to the mode of preservation; but that colour and accompanying difference of composition cannot be relied upon to determine the region from which isolated specimens have been derived.

Mr. E. PEACOCK, F.S.A., contributed a paper on "The superstition that when a murderer touches the body of his victim the

wounds will bleed again," and dealt with the subject chronologically, giving instances recorded in the old ballad of "Earl Richard," and preserved in Sir Walter Scott's *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, as well as that of "Young Huntin."

Shakespeare's reference to this belief was illustrated in Lady Anne's address in *Richard III*; and Webster in his *Appius, and Virginia*, also refers to it in the passage—

"Pity, see
Her wounds still bleeding at the horrid presence
Of yon stern murderer, till she find revenge."

Mr. Peacock quoted a few interesting instances of depositions of an early date taken by Justices of the Peace, and possibly regarded as legal evidence: one respecting a murder committed in 1613 near Taunton, and another in 1624 near Blackwell, the latter being preserved at Durham. The superstition seems to have been preserved as late as the beginning of this century; and even to this day it appears to be a popular belief that if a person goes to see a corpse he should not on any account leave the room of death without touching the body. Here we have only the shadowy memory of times when deaths from violence were more difficult to detect than now, and when it might be very desirable to have the testimony of the dead that those who visited the corpse were innocent of its murder.

December 7th, 1898.

SIR HENRY H. HOWORTH, K.C.I.E., M.P., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A.,
President, in the chair.

Mr. C. PRETORIUS exhibited a bronze horn (now in the collection of Canon Greenwell) found in the Drimoleague Mountains, County Cork. The horn was made by casting in two pieces, the joints being still visible. Near the mouth-hole, which is at the side, is an iron nail firmly fixed in the bronze; there are also indications of a roughly-scratched design on the surface.

Mr. R. GARRAWAY RICE, F.S.A., exhibited two bell-metal mortars of seventeenth century date, bought in Sussex, and an oval-shaped copper dish found near Morden, Surrey.

Mr. C. SEIDLER exhibited an album containing 119 photographs and drawings of enamelled crosiers ranging from the end of the twelfth to the first half of the fourteenth century. Mr. Seidler also communicated some notes on the *champlevé* enamel process commonly known as Limoges work.

Viscount DILLOX, P.S.A., by kind permission of the authorities of the Tower of London, exhibited some gauntlets from the Tower collection, and read a paper thereon. Amongst the exhibits were two locking gauntlets incorrectly called "forbidden gauntlets," and used exclusively for the tourney with blunt swords and maces; also a very rare example of a gauntlet for use at barriers, with flanges to prevent the opponent's spear-point passing between the hand and the spear. Another gauntlet of Charles I when prince had a small pin on the knuckles to protect the hand from being jammed in the vamplate. A gauntlet of the so-called Essex suit was also shown in which the cuff piece suddenly became contracted, so as to prevent the cannon of the vambrace pushing the gauntlet off the hand.

