

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archæological
Institute.

February 1st, 1899.

EMANUEL GREEN, Hon. Director, in the Chair.

FLEMISH TOBACCO BOXES.

Mr. E. PEACOCK, F.S.A., Member of the Institute, sent two old Flemish tobacco boxes for exhibition and inquiry.

1. Box, oblong, 7 by 2 inches, brass lid and bottom, both engraved with numbers arranged as a calculation table and calendar, the meaning of which is not obvious. Engraved motto on side meaning *Straightforward*, and on bottom meaning, *Not art but riches men can love, therefore is art preferable to riches*. At the corners are engraved a female half-figure 45, a male figure 1582, a man with a globe 1497. These cannot be the dates of the box, which probably belongs to the earlier part of the eighteenth century.

2. Box, oval, $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 inches, brass, has been partially gilt; engraved on lid figure of the Virgin and Child in grand costume, motto meaning *Pilgrims come altogether to visit her at Kevelaer*. Bottom engraved a figure of St. Antony of Padua with the infant Jesus naked on his lap. The saint's face, grotesque and small in proportion to the figure, projects forwards from a long attenuated neck, seemingly expressing contempt or derision. Mr. Peacock refers to a beautiful poem by Haine (the German), a pathetic episode to a pilgrimage from Cologne to the Lady of Kevelaer, but it does not add to the facts of its history or locality. (See the NOTE concerning Kevelaer at the conclusion of these remarks.)

In order to draw further attention to Mr. Peacock's exhibits, the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. J. Hilton, F.S.A., brought for exhibition fifteen other Flemish tobacco boxes kindly lent for the purpose, Nos. 3, 4, and 5 belonging to Mr. J. C. Gooden-Chisholm, Member of the Institute, viz. :—

3. Box, oval, $5\frac{3}{4}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, brass, lid engraved the Lady of Kevelaer resembling box No. 2, bottom St. Antony of Padua with face not grotesquely represented, the infant Jesus on his lap. Inscription to the same purport as on box No. 2.

4. Box, oblong, with rounded ends, $6\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, lid engraved with Christ and the woman of Samaria at the well, inscription meaning *Christ gets water from a Samaritan woman*. Bottom inscription meaning *Although you have to leave the world quickly you have to believe in God*. No date.

5. Box, oblong, with rounded ends, $6\frac{1}{4}$ by 2 inches, brass, all the ornamentation stamped in relief (not hammered up). The lid is inscribed *Heros seculi Defensor Germaniæ protector patriæ et religionis*. A figure of Fame, &c. beneath. The central portion is occupied by a half-length figure in military costume in colours of applied metals—

blue for the hat and coat, copper for the vest, brass for the belt and sword; inscription, *Fridericus Magnus Borussorum magnus rex*; the Prussian eagle in copper, and the maker's name, I. H. Hamer fecit. Bottom with two sides of a copper coin of Frederick inserted, and two copper plaques stamped with battle scenes of Loswositz and Praag, and a stamped-up three-line inscription in German, meaning *Your name is sufficient to conquer all. The whole world knows your wars. You commence and leave off conquering. I. H. Hamer.* Inside the lid an eleven-line German inscription stamped in relief and same maker's name. There is no date. Frederick II (the Great) reigned 1740-1786.

The next eleven boxes belong to Mr. Jonathan Smith:—

6. Box, all brass, of about the same dimensions and form as the last-mentioned one, No. 5, and resembling it in subject. In the centre of lid is a stamped-up portrait medallion of *Fridericus Borussorum rex*; on either side are stamped-up inscriptions in German and Dutch, surmounted by eight allegorical figures, meaning *The father of his people; this father in the war performed great deeds, and through his own merits got the upper hand of Germany. Pro gloria et patriâ.—Veritate et justitiâ.* On the bottom, in the centre, is stamped a battle scene inscribed *Completa victoria by Praag door de Pruisssen bevochten, den 6 May 1757*; and on either side, within circles, battle scenes inscribed *Victorie by Reichenberg 21 Ap. 1757—Bombardamen van Praag 30 May 1757.* Beneath all is a five-line inscription, the first line being a Latin chronogram of the year 1757—*FRIDERICVS BORVSSORVM REX VENIT VICIT FVGAVIT HOSTES PATRIÆ SVÆ.* The remaining four lines are Dutch or Flemish, meaning *The Great Frederic is victorious, and drives Austria out of the field through his sword. Through the power of his sword a fortress surrounds Praag the great town of Bohemia.*

7. Box, all brass, oblong, with rounded ends, $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. All the ornamentation is engraved but obscured by frequent polishing and use. The lid shows New Testament scenes in oval-shaped compartments—the Annunciation, the Salutation, Christ born, the Presentation; on the bottom, the Agony in Gethsemane, bearing the Cross, the Crucifixion, the Burial. On the sides are twelve other scenes of Scriptural events, but almost obliterated.

8. Box, brass lid and bottom, copper sides, all engraved. The lid shows Elijah ascending heavenwards in a chariot, his mantle falling on Elisha; Flemish inscriptions almost illegible, meaning *Keep nothing but the skin for yourself. Do not be sorry for the punishment; pray God for His grace.* Inscription on one side imperfectly interpreted; the words, meaning *love, favour, art*, can be made out. The bottom shows five of the wicked children mocking Elijah, who stands in the group: in front are two animals intended for the devouring bears; their faces have a human rather than an ursine aspect. Short inscription nearly rubbed out.

9. Box, all brass, $6\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, with rounded ends, covered with handsome engraved ornamentation except where occupied by circles enclosing subjects or inscriptions: those on the lid show four—Hope, Charity, &c.—and inscriptions meaning *I hope through belief and love; Strength comes from Almighty God.* The bottom shows four—Peace,

Justice, &c. Inscription meaning *Through peace lives God. Trust in Him, and He will bless you with much earthly good.*

10. Box, all brass, oblong, with rounded ends, $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; sides with boldly engraved ornament; the lid and bottom similarly engraved except where occupied by the subject. On the lid is engraved what looks like a butcher's slaughtering place and people looking on, with two inscriptions. The bottom shows less doubtfully a butcher's premises, two men and two slaughtered cows, with inscriptions. In the box is an iron tobacco pipe in two pieces, bowl and stem; the mouthpiece is wanting; all made to screw together for use. Inside the lid is a brass loop intended to hold a mouthpiece.

11. Box, lid and bottom of brass, copper sides, $6\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 inches, oblong, with rounded ends, the subject stamped up in strong relief. On lid three men with dog, out shooting, one holding up a shot hare. On bottom similar scene—man about to shoot a bird. No ornamentation or inscription.

12. Box, all brass, oval, 5 by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, covered with excellently engraved ornament except where the subject appears; the lid and bottom are bevelled towards the engraved subjects. The top shows the armorial devices of the seven provinces; inscription meaning *The seven provinces*. The bottom shows a lion prancing towards a lamb; on either side is a human face in profile, showing similar unpleasant features whether viewed as upright or upside down; that on the dexter side wears a citizen's hat, the sinister one wears a pope's triple crown; probably a political satire. Inscription meaning *Union is strength*.

13. Box similar to the foregoing one, No. 12. The devices on the lid are nearly identical, inscription meaning *Unity is strength*. On the bottom appear three sailing ships with small craft, inscription meaning *The growing navy*. Inscription superadded, John Lake 1736.

14. Box very like the foregoing (Nos. 12 and 13), but a trifle larger and with more beautifully engraved ornamentation. The lid shows a busy scene: A man sits by a cask smoking, a boy is in a floating boat, ships in the distance; all is surrounded by six small oval compartments representing Europe, Asia, and the four Seasons. Inscription meaning *I am sitting smoking like a man who has no money. The boy eats pap like a peasant; after he smokes he is done for*. On the bottom three lively women are at tea under a tree; surrounding them are six small oval compartments representing Africa, America, and the four Elements. Inscription meaning *A little snuff and a cup of tea is very agreeable for the wife, but I do not want her to come home*.

The last three boxes are of superior workmanship; the age of any in the series is doubtful, but probably within 200 years.

15. Box for tobacco made of wood, oblong, with rounded ends, $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, shallow; the subjects carved in strong relief. On the lid Jonah is seen emerging from the mouth of a sea monster, also some foliage ornament. The bottom shows three woolly sheep and shepherd and foliage. Sides ornamentally carved. No inscription.

16. Box for tobacco of dark brown wood, oblong, with rounded ends, $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Subjects carved in strong relief. The lid shows Abraham about to sacrifice Isaac. The bottom shows a man

and woman standing at opposite sides of a table furnished with bottles and drinking cups. Sides with flowers and foliage. Inside the lid is incised DENZMAART 1817 HJVZ.

17. The next, and last, box belongs to Mr. W. T. Gibbes: brass, square-shaped, 5 by 3 inches, slightly rounded at the angles, shallow, apparently of old workmanship. The engraved lid shows a cow being milked, a man standing by smoking. Flemish inscription meaning *A thing to be wondered at by everyone, that a black cow gives white milk.* On the bottom is only an inscription meaning *A salt sea gives fresh fish.* *Een soete meydt sont water pist.*

All the interpretations of the Flemish inscriptions (not literal translations) are supplied by one who is acquainted with Flemish, Dutch, and the *patois* of those languages.

NOTE.—As connected with Mr. Peacock's inquiry, and the lids of boxes Nos. 2 and 3, I exhibited a rare little book of sixteen pages printed at Geldern, on the occasion of a festival held at Kevelaer in honour of the Virgin Mary and her image preserved there. The title-page of the book shows a rough woodcut of the image, and is entirely in chronogram of the date 1792. It is as follows:—

JUBILæUM VIRginIS keVeLariensIS
VersU DeCLaratUr, (= 1792)

JUGIter JUBILans triUMphatRIx
rItè CoLLaUDatUr; (= 1792)

eXaLtate sUpRa sUperos, VersUs,
et præCONIUM DICatUr. (= 1792)

DIXIt psaltes:

beatUs popULUs, qUI sCIt JUBILatIoneM. Psalmo 88, v. 16. (= 1792)
Cum approbatione, et permissione.

The book contains no date other than the chronograms, which are 100 in number, and all making 1792. The subject is composed mostly in the same fashion, and in terms of extravagant adulation of the Virgin in Latin prose, and hexameter and pentameter verse; also in Latin poems or hymns of varied metre, but not chronogrammatic. The following extract from one of the latter, at page 15, affords a clue to the date when the image came to Kevelaer:—

“Quinquaginta (ter notando)

Annis floret patria,

Solatricem venerando

Multâ gaudet gratia:

Jubilæum teneatur,

Sonent, fiant júbila,

Grande festum habeatur,

Procul absint nubila.”

Thus, the amount here indicated (150 years) being deducted from 1792, the date of the jubilee, gives 1642 as the date of the image.

Kevelaer is a town on the line of railway northwards from Cologne to Andernach, about sixty miles from the former city. It is still frequented by pilgrims. I do not find that the image has the repute of working miracles as is recorded of that at Omel in North Brabant and other places to which pilgrims resort. On this subject my last published volume, *Chronograms Collected*, 1895, pages 213 to 233, will afford information which would be out of place if repeated here. See also *Chronograms Continued*, 1885, pages 244 to 249; and, *inter*

To face page 81.

Maidenhead.



In bowl.

Crown
Knop.



Straw-
berry.

Acorn.

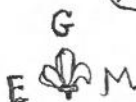


Baluster.

Ditto.



Seal
Head.



Ditto.



Ditto.



Slipped
in stalk.



Ditto.



Ditto.



Ditto.



Split
end.



Wavy
end.



Slipped
in stalk.



Ditto.



Ditto.



Ditto.



Ditto.



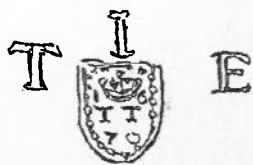
Puritan.



Ditto.



Ditto.



alios, a sumptuously printed folio book, *Sanctum Seculare Marianum*, by Andreas Bartetschko, printed at Olmutz 1732. Gumpfenberg and other authorised writers record hundreds, and even thousands, of miracle-working images of the Virgin.

J. HILTON.

March 1st, 1899.

The Rev. Sir TALBOT B. BAKER, V.P., in the Chair.

PEWTER AND BASE METAL SPOONS FOUND IN LONDON.—Exhibited by F. G. HILTON PRICE, Dir.S.A.

This exhibition consists of a small collection of spoons of base metal, such as of pewter, latten, and brass, which have been discovered in various parts of the City of London during the past few years.

They are especially interesting as illustrating about a dozen varieties ranging from the fourteenth century up to the eighteenth century. It is not my intention to read you a paper upon them, as that has already been done by Mr. C. J. Jackson, F.S.A., entitled "The Spoon and its History, &c.," which was read before the Society of Antiquaries on February 13th, 1890, and published in *Archæologia*. In this paper he gave an interesting and valuable history of spoons and their uses from the time of the Ancient Egyptians, with excellent illustrations. Spoons of the materials now before you are supposed to have been in common use from about the fourteenth century. In arriving at an approximate date for the various examples, I have been guided by the specimens given by Mr. Jackson, as his were of silver, stamped with the hall marks, thus giving a date to them. It is quite possible and probable that the spoons of base metal may even be earlier, or perhaps served as patterns from which those of silver were made. Those that I now place before you are specimens of various types such as those known as "Diamond points," "Maidenheads," "Crowns," "Strawberry," "Acorn," and "Baluster Knops," "Slipped in the stalks," "Seal tops," "Puritans," "Split ends," "Wavy ends," &c. All the spoons from the fourteenth to well over the middle of the seventeenth centuries have oval bowls widening out at the base, with hexagonal stems with ornamental knops.

The first to mention are two pewter examples of "Diamond points" or hexagonal spear-heads, as they are the earliest, and may be referred to the fourteenth century; the next is a pewter spoon of similar form, with hexagonal stem, knopped with a female head wearing a horned head-dress, which belongs to the period of Henry V in the early part of the fifteenth century, and is a very rare specimen even in this base metal. A similar specimen realized a large sum at a sale at Christie's in 1889.

Of the "Acorn" I exhibit four specimens, some very poor, but the knops are good; they are made of pewter. The smaller knops are of earlier date, and belong to the fifteenth century: the larger Acorns are supposed to be later; one is marked in the bowl AB within a circle.

Maidenhead spoons are of the sixteenth century. One, of pewter, was found in London; it has the maker's mark S in the bowl; but the two specimens in brass, I am inclined to consider, are of foreign manufacture.

Two specimens of the Crown knobs, in pewter, of the sixteenth century: the maker's mark is probably R. P.

Two specimens of the Strawberry knob in latten. This type of spoon also belongs to the sixteenth century, but they differ in form, inasmuch as the stem is flatter than in the preceding types, and in one example the bowl is larger and in shape like late seventeenth century spoons. Mr. Jackson has already observed that these spoons differ from the other types of the period. They bear the maker's stamp of "three spoons" within a circle.

Three Baluster-headed spoons, in pewter, belonging to the middle of the sixteenth century: the maker's mark in the bowl is very indistinct.

Three specimens of Seal-headed spoons in latten, likewise belonging to the middle of the sixteenth century; two are marked with a rose, and one with a fleur-de-lys within a circle, and the latter has the owner's initials ^G_{EM}.

There are sixteen examples of spoons "Slipped in the stalk": five are of latten and eleven of pewter. This style of spoon was in use from the time of the Tudors to early in the reign of Charles II, and they have hexagonal stems. They nearly all bear makers' marks, some being roses, and one, a fleur-de-lys; the pewter spoons bear the marks of "keys" with initials of the maker.

"Spoon and dagger," "Anchor" spoons, and one, a short-stemmed specimen, is stamped with the Tudor rose crowned. All these pewter spoons have the initials of their former owners stamped upon them.

"Puritan" spoons, so called, came into fashion at the middle of the seventeenth century; they have wider bowls and flat stems.

Two specimens in latten bear the makers' marks of "three spoons"; two other like spoons in pewter, with flat but hexagonal stems, are dated. One is stamped 1670, with a shield, and the other one 1683, which has an embryo rat tail at the back.

Next to mention are the spoons with the Split ends made of latten and silvered or "double-whited," and two of them are so stamped; they belong to the latter part of the seventeenth century, and the three "Wavy end" spoons to the period of William III.

Mr. H. S. COWPER read a paper "On the Influence of the Roman Occupation on the Distribution of Population in Cumberland and Westmorland." He pointed out that the method he had adopted in this inquiry was somewhat new, and the conclusions pointed to would no doubt require further discussion. It would be natural to imagine that on the Roman evacuation the Britons would form permanent settlements in the deserted camps. When, however, he tabulated those in his district, he found that while ten camps were occupied by mediæval towns or villages, seventeen were isolated, and about eight were in the vicinity of villages, but not built on. It appeared that the Anglian settlers who came in the seventh century carefully avoided the Roman camps, for there are only three towns on Roman sites which bear Anglian names, while there are about fifteen camps

where, though the names are Anglian, there are no towns on the sites. In like manner, though the Danish termination "by" is common in the vicinity of Roman camps, there are only four camps which have themselves names which seem Danish. Mr. Cowper suggested that this pointed to these Teutonic settlers finding the camps deserted and ruinous, and in consequence avoiding them as "uncanny" places; for if they had been inhabited by Britons there would have been a conflict, after which the new-comers, if victorious, would have occupied the sites. The evidence of the early Christian Church seemed to give similar indications; there appeared no good proof of Christian foundations in this district before the sixth century. The Kentigern churches, which preceded by a hundred years the Anglian settlements, were in the same way placed clear of the Roman camps, and the Patrician dedications told the same tale. One could not help feeling that if, when the earliest missionaries arrived, the Roman camps were the centres of British population, there the missionaries would have planted the earliest churches. Yet it was not so. Coming to historical evidences, Mr. Cowper pointed out how little there was recorded of this district. There is, however, the sixth-century chronicler Gildas, and though he has been repeatedly questioned, Skene has shown how much is trustworthy in this historian's work. Gildas has recorded in ghastly detail the weakness and cowardice of the Britons about the Roman Wall, and what terrible and repeated massacres were inflicted on them by the Picts and Scots at and just after the Roman withdrawal. And his evidence, coupled with that of the sites themselves and the nomenclature, almost seems to justify the belief that the Britons on the frontier were nearly annihilated, and that when the Teutonic settlers appeared on the scene the district was depopulated, and the camps and forts left desolate and in ruins.

Mr. W. H. Knowles communicated a paper "On an Effigy of a Knight in Warkworth Church, Northumberland." This figure is one of particular interest, for to the mail hood is attached a movable visor, which must have been pivoted to a plate cap worn inside the hood, an arrangement unique, as far as is known, on effigies. The details of armour point to a date between 1310 and 1330.

Notices of Archæological Publications.

THE BOOK OF THE SETTLEMENT OF ICELAND. TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL ICELANDIC OF ARI THE LEARNED. By the REV. T. ELLWOOD, M.A. pp. xxxi and 244. Kendal: T. Wilson. 1898.

The Book of the Settlement of Iceland is probably better known to most of our readers as the *Landnámabók*, at once the *Doomsday Book* and the *Golden Book of Iceland*. The first compiler of the *Landnámabók* was Ari Frodi (Ari the Learned), the eighth in descent from King Olaf the White, and his Queen Aud, who landed in Dublin in A.D. 852, and founded a Norse Principality. Olaf Feilan, grandson of Olaf the White, and son of Thorstein the Red, was born in the western islands, probably in Dublin, but settled and died in Iceland. Ari, the sixth in descent from Thorstein the

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

April 5th, 1899.

EMANUEL GREEN, Honorary Director, in the Chair.

Chancellor FERGUSON exhibited a Persian talisman of which he gave a description. Printed p. 174.

Mr. J. L. ANDRÉ read a paper "On the Ritualistic Ecclesiology of North-east Somerset." Printed p. 144.

Mr. J. P. HARRISON read a paper "On the Influence of Eastern Art on Western Architecture in the Eleventh Century." So little is known of the state of architecture in France and England in the first half of the eleventh century, that it seemed well to give some of the information bearing on the subject which has lately been gathered from the works of Baron de Caumont and M. Viollet le Duc. The chief information from these authorities is the influence exerted in the centre of France by a colony of Greek merchants who established an emporium at Limoges, whence Eastern art and architectural ornament were diffused along trade routes in different directions early in the eleventh century, besides the introduction of cupolas and vaulting in Aquitaine. A second important improvement in architecture—in this case in Normandy, at Rouen and Bernay in the time of Duke Richard II—appears to be due to visits from Syrian and Armenian bishops and monks at about the same date. Symeon, the abbot of St. Catherine's on Mount Sinai, in particular spent two years at Rouen, and built a church there for a Norman nobleman. M. Ruprich-Robert describes the architecture at Bernay as entirely different from the Norman work at Caen, evidently by a foreign artist. The date of the church is pronounced by M. Robert to be before 1050. Another point of considerable importance on which he throws light is the introduction into Western Romanesque of a feature derived from Syrian art. It is the change of a Latin plan of church for an Eastern arrangement of pillars. 2 and 2, of different sizes at St. Etienne at Caen by Lanfranc in 1064, with a view of introducing vaulting. Mr. HARRISON pointed out that alternate pillars and wall shafts like those at Caen exist in Harold's church at Waltham believed to have been built at nearly the same time; and that the chevron ornament on the nave arches was not a Norman invention.

May 3rd, 1899.

Sir HENRY H. HOWORTH, M.P., President, in the Chair.

Chancellor FERGUSON exhibited photographs of a large door lock in the Tullie House Museum, Carlisle. Printed p. 179.

Dr. J. WICKHAM LEGG read a paper "On the account in English of the anointing of the first King of Prussia in 1701." Printed p. 123.

The Rev. W. G. CLARK MAXWELL read a paper "On the Roman Towns in the Valley of the Bœtis," being a record of six months' investigation of the Roman sites, etc., on the banks of the Guadalquivir between Cordova and Seville. After contrasting the thickly populated condition of the country in Roman times, as evidenced by the abundant traces of occupation, with its present scanty population, he described his method of investigation, which was to walk along the river bank, noting and marking on a map those places which presented evidences (such as bricks, etc., and "tierra de villar") of Roman settlement; remains of more extensive building, perhaps representing the *latifundia* of classical times; and such large collections of fragments of amphoræ or kilns as to suggest the site of a potter's workshop. He then gave a more particular account of the tentative excavations carried on at Penæ Flor, Penæ de la Sal, and Alcolea, the modern representatives of Celti, Arva, and Canana. A certain number of new inscriptions were discovered, while others were verified. A number of amphora handles bearing stamps were picked up, many of the stamps being the same as occur in other places, notably among the rubbish of which Monte Testaccio in Rome is composed. Mr. Clark Maxwell was of opinion that these were mostly made in Bœtica to contain the produce of that region when exported to Rome. A number of graves built of bricks and tiles were discovered, which, from their situation, orientation, and absence of objects deposited with the bodies, might be referred to the Christian period. At Alcalá del Rio, the Roman walls of concrete partly remain, as well as the ruined fragments of quays and river walls, which bear evidence to the forgotten time when Bœtis was a highway of commerce.

The Rev. E. S. Dewick, Mr. F. Spurrell, and Mr. H. Jones took part in the discussion.

June 7th, 1899.

Sir HENRY H. HOWORTH, M.P., President, in the Chair.

Chancellor FERGUSON, F.S.A., read a paper on "Consistory Courts and Consistory Places." Printed p. 85.

Mr. ALBERT HARTSHORNE, F.S.A., contributed a long paper on Samuel Daniel the poet, and Anne Clifford, Countess of Pembroke, Dorset and Montgomery, his pupil and patroness. After a rapid sketch of the general conditions under which literature was practised in England from Elizabethan times to the present day, an account was given of Daniel's works, and particularly his masques. It was indicated that he probably became tutor to Anne Clifford in 1596, when she was in her seventh year, and that he supervised her education until her marriage in 1609. Daniel's first introduction to the Court was in 1603 at Burley-on-the-Hill, when he presented a "panegyric congratulatory" to the King, then on his progress to take possession of the throne; and it was shown that Anne Clifford's first appearance at Court was during the last illness of Queen Elizabeth, and that she first saw Anne of Denmark at Dingley, near Leicester, whither she and her mother and relatives had gone to greet the Queen on her journey from Holyrood to Windsor a few

months later. The retirement of the poet when at the height of his fame and at the early age of 47 from the Court and from the society of his numerous distinguished noble and literary friends in London seemingly at the end of 1610, when he took to a pastoral life in the remote Somerset village of Beckington, was commented on. Mr. Hartshorne gave an account of the existing remains of the house which he has identified on the small estate still called Cliffords Farm where Daniel died in 1619, and described the monument in Beckington Church set up by the Countess. Sketches of the house and monument and a rubbing of the inscription were exhibited. With regard to Lady Pembroke, reference was made to her struggle for years to regain the rights of which her father's unjust will had deprived her, and also to the noble uses to which she put her great fortune when at last it fell to her in 1643, restoring the ruined castles of her inheritance, rebuilding churches, and exercising bountiful hospitality until 1675, when she died in her eighty-seventh year.

Judge Baylis, Dr. Wickham Legg, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, and Mr. Em. Green took part in the discussion on these papers.

A vote of congratulation was passed to the President on his appointment as a Trustee of the British Museum.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological
Institute.

Wednesday, July 5th.

Sir HENRY H. HOWORTH, M.P., F.R.S., the President, in the Chair.

The President exhibited a unique bronze gilt medal of William Pitt. Obverse:—GVLIELMO PITT, R.P.Q.B. Bust of Pitt to the left. Signed Webb. Reverse:—PATRIAE COLVMEN DECVS. A rock in silver standing in a gold sea. Below:—OB.A. MDCCCVI. Mr. Talfourd Ely exhibited a silver cover of a patchbox of the date of 1680 or 1690. The open-work tracery was formed by etching and then cutting the metal. The ornament consisted of foliage, birds, &c., with a coronet. It appeared to be foreign and there was a monogram SLIC duplicated underneath; the lid was shagreen and on the inside a looking-glass.

A paper by Dr. S. RUSSELL FORBES on "Recent Excavations in the Forum at Rome" was then read (to be printed in the *Journal*).

A paper followed by Professor B. LEWIS, F.G.A. on "Roman Antiquities in the Rhineland" (to be printed in the *Journal*).

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

ANNUAL MEETING AT IPSWICH, July 25th to August 1st,
1899.

Tuesday, July 25th.

THE Meeting was opened at noon in the Town Hall, Ipswich, when the Town Clerk, Mr. BANTOFT, apologised for the absence of the Mayor, Mr. E. P. Ridley, in consequence of an unavoidable professional engagement. In the name of the Corporation and the inhabitants generally, he offered a hearty welcome to the Archaeological Institute, and promised that everything in their power should be done to make their visit a success.

THE EARL OF STRADBROKE, President of the Meeting, then addressed the members. Disclaiming any special knowledge of archæology, he said that his chief claim to the position he occupied was the long connection of his family with the county. Indeed, he rather hoped to gain than to communicate information, but he heartily endorsed the welcome offered by the Town Clerk. The first feature that would strike a stranger was the great number of churches, whence was derived the popular nickname of the people. Of old, Suffolk people were called "seely," that is, holy, which has been perverted into the title of "silly Suffolk." The great size of many of these churches in what are now small villages was a proof of decreased population. Two striking features of the church architecture of this district were the round towers and the flint work, which in some cases is as good as when it was first put up. One of the most beautiful of the churches they would visit was Blythburgh, in a village which, though now small, was once a place of considerable trade with Holland and elsewhere, and exported large quantities of wool. There was a tradition that when Cromwell's soldiers visited this neighbourhood they planted their cannon on a mound which stands some distance from the church, being unable to approach nearer on account of the marshes. The villagers protected their church by hanging out sacks of wool on the walls. When a wall which formed part of the minster was pulled down about sixty years ago, a number of skeletons were found in the wall. Some thought that these were placed there at the time of the Black Death, and it was a curious coincidence that next winter a fever broke out in the village which caused many deaths. At Dunwich they would see the church standing on the edge of the cliff, the only one left out of seven and a cathedral. Whether they fell before the gradual encroachment of the sea or a sudden tidal wave was not known. The fishermen till lately asserted that, before a storm, the bells of the seven churches could be heard ringing beneath the sea. In 1672 a battle was fought in Sole Bay between

the English and the Dutch, when the town was in considerable danger. After referring to the battery of guns at Southwold and to the number of the Roman camps in the county, his lordship concluded by wishing the Society a successful and interesting meeting.

Sir HENRY HOWORTH, M.P., President of the Institute, said he had to propose a vote of thanks to the representative of the Mayor of Ipswich and to Lord Stradbroke for having welcomed the Institute so heartily, and maintained the old reputation of Suffolk for its hospitality. (Hear, hear.) He proceeded: I wish to correct a misapprehension which seems to have overwhelmed the Town Clerk, and to some extent his lordship also, that we are a very grave and serious, and a very much too learned body. (Laughter.) I can assure you, my lord, that I have known these people for some years, and that I have never met such frivolous people. In saying this, I limit myself to the male portion of the members of our Institute, for I quite agree with one little touch of the Town Clerk, who, in addressing this large meeting, forgot altogether that there were ladies present, and paid them all the compliment of mistaking them for men—(laughter)—which is the one thing they are anxious to be now, and which I am afraid they will succeed in becoming. With regard to the county of Suffolk, which we are now in, what a number of reflections come floating to one's memory! Here we have the advantage and the distinction of being received by a great civic authority, and by a member of one of the oldest families in England, who represents the country gentry of this great county. As I have said often, when I have been speaking elsewhere, my opinion is that this England of ours was not made by its statesmen or by its soldiers, but by those citizens, both in town and country, who devoted their lives to the great and beneficent work of administering its affairs, not for pay or profit, but simply for the honour attaching to the conscientious discharge of such duties. (Hear, hear.) It seems to me that that is the great cardinal distinction between our community and every other community that is known to me, except the Romans of old days, who had the same sense of the duties of citizenship. We may compare towns like Ipswich and vanished Dunwich, and other famous places in the east of England—which, in times when the fisheries and the woollen trade were so prosperous, were really the centres of manufacture and of wealth and enterprise—we may compare them with the great towns of the Continent, with the towns of the Hanseatic League, the Low Countries, or of the great Spanish Monarchy; but they were entirely different in this respect—that while every one of these places abroad was officered, and governed, and administered by paid servants, either of the crown or the community itself, here in England affairs were administered by local effort and what may be called local patriotism. (Applause.) And what a curious thing it is to remember, that long before Lancashire was heard of at all, except as a remote corner of the country, so remote and dangerous that people used to make their wills before going to visit it—(laughter)—this county and the neighbouring county of Norfolk were thronged with people! We have all kinds of proof of it. One proof, of course, as mentioned by his lordship from the chair just now, is the number of the churches and the smallness of the parishes. But it seems to me the best proof of all

is the fewness of the Monasteries. If you take a map of England in which the Monasteries and the Friaries are set out, you will find that in the fourteenth century, to take that period as an example, the most populous parts of England were those in which there were the fewest Monasteries. There were plenty of Friaries, but the Monasteries were planted in scattered places where men could find peace, and they were numerous in the valleys of North Yorkshire and Lancashire. This is a very striking proof of the great population in this part of England. That there was plenty of wealth is proved, as his lordship has said, by the richness and the number of churches. If you remember that all through the great marsh which stretches up through Cambridge and Huntingdon there is hardly a stone to be found, and that all the stones used in the building of churches had to be brought by sea or otherwise, that all the quoins, and lintels, and binding stones had to be brought from elsewhere, you will well understand the amount of money that must have been spent in the erection of these churches. After pointing out that the round towers peculiar to this district had no fantastic origin, but were simply due to the paucity of stone, Sir Henry said: But we don't think so much of these material things when we come to see this lovely county, with its enormous stretches of golden corn and its rich and prosperous squires—prosperous still, notwithstanding all the terrible sufferings agriculture has gone through during recent times. I have noticed in the streets here to-day a large number of men whose physical appearance will, I am sure, be envied by a good many other scraggy people in this room besides myself. (Laughter.) They are the type of a grand old English rural county, a county which we must always think of as representative of Old England. (Applause.) After touching in an eloquent passage upon two Suffolk men—Constable the painter, and Crabbe the poet—Sir Henry referred to the ancient history of Southwold, and said: I think those old fishermen and sea-rovers of Norfolk and Suffolk did much to create the maritime glories of this country, more so, possibly, than any men of England, excepting possibly similar men of Dorsetshire and Devonshire. And here let me tell you a little story, though I may be boring you to death. Some years ago I wrote a book—a horrible book in four very fat volumes—on the *History of the Mongols*, and I have told therein that when they invaded Europe in 1242, and there was a risk that they would overwhelm the civilisation of the whole world, there was a Bull issued by the Pope by which the fishermen of Norfolk and Suffolk were permitted to eat fish in Lent because they had not been able to go to the herring fishery as usual in consequence of the tremendous dread that the Tartars would come and destroy their home. That is a very curious link which shows that all history is more or less a continuous chain. These same fishermen were the men who were so rich and generous that they paid for the building of these great church towers along the coast. When the time of the Reformation came, however, and when it was no longer compulsory to eat fish in Lent, a great paralysis and poverty came upon these fishermen, and we have extraordinary petitions to Lord Burghley, asking that they might allow the greater part of their churches to go to ruin because they could not afford to keep them up; and several of these churches without roofs over their

naves went to ruin simply because the fishing trade had become unprofitable. Giving a cordial invitation to residents to join in the excursions of the Institute, the President said he could assure them they could be entertained with some romance and some poetry, and a good deal of genuine knowledge. (Applause.)

Judge BAYLIS, Q.C., seconded the vote of thanks, and referred not only to the ancient wool trade of Suffolk, but also, amidst laughter, to the modern fame of Ipswich in the manufacture of corsets.

The TOWN CLERK and Lord STRADBROKE briefly acknowledged the vote.

At 2 o'clock the party set out to visit the places of interest in the town. Christchurch Mansion, the old residence of the Cobbolds, was first viewed and described by Mr. CORDER. The next move was to St. Margaret's church, which Mr. Corder explained as having arisen from the removal of the parish altar from the conventual church of Christchurch Priory to a new building. This was before 1309, but the church must have been built a little later. It has a chancel of two bays and a nave and aisles of five bays, and there were afterwards added a west tower, a south porch, and east of the aisles two transeptal chapels. The nave has a fine double hammer-beam roof, with singular painted panels and other decorations of the time of William and Mary. Over the tower arch, in a carved and painted frame, are the Royal Arms of Charles II. None of the old fittings remain except the font. Against the west wall of the north transept is a slab, once on a high tomb in the chancel, with the arms, motto (MORTVI SINE HOSTE) and monogram of Edmund Withipool, the builder of Christchurch Mansion, with the marginal inscription: SIBI ET POSTERITATI POSVIT EDMVNDVS WITHIPOLL A° DNI 1574. Thence the party proceeded to the old house in the Butter Market, long the residence of the Sparrow family. The quaint bow windows with their allegorical plaster-work and the other features of the front are of the time of Charles II, but some rooms behind belong to an earlier house, one having a fireplace dated 1567, and one wing retains an interesting open roof of the fifteenth century, now forming a garret. On the ground floor is a panelled room with elaborate mantelpiece dated 1603. But the prettiest feature is a little courtyard with an Elizabethan gallery on one side and an elaborate plaster frieze representing a triumph on the other. Mr. MICKLETHWAITE called attention to the moulded ceilings, which, in opposition to Sir HENRY HOWORTH, who thought they showed signs of Italian influence, he held to be purely English. Wolsey's gate was next visited, and on the lawn of Mr. J. T. Rainer's house Miss NINA LAYARD read a paper on her recent discoveries as to the great Cardinal's project in his native town and the limits of St. Peter's Priory (printed in the *Journal*). At St. Peter's church, close by, Mr. MICKLETHWAITE pointed out the proofs that it was a church of the fourteenth century restored and added to, and not, as has been asserted, pulled down by Wolsey and rebuilt in a fresh place. The font is of the date 1100, and is of Belgian black marble, or "touch," like those at Christchurch, Winchester, and East Meon. They must have been brought here by sea. The bowl of the font is carved in low relief with dragons and other monsters. The stem is of stone, early fifteenth-century work. Mr. Mickle-

thwaite said that the font had been asserted to be Saxon, but it was undoubtedly of the twelfth century. Part of a similar font was found not long ago in the town ditch, and is now in the Ipswich Museum. In the floor of the south aisle is a slab with the inscription SEPT. 14TH 1627 · HERE · THE · BODY · OF · ROBERT · SNELLING · AWAYTES · THE · RESVRRECTION. St. Mary Key church, built 1448, was also visited, and the "Fox and Goose" corner post at the bottom of Foundation Street. At the evening meeting the Historical and Antiquarian Section was opened by Sir W. BRAMPTON GURDON, who read a paper on "Restoration as a Destructive Art" (printed in the *Journal*). Miss NINA LAYARD followed with a paper on "The Religious Houses of Ipswich" (printed in the *Journal*).

Wednesday, July 26th.

At 9.45 the members started in carriages for Grundisburgh, where they were met by the Rector, the Rev. A. E. FLAXMAN. He described the church, drawing attention to the fine double hammer-beam roof, with its three rows of angels on each side. An appointment to this living by the Pope had been one of the causes which led to the passing of the Statute of Proemunire. Mr. ST. JOHN HOPE also spoke in praise of the fine Georgian tower in red brick, the date of which is fixed by an inscription over the south entrance: "This Steeple Was Built, The Bells Set in Order And Fixt At The Charge of ROBERT THINGE, Gent. Lately Deceased, A.D. 1751-1752." The church first consisted of a thirteenth-century chancel and nave, with probably a south tower on the site of the present one. Early in the fourteenth century the nave was lengthened westward and a south aisle added east of the tower. During the fifteenth century the nave windows were replaced by those then in fashion and a clear story and new roof added. Lastly, in 1527, a chapel was added south of the chancel, by Thomas Awall, salter and citizen of London, the fact being recorded by an inscription below the parapet, interrupted by shields with the arms of the City of London and of the Salters' Company, and others charged with the builder's mark. The rood screen remains, a fine example with a good deal of colour and gilding, as well as a parclose between the south aisle and chapel. The visitors then drove through Hasketon, with its round church tower, to Woodbridge. Here at St. Mary's church they were received by the Vicar, the Rev. T. HOUSECROFT. Mr. St. John Hope said that there was no trace of the earlier church, but that the one they saw was built at the end of the fifteenth century. Its plan shows a chancel with south vestry and side chapels, and a lofty nave and aisles of six bays, with western tower and north porch. The nave roof, which also extends over the chancel without break, has had its pitch lowered in recent years. The font is a fine one, with mutilated sculptures of the Seven Sacraments. The rood screen is modern, but based upon the remains of the old one, with copies of the original painted panels with figures of saints. The original panels also exist, but, having been partly effaced and otherwise injured, these were lately removed by the present rector as not being smart enough, and fixed in glazed frames against the wall. Referring

to Sir W. Brampton Gurdon's paper of the night before, he showed that the panels of the screen were stencilled. But there was this difference between stencilling in those days and now: then there were little irregularities, while a modern workman made his ornamentation run in regular lines without a hair's-breadth of deviation. There was a fine alabaster monument to Sir Henry Pitman, a former high sheriff.

Mr. V. B. REDSTONE, speaking at some length, argued that as the screen was put up in memory of John Aldred, whose will was dated 1402, the church must be earlier, about 1380. There were also some curious corbels in the south aisle, two of which were exactly like two in Framlingham church. In the French war a barrel of tar was kept on the top of the tower, the next beacon being at Lowestoft. The Rev. Dr. Cox pointed out that the screen and corbels might well have been taken out of an older building and used in this, which could not be dated earlier than the fifteenth century.

The party lunched at the "Bull," and inspected the curious weighing machine, as well as the Seckford library and almshouses.

The next move was to Seckford Hall, a fine old brick Tudor house, now very ruinous and partly occupied as a farmhouse. There are fine moulded chimneys. The mullions, &c., of the windows and mouldings of the doorway are all cut in brick and stuccoed over to look like stone. In the central hall Mr. REDSTONE gave the history of the building, which was erected between 1533 and 1557 and was not built by the Seckford who was the benefactor of Woodbridge. The house had not been altered or restored for the last 200 years.

The drive was then resumed to Playford church, with its monuments to Clarkson and the celebrated brass to Sir George Felbrigg. As there was some time to spare, a visit was also paid to Tuddenham church on the way back. It consists of a chancel, nave, and west tower. It is apparently Norman, with later windows, and there is a fine open roof to the nave, and most of the old pews remain, with carved poppyheads. The pulpit, like the roof and seats, is of the fifteenth century with panelled sides. After dinner, at the meeting of the Architectural Section, Mr. G. E. Fox, F.S.A., read a paper on "Roman Suffolk" (printed in the *Journal*).

This was followed by a discussion, and a vote of thanks to Mr. Fox was moved by the PRESIDENT.

Thursday, July 27th.

The departure was by the 8.52 train for Halesworth, where the church contains several fragments of brasses, one of which was a palimpsest. Mr. RIDLEY BAX gave a description of them. Sir H. HOWORTH said that the most interesting object was a carved stone in the chancel, the ornament on which was Danish. The journey was then continued to Southwold church, where the painted screen is the finest in East Anglia, perhaps in the kingdom. Mr. G. E. Fox described it, pointing out that it was in three divisions, across the north and south aisles and the chancel. The upper part is mullions

and tracery and the lower solid panelling. The panels are covered by painted figures with delicate backgrounds. The panels of the northern screen have figures representing the host of heaven, the heavenly hierarchies, headed by the emblem of the Trinity. The southern screen has figures of the prophets, and the chancel-screen shows the apostles with their emblems. The figures of the southern screen are but ghosts of what they were. Those of the northern, originally far more beautiful, with shaded gold and rich harmonies of green and red, are much obliterated by time and evil treatment. The less interesting figures of the chancel-screen are more perfect, but have lost in genuineness from the restoration of the heads by the late Mr. George Richmond, R.A., the well-known portrait painter, father of the present Sir W. Richmond, who formerly resided in the neighbourhood. Yet in spite of time and wilful destruction and restoration, a great deal of the beauty of the original work remains. Notice the delicate gesso work with which the architectural mouldings and the backgrounds of the figures of the apostles are covered. In the panels, the figures being first drawn, the gesso or plaster was thickly applied to the ground and worked up to the outline of the figure. Then the plaster, whose setting had been retarded by mixture with certain well-known ingredients, such as honey, received the impressions of the different diapers by means of wooden stamps. On the flat face of the mullions of the chancel-screen are seen here and there little flat-backed niches impressed in the gesso, with delicately outlined and shaded figures in black upon the gold which covers everything. These little figures originally had a tiny piece of glass over them, the arrangement being meant to imitate enamel. A splendid example of this sham enamel work of a much earlier date is to be seen in the magnificent Westminster retable, now preserved in the Jerusalem chamber, which was exhibited at Burlington House in the rooms of the Society of Arts during the exhibition of mediæval paintings there a few years ago.

Who were the painters? We shall of course be confidently told the Flemings. But we need not go so far as Flanders, or even out of East Anglia, to find the men who made and painted the Southwold screens. In old documents preserved in the archives of the city of Norwich are found, from the thirteenth century down to the sixteenth, the names of painter after painter, all, with one or two exceptions, Norfolk men. We may come nearer than Norwich. Early in the fifteenth century, a college of canons established in the castle of Mettingham employed, as may be seen in the accounts of that college still preserved, a certain Thomas Barsham, *alias* Thomas of Yarmouth, to make and paint images and tabernacle work, and to paint tables or panels for the high altar of their chapel, and these canons paid him considerable sums for the same. It might therefore be possible that this Thomas of Yarmouth, or some of his pupils and successors, had a hand in the work at Southwold, especially as it is evident from these accounts that carving, gilding, and painting were all practised by the same artificer, and were not as now separate occupations. The separation of the different arts has led to increased mechanical dexterity, to the disadvantage of higher qualities.

Mr. Fox then called attention to the paintings of the bay of the

roof over the screen. They represent angels holding alternately scrolls with texts from the Benedictus and the emblems of the Passion. These latter emblems, treated heraldically, are constantly found in Norfolk and Suffolk churches, very often on the panels of fonts. The sum for painting such a roof may be read in the Mettingham accounts already cited, in which the painter, Edmund of Bradwelle, receives for his work in the chapel of the canons £13 6s. 6d. This was in 1416-17. Here, again, his name, like that of Thomas Barsham, is not that of a foreigner.

The system of external decoration employed in the churches of East Anglia is well exemplified in Southwold. It consists of flat panel-work of stone filled in with grounds of flint, the perfection in the exact cutting of which is something wonderful. So close are the joints that the blade of a penknife cannot be got between them. The style arose from natural conditions. Stone was scarcely to be obtained, flint was common enough. These conditions ruled in all building work, beginning with Roman times. The flint facings of Burgh Castle are admirable work, brick in the lacing courses taking the place of stone. Later, as Sir H. Howorth pointed out, the want of stone for quoins obliged the builders in the early middle ages to adopt the circular form for their church towers. By the time Southwold church was built, stone could be obtained in fair quantities, but it was costly material and had to be economised. The deeply recessed niches and panelling of Somerset were out of the question, and therefore, as fashion dictated that there must be panelling, it naturally suggested itself to obtain the desired effect by contrast of colour—black and white. By using the stone in thin flat strips, the precious material might be made to go a long way. These natural conditions have produced a style of considerable beauty. The inlaid work of the tower of the church is as good a combination of the two materials, stone and flint, as can be found in the county, the proportion of ornamented to plain surface being finely conceived.

Another point is the general delicacy of stone carving, due probably to the fact that the same men worked in wood and stone. If the sacred stone work of East Anglia be compared with that of the west of England, where the Perpendicular style also largely prevailed, the contrast will be found to be very marked. Some—a great deal—of the Somersetshire work looks as if it had been hacked out with a hatchet, while much of the East Anglian work is almost timid in its relief and as delicate as wood carving.

Mr. ST. JOHN HOPE next called attention to the architectural history of the building. It was, he said, at first merely a chapel-of-ease to the parish of Rushmere, founded early in the thirteenth century, but a deed dated 1458, whereby the prior and convent of Wangford gave lands to enlarge the cemetery for "the new chapel lately erected," gave the approximate date of the present structure. Bequests in 1461 and later for the making of the pews and candle-beam and other furniture showed that the main fabric was then complete, and others about 1470 for new bells indicated the finishing of the tower, while bequests in 1488 and 1489 were for the making of the porch. Mr. Hope specially called attention to the stately tower with its flint checker work and the inscription, "SCT EDMUND

ORA P[ro] NORIS " (in whose honour the church is dedicated) over the west window. With respect to the date of the screens, which had not been mentioned by Mr. Fox, Mr. Hope stated that Lord Dillon was of opinion, from the armour and costume of the figures, that the painting was not later than 1430. This would imply that the screens, as was certainly the case with the stalls, were removed from the older church. Mr. MICKLETHWAITE agreed as to the early date of the stalls, but thought that the screens were made for the present building. Sir H. HOWORTH related how he had been looking through the church books at the adjoining parish of Walberswick, and found that the burgesses held meetings and determined that the first storey in their church tower should be like one church in their neighbourhood, the second storey like another, and so on. He mentioned that Agnes Strickland was buried in the churchyard, and that a large portion of the *Christian Year* was composed by Keble in the garden of the Rectory at Halesworth.

After lunch in the Town Hall, a delay in the train service on this little single line obliged the excursionists to miss Wenhamston, with its panel painting of the Doom, dated about 1500, and they went on to Bramfield, where is another fine screen and a round flint tower standing apart from the church. The rood screen is of unusual merit, with very considerable remains of its original painting and gilding, and stamped and gilded gesso work, not unlike that at Southwold. Architecturally, as was pointed out by Mr. MICKLETHWAITE, the screen is superior to the Southwold one, but the painting and gesso work, though excellent of their kind, are inferior by comparison. Mr. Micklethwaite showed that the blank panels at either end indicated the former position of the two nave altars. The party then returned to Ipswich.

In the evening there was a conversazione at the Museum and Art Gallery, got up by the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History and the Ipswich Scientific Society. The great feature was the magnificent series of copies of stained glass windows, representing the life's work of Mr. Hamlet Watling. It is greatly to be regretted that every neighbourhood does not possess a man like Mr. Watling, who has not only investigated and collected the Roman remains of the county, but has at his own expense erected scaffolding and devoted all his spare time to copy accurately the church windows. Specialists are not always sufficiently grateful to such persons, who collect facts and preserve relics that only one on the spot can do. Ipswich is especially fortunate in possessing two such as Miss Layard and Mr. Watling. There were many fine rubbings of Norfolk and Suffolk brasses. Mr. WOOLNOUGH, the Curator, exhibited lantern slides of Old Ipswich. Mr. ST. JOHN HOPE gave a short lecture on maces, exhibiting those of Ipswich, Orford, and Beccles. He traced the evolution of the mace from a weapon of war to a civic emblem of authority, and pointed out the changes that the various parts had undergone in the process.

Friday, July 28th.

The annual business meeting was held at 10.15 in the Town Hall, the President, Sir H. H. HOWORTH, in the chair. The minutes

of the last meeting were read and adopted. The Secretary then read the report, disclosing a prosperous state of affairs.

Next year's meeting was fixed at Dublin.

REPORT OF COUNCIL FOR 1898.

The Council presents the fifty-seventh report on the affairs of the Institute and on the finances up to the end of the year 1898. The cash account prepared by the Chartered Accountant and examined by the honorary auditors is favourable, as showing a balance of cash in hand of £379 12s. 9d., an increase of £140 compared with that of the previous year. There are no outstanding liabilities, and members' subscriptions are closely paid up. This condition is mainly due to the gratuitous service still rendered by all who carry on the official duties needful for efficient management. There is no increase in the number of members, for although twenty-eight new members have been elected in the year, twenty-nine are removed by resignation and death; this latter cause deprives us of not fewer than twenty members, among whom our active members will recollect the Rev. W. S. Calverley, distinguished for his knowledge of Northern Antiquities; Mr. George T. Clark, the author of the noted work on *Mediæval Military Architecture in England*, and whose learned and amusing descriptions of the castles when visited by the Institute cannot be forgotten. These must also be mentioned: Colonel Pinney and Mr. Henry Hutchings, familiar figures and formerly regular attendants at the Council or annual meetings; also Sir Stuart Knill, Bart., whose civic hospitality at the London Meeting and whose keen interest in archæological subjects was well known and must ever be remembered. Sir Edward A. Bond, of the British Museum, and Lord Carlingford, who presided at the Colchester Meeting in 1876, are also gone from our list of old members.

The members of Council retiring are Messrs. Griffiths, Gosselin, St. John Hope, Dewick, Micklethwaite, and Green. It is proposed that they be re-elected, and that Mr. W. H. Knowles, Mr. W. Hale-Hilton, and Mr. William Pearce be added to the Council, and that Sir Henry H. Howorth shall remain as President, according to the Articles of Association. Also that Mr. Emanuel Green do continue as director and that Mr. Walhouse and the Rev. E. H. Goddard be appointed as honorary auditors. It is also proposed that Mr. C. E. Keyser, M.A., F.S.A., be elected a Vice-President in place of Judge Baylis, whose term has expired.

It is further proposed that Judge Baylis be elected an Honorary Vice-President.

The services hitherto rendered by Mr. Mill Stephenson have proved to be more than his available time will enable him to continue. The Council regrets to say that his editorship of the *Journal* has consequently ceased, as well as his exertions in arranging the multifarious details connected with the preliminary examination of the whole region to be visited at the Annual Meetings and the preparation of the programmes. These latter duties on the present occasion have been done by Mr. W. H. Knowles, F.S.A., of Newcastle-upon-

Tyne, while Mr. Henry Longden has effected the needful correspondence in London. The honorary editorship of the *Journal* is in the hands of a member of the Institute.

These circumstances have brought the Council to meet some difficult questions, and to entertain doubts whether some of the present honorary services must not be changed for the older system of substantial remuneration.

The question of the General Index to the *Journal*, having been left with the Council, was duly considered at their meetings, and was indefinitely postponed on financial grounds and the prospect of inadequate return of the cost of production.

The condition of the library, now deposited at University College (London), is unsatisfactory and requires some rectification.

The place for holding the next Annual Meeting must be considered, especially whether a visit to Ireland can be organised for that purpose.

A Sectional Meeting followed, at which a paper by Mr. J. H. Round on "The Clare Family" was read by the SECRETARY (printed in the *Journal*).

A start was made by the 12.13 train for Framlingham. After lunch at the "Crown," the party proceeded to the castle. Mr. ST. JOHN HOPE pointed out that it was not of the keep type, but was a fortified courtyard. It was a large area protected by a curtain, was strengthened by bastions outside, against the inside of which were pentices or lean-tos, to accommodate the garrison. The work was in the main due to Thomas de Brotherton (created Earl of Norfolk in 1312), to whom the castle passed from the Bigods in 1306, and through him to the Mowbrays and eventually to the Howards. Thomas Howard, second Duke of Norfolk, who died in 1524, made many alterations to the internal buildings, and to him we are indebted for the picturesque moulded brick chimneys, some of which still surmount the earlier work. The property now belongs to Pembroke College, Cambridge.

The church was next visited, where the Rector, the Rev. J. H. PILKINGTON, attended. In this fine building the chancel-arch is built up temporarily, and the nave alone is used for service, while the chancel, which is wider than the nave, is being restored. The Rev. Dr. Cox said that there was a church on this spot at the time of Domesday, but the present building was built in the second half of the fourteenth century, though some of the older work had been preserved. The great feature was the splendid west tower, second only to that at Southwold.

The Rector called attention to the organ, built in 1574 for Pembroke College, Cambridge, and presented by the college in 1708, when they required a larger instrument. The key-board was remarkable, having black keys, the sharps being distinguished by a white line down the middle. Dr. Cox proceeded to describe the tombs, comprising those of (1) Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, ob. 1554, and his second wife, Elizabeth Stafford, ob. 1558; of (2) Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, beh. 1546-7, and Frances Vere, his countess,

set up by their son Henry, Earl of Northampton, in 1614, and of (3) Mary and Margaret, the successive wives of Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey, *beh.* 1572; all in the style of the Flemish Renaissance, with recumbent effigies of the deceased. Here is also the singular, and probably unfinished, tomb, without effigy, of Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond, natural son of Henry VIII, who died in 1536, at the age of seventeen. The tomb was originally set up in Thetford priory church, but removed to Framlingham at the Suppression. Another good tomb is that of Sir Robert Hitcham, *ob.* 1636, made by Francis Griggs in 1638. Here time compelled the members to enter the carriages for a drive to Dennington. This church is of great beauty, and was described by Mr. ST. JOHN HOPE. The chancel-arch dates from 1230 to 1240. The chancel was the next built, about 1330, and there were signs of a pause then, probably caused by the Black Death. Then followed in succession the nave, the south aisle, the tower, the north aisle, and the porch at the end of fifteenth century. The screen is painted gold and green, red and white. The seats have carved ends of about 1487. There is a three-decker pulpit. The roof is a wagon roof, and the spandrels of the aisle roof are black with white tracery. There is a fine alabaster monument to Lord Bardolph, who fought at Agincourt, *ob.* 1441, and his wife Joan, *ob.* 1446-7. An aged parishioner attended to exhibit a sand-board, on which he learnt his letters. It is a shallow trough filled with fine sand, which is smoothed by a movable board, and the scholars wrote on the sand with their fingers.

The members then returned to Ipswich by carriage and rail. In the evening the Architectural Section was opened under the presidency of the Very Rev. R. M. BLAKISTON, F.S.A., Rector of Hadleigh and Dean of Bocking, who delivered an address on "Church Restoration" (printed in the *Journal*). In the discussion that followed, Mr. MICKLETHWAITE pointed out the danger of a reactionary swing of the pendulum, and of the tendency to maintain our churches as museums; the fact ought, nevertheless, to be recognised that, although the churches of England are historical monuments, they are still living monuments, and should be regarded in that light.

Mr. V. B. REDSTONE then read a paper upon "Orford Castle." In the Pipe Rolls he had found the whole story of its erection. After touching upon the facts that the hamlet of Sudburnham, as it was called, was in the "Honour" of Eye, and that this "Honour" was held by Thomas á Becket from 1154 to 1163, Mr. Redstone showed by means of a rough map that the reason which induced the King (Henry II) to build Orford Castle was to provide a means of coast defence, in order to check the constant landing of hired troops from Flanders, who came over to support the Earl of Leicester and his ally, Roger Bigod, who held in his possession all the then existing castles of Suffolk which commanded the sea coast. This Roger Bigod is still, in these parts, Mr. Redstone maintained, the headless horseman of the untutored rustic. Between his Ipswich castle and his castle of Framlingham there were many lanes, down which he nightly rode, according to tradition, and along which, when he was in the flesh, he did actually lead his troops of mercenaries. The castle at Orford was begun in 1165. The earliest work undertaken was the construction of a road and the erection of a mill. It

was obvious that a road was required to facilitate the conveyance of stones from the sea-shore and of timber from inland. The walls were mainly built of materials furnished by the rocks of the neighbourhood, with a skin of Caen stone. The supervision of the work was given to Bartholomew Glanvil, Robert de Valeins (his son-in-law), and Wimar, the future Vicar of Orford, then chaplain. In the Pipe Rolls Mr. Redstone found a return of the expenditure on the work, drawn up by Oger, the Steward of the "Honour" and Constable of Eye Castle. Similar accounts for the following years are preserved, and these were kept with such exactness as to show a fine of five-pence which was inflicted upon a workman for neglect or bad work. Amongst those employed were two "Normans of Ipswich." The probability was that these men were skilled surveyors, because they were called in at the commencement, when the ground was prepared as a site for the castle, and again in 1170, when a great marsh was reclaimed and made fit for the herding of sheep. This marsh and others are still known as "King's Marshes." Touching upon the tragic murder of Thomas à Becket, Mr. Redstone said that this prelate was greatly honoured and revered in the county of Suffolk. An altar was dedicated to him in most of the churches, especially in the churches of the "Honour" of Eye; that in Orford church was so dedicated until just prior to the Reformation, when, by a mandate of Henry VIII, such veneration was ordered to be done away with. An important period in the history of the Castle was thus detailed:—"The quarrel with Becket was brought to a close at the prelate's murder in 1170; but a storm far more dangerous to Henry's power had been gathering both at home and in France. A rebellion broke out in 1173, and the Earl of Leicester, with his wife and a large force of Flemings, landed in Norfolk, and were welcomed by Hugh Bigod, who had received the promise of extensive honours from the King of France if the rebellion should prove successful. Bigod held all the castles of Suffolk, except Orford, which was in this contingency garrisoned and put into a state of defence. A large and deep fosse was dug around; a strong kind of wattled fence, strengthened with timber, was set up between the fosse and the keep; and wooden towers were erected to protect the stone bridge thrown across the moss. The services of the two Normans of Ipswich were again requisitioned to carry out this work, the total cost of which was £52 2s. 8d. A garrison of 75 men was placed within the castle, and provisions were collected to enable it to withstand a long siege. The purchases were recorded of 200 'seams' of wheat, according to Ipswich measure, at £21 13s. 4d., of 100 pigs at 2s. each, and 500 cheeses at 2d. each, together with iron, rope, and small cord, three hand-mills, and charcoal. The Flemings attacked the convoy guarding these provisions, but were only successful in carrying off four-fifths of the charcoal; and they also attacked the castle, but did little more than destroy the two towers, which the handy Normans repaired at a cost of about £12." Meanwhile, Norwich Castle was safely held for the King also, whilst William, Count of Flanders, was with Bigod, now at Bungay and now at Framlingham. When Bigod saw that the contest was hopeless, he made his submission to the King at Syleham.

Saturday, July 29th.

Proceeding by the 8.52 train to Wickham Market, carriages conveyed the members to Orford, where the castle was first visited, Mr. ST. JOHN HOPE pointed out that the keep is not on the usual plan—rectangular, with corner turrets—but, like Conisbrough and Odiham, is circular within and polygonal without, with bastions. It is not on an artificial mound. It owed its origin to the Glanvilles in the second half of the twelfth century. There are two storeys, with a basement, a cellar, and a well. There are several intermediate floors in the thickness of the wall. The first floor, approached by an outer stair, was the soldiers' barrack. The upper floor was for the lord. The chapel still has blocks to carry the altar. It is built of concrete, with a skin of ashlar.

In answer to Sir H. HOWORTH'S question, why the Walpoles should have selected Orford for their title, Mr. REDSTONE said that the family once owned a great deal of land in the neighbourhood, and the great Sir Robert, he believed, went to school at Woodbridge.

At the church the visitors were received by the Rector, the Rev. E. M. SCOTT. The building is in process of restoration under the direction of Mr. MICKLETHWAITE, who described it.

It is only a chapel, but on a collegiate plan. It is of the fourteenth century, all but the roof. Nothing is known of its origin. The parish church of Sudbourne is some distance away. A town sprang up here, and hence we find many of the largest churches are only chapels-of-ease. This was built in the twelfth century with a central tower. This probably fell in the fourteenth, and the whole was rebuilt, widening the south aisle to the width of the transept, so that there was a collegiate choir and a parish nave. It was abandoned in the eighteenth century, and in the beginning of this an attempt was made to pull down the tower, but it was abandoned as too hard a task. Some of it fell in 1828, hence its incomplete appearance. There are several brasses in the chancel, but the inscriptions are lost.

Lunch was served at the "Crown and Castle," after which the drive was continued to Butley Priory, of which only the gatehouse is left, now occupied by the Rector, the Rev. F. T. ELAND, who welcomed the visitors. The archway has been converted into a fine vaulted room. But the great feature is the five rows of coats-of-arms over the archway, which Mr. ST. JOHN HOPE described. The gateway at Kirkham resembles this, but is a little earlier, and there the shields are in pairs, representing marriages. Mr. Hope showed, by an exhaustive analysis of the heraldry, that, so far as the shields could be positively identified in the absence of colour, they represented benefactors or patrons, all of whom were living in the first quarter of the fourteenth century. The date of the work was further fixed by the arms of Edward I and Eleanor of Castile. The elaborately wrought niches, the traceried flintwork panelling, and the vaulting with its carved bosses, all bore out the tale told by the heraldry. Down to late in the last century the gatehouse was a ruin, but has since been converted into a house. By the kindness of the Rector of Butley, its present occupier, the visitors were allowed to inspect the groined vaults visible within.

The drive continued to Woodbridge, whence the party returned to Ipswich.

Monday, July 31st.

The departure was at 9.25 by special train to Clare. The abbey was first visited. Part of the building is now a dwelling, inhabited by Mr. and Mrs. Gunston, who gave the party a kind welcome. Mr. ST. JOHN HOPE gave the history of the building in the cloister square, now a garden. It was a house of Austin Friars, founded by Richard de Clare, Earl of Hertford (ob. 1262), to whom is attributed the bringing over of the Order of Friars to which it belonged. The first buildings could only have been of a temporary character, inasmuch as the church was not built until after the founder's death, by his widow, to which his son's wife, the Lady Joan of Acre, daughter of Edward I, added the chapel of St. Vincent. Her daughter Elizabeth, Lady de Clare, foundress of Clare College, Cambridge, built the dormer, chapter-house, and frater, and died in 1360. The grand-daughter of this lady, Elizabeth de Burgh, Countess of Ulster, married Lionel of Antwerp, son of Edward III, created Duke of Clarence 1362, both of whom were buried here. The existing remains of the monastery include the south wall of the church, the cloister, with the doorways into the chapter-house, frater, &c., the western range of buildings and a detached two-storied building on the south-east. Mr. Hope explained that the preservation of so much was no doubt due to the monastery being built outside the town, instead of inside as was more usually the case with friars' houses. The church was the normal friars' church—a nave and choir, separated by a narrow passage, with a bell turret. The separate building in good preservation was next visited, which Mr. Hope said was the farmery or infirmary.

The party next proceeded to the castle, where the Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol were waiting to receive them. This castle is a group of earthworks, and a great conical mound crowned by a keep, said Mr. Hope, which G. T. Clark calls a burh. It is surrounded by a ditch and contains two courts, in one of which is the railway station. At first it had a palisade on the top of the rampart, with a house on the mound. There is a picture of taking just such a mound in the Bayeux tapestry. In time the stockade was replaced by stone, a circular curtain with triangular buttresses. At Norwich Castle, Acre, and Mileham we find a keep on a made mound. Contrary to the general opinion, this burh may be, according to Mr. Round, Norman, not Saxon, for there is no mention of a castle here in Domesday. Richard Fitz Gilbert (ob. 1090), was of Clare and Tunbridge, and at the latter place there is a similar castle, so he may have built both. Windsor and Carisbroke are mentioned in Domesday. At Thetford there is a mound the same size as this, 100 feet high and 250 feet in diameter at the base; at Clitheroe a similar one, stockaded at first, and the masonry afterwards followed the line of the stockade. Nearly all the castles in Normandy were stockaded first without a keep. The few remains of masonry here seem to be of the fourteenth century.

At the church the Curate, the Rev. W. S. SWIFT, welcomed the visitors. This fine building, said Mr. MICKLETHWAITE, was entirely rebuilt in the fifteenth century, except the fine thirteenth-century tower, with later windows inserted. This tower had lately been pronounced in so dangerous a condition as to necessitate its rebuilding, but through the intervention of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, it had been placed in the hands of Mr. Detmar Blow, under whose direction the whole of the rubble core had been taken out and replaced piecemeal, with new cement, without any interference with the external facing. The tower was now stronger than it had ever been before, it retained all its ancient features untouched, and Mr. Micklethwaite had the assurance to add that the same process which had been carried out here with the greatest success could have been applied with equal ease to the west front of Peterborough, had the Dean and Chapter allowed it. Of the reasonableness of such a statement most of our readers are pretty well able to judge for themselves. Mr. BLOW also explained, in detail, how the work had been done, and Dr. Cox described the church plate. The lectern is Flemish. Dowsing records that he here broke down 1,000 superstitious pictures. There is a chalice with a papal mark, said to have been given by Elizabeth and to have been taken from the Armada.

Lunch was taken at the "Bell" Hotel, after which some of the party inspected a curious crypt under the shop of Mr. Pashler, a baker.

The members then drove to Kentwell Hall. This is approached by an avenue of lime trees of great beauty. The hall is an Elizabethan house, in plan three sides of a quadrangle, and is surrounded by a moat, while a second moat encloses the garden. It belonged at one time to John Gower, and afterwards to the Cloptons, by one of whom, who died in 1597, the present edifice was built. Except for the perfect condition of the brickwork externally, the house is not in any way remarkable, and the interior fittings are hopelessly modern. As in the case of Seckford Hall, what should have been stone dressings are of brick plastered over.

They then proceeded to Long Melford church. This, Mr. MICKLETHWAITE said, was the finest church they had seen in East Anglia. It was 50 years in building, from 1440 to 1490. Each part was the gift of some donor, of the families of Clopton, Martin, Hill, &c. There is no chancel arch. We have an account of its state in the time of Henry VIII by Mr. Martin, who owned a chapel and a piece of the churchyard—a unique case. The Clopton tomb was used as an Easter sepulchre. East of the vestries was a unique chapel, separate, surrounded by a cloister. Mr. BRABROOK, C.B., described the stained glass, wherein is almost the only picture of a serjeant's coif, now represented by the frill of linen round the patch in a judge's wig. There is a poem by Lydgate written on the walls of the north-east chapel.

In the evening the concluding meeting was held in the Town Hall, the President in the chair. Sir H. HOWORTH hoped that one result of their visit would be to stimulate the somewhat flagging zeal of Suffolk people in the archæology of their county. The following new members were elected:—J. C. C. Smith, M. R. Weld, C. H. Master,

Rev. A. J. C. Connell, A. H. Lloyd, G. M. Brierley, Miss E. Tilley.

Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Mill Stephenson, the late Secretary of the Meetings, and to Mr. Knowles, the present one, as well as to Mr. Green, the Director, who were responsible for the arrangements which had made the Meeting so successful.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Mayor and Corporation for the use of the Town Hall; to the presidents of sections, and to the Local Committee and Secretary; to the clergymen who had shown the party their churches, and the gentlemen who had welcomed them to their houses, to the readers of papers, and the local Societies for their hospitality at the conversazione.

Tuesday, August 1st.

Leaving Ipswich in carriages at 9.45 a.m., the party arrived in due course at Hadleigh, where, in the unavoidable absence of the Rector, the Very Rev. R. M. Blakiston, F.S.A., Dean of Bocking, the church was described by the Rev. Dr. Cox, who called attention to the chief features of interest, and the lead-plated spire, which, he said, recalled that of Chesterfield, Derbyshire, except that it was not crooked. The picturesque brick gatehouse, now the Deanery, was next examined, and declared by Dr. Cox to have been built in 1495. The picturesque half-timbered Guildhall, adjoining the churchyard, was also inspected.

After luncheon the carriages were again entered and the journey resumed for Giffard's Hall. Unfortunately the drivers were ignorant of the way, and an hour's valuable time was lost before the right road was found. Giffard's Hall, where Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Brittain received the visitors, is a quadrangular half-timbered house of the reign of Henry VIII, but it has sustained much modern "restoration," and the only redeeming feature is the picturesque gatehouse, which retains its original doors, carved with the linen-napkin pattern. Little Wenham Hall, which was next reached, was quite one of the "plums" of the meeting, it not being one's good fortune every day to see an untouched thirteenth-century house. It now consists of a vaulted basement, L-shaped in plan, with the hall and chapel on the first floor, and another room over the chapel which seems always to have been used as a pigeon-house. The arrangements of the hall and chapel can easily be made out, and the latter has a low side window on the north placed at such a height from the ground as to effectually negate the silly "confessional" theory. The kitchen and other offices seem to have been attached to the south-west corner of the hall, where the door from the screens remains. Little Wenham Church is an interesting structure of the same date as the hall, consisting of chancel, nave, and tower, but it is at present disused and in a sadly neglected state. A luxuriant growth of ivy has also caused the fall of part of the roof tiling and collapse of the plaster ceiling. There are several monuments of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, each excellent in its way, as well as some good remains of painting on the east wall. There are also the base of a stone rood-screen, with the marks of the

nave altars and their reredoses, and a number of the ancient pews. The deplorable state of so interesting a building—one, too, which could so easily be repaired and kept in order—called forth many strong comments from Sir HENRY HOWORTH, Chancellor FERGUSON, Sir FRANCIS BOILEAU, and others, and a resolution was passed calling the attention of the vicar, the patron, and the bishop to the matter, and urging in respectful words that such an edifice should be maintained in decent repair. A pleasant drive to Ipswich brought the day's proceedings to a close.

The Ipswich meeting was a most successful one in every way, and as will be seen from the detailed account of the proceedings, a due proportion was maintained in the selection of places to be visited, so that the secular and domestic side was not sacrificed, as it might easily have been in Suffolk, to the ecclesiastical. The popularity of the meeting was shown by the large number of tickets, over 140, taken by members and their friends. The secretaries for the meeting, Mr. H. Longden and Mr. W. H. Knowles, F.S.A., deserve special thanks for the admirable way in which they carried out their duties.

November 1st, 1899.

Sir H. H. HOWORTH, K.C.I.E., President, in the Chair.

Mr. C. J. PRÆTORIUS exhibited a bronze celt found in the parish of Llangefni, Anglesey. It was picked up in 1856 by a ploughman. There is no ornament or design on it, but it is somewhat larger and heavier than usual.

Mr. R. E. GOLDEN showed photographs of remains of pile dwellings found this year on his property at Hedsor, in Buckinghamshire, opposite Cookham.

Judge BAYLIS, Q.C., Treasurer of the Inner Temple, read a paper on two doorways and a fragment of a staircase and arch recently found in the east wall of the inner buttery of the Inner Temple, supposed to be part of the building occupied by the Knights Templars, and called the "Novum Templum." On removing a large cupboard, in order to place a safe there, an old doorway was found built up. On taking out the filling a small recess was seen, in the south wall of which was an arched opening. On cutting into the rubble work, between the doorway and the angle on the right, part of an old staircase with four steps intact appeared. At the upper or south end of this was another doorway, the sill of which was about three feet below the floor of the inner buttery. Over the lintel was built in a moulded bench end of Purbeck stone, apparently taken from some church or building of earlier date. In the north wall of the buttery is a diagonal passage, now a cupboard, leading probably to buildings now destroyed. The old hall was built in the reign of Edward III and did not extend as far west as the present one. To make room for this extension the outer buttery was pulled down, as well as the outer wall, archway, and part of the old staircase. The new hall was built in 1868. The inventory still existing in the Record Office, made in 1307, when all the goods of the Templars were directed to be seized, mentions this

outer buttery and other offices now demolished, and the inference is that these doorways and staircase were a means of communication between these offices and the present inner buttery.

The Templars, who were founded in 1118, had their first headquarters in this country, the Old Temple on the site of the present Southampton Buildings on the east side of Chancery Lane, and moved to their New Temple, where they built the present round church, which was consecrated by Heraclius, patriarch of Jerusalem, in 1185. The oblong choir was added fifty years later. The destruction of the outbuildings is attributed to the mob under Jack Cade in 1381.

Judge Baylis exhibited photographs and plans by Mr. Downing, the surveyor of the Temple, who has caused these interesting relics to be carefully preserved.

Mr. F. J. HAVERFIELD contributed a paper on "The Sepulchral Banquet on Roman Tombstones" (printed in the *Journal*). He also sent a short paper on a Roman charm from Cirencester (printed in the *Journal*).

Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Mr. G. E. FOX, and Mr. TALFOURD ELY took part in the discussion that followed.

December 6th.

Mr. EMANUEL GREEN, F.S.A., Honorary Director, in the Chair.

Mr. J. HILTON exhibited a seal or stamp of Chinese manufacture in the form of a square die, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across with a monstrous animal for handle, the whole carved in ivory. The stamp is an inscription in Chinese or Mongolian characters. This was sent to illustrate a drawing, lent by another member, of a similar stamp, made of red jade. Chinese merchants and officials use such stamps to sign their papers with in place of written signatures, which an ordinary Chinaman could not read. Further information is desired about the red jade seal, which is very rare.

Mr. HAROLD BRAKSPEAR read a paper on "the Church at Lacock Abbey, Wiltshire," which will be printed in the *Journal*. Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE took part in the discussion.

Mr. G. E. FOX read a paper on "Roman Suffolk," being the first part of the paper which he read at the meeting of the Society at Ipswich. The whole of this paper will shortly appear in the *Journal*.

The Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1898.

Dr.

Cr.

INCOME.			
	£	s.	d.
To Cash Balances as per last Account	...	...	239 12 2
„ Subscriptions—			
278 Annual Subscriptions at £1 ls.	...	...	291 18 0
3 „ „ at 10s. 6d.	...	...	1 11 6
Together received during year	...	...	293 9 6
1 Subscription paid in advance in the year 1894	...	...
1 „ „ „ „ „ 1895	...	...
7 „ „ „ „ „ 1897	...	...
7 „ „ in arrear at 31st December, 1898	...	...
299 Total annual subscriptions at 31st December, 1898.	...	...
Arrears as under paid in 1898—	£	s.	d.
For the year 1897, 3 at £1 ls.	...	3	3 0
„ Subscriptions paid in advance for the year 1899:—			
3 Subscriptions at £1 ls.	...	3	3 0
1 „ „ „ 10s. 6d.	...	0	10 6
		6	16 6
„ Life Compositions	...	...	300 6 0
„ Entrance Fees	...	...	31 10 0
„ Sale of Publications	...	...	17 17 0
„ Balance of Lancaster Meeting	...	...	46 18 5
„ Donations, General	...	...	26 1 0
„ Special Donation for Illustrating Professor Bunnett	...	...
Lewis, M.A., F.S.A.	...	...	1 1 0
	...	...	8 12 6
		9	13 6
	£	671	18 1

EXPENDITURE.			
	£	s.	d.
By Publishing Account—			
Engraving, &c., for Journal	...	...	33 17 0
Harrison and Sons, Printing and Delivery of Journal including Vol. 65, up to Part 220 (for December, 1898)	...	...	197 4 6
			231 1 6
„ House Expenses—			
Rent of Offices	...	...	40 0 0
Lighting	...	...	5 0 0
Printing Notices and Sundries	...	...	5 12 0
			50 12 0
„ Petty Cash—			
Postage	...	...	3 11 10
Engraving and Printing	...	...	1 9 7
Porterage and sundries	...	...	2 13 4
Stationery	...	...	1 2 1
Insurance	...	...	0 15 0
Congress of Archaeological Societies	...	...	1 0 0
			10 11 10
„ Cash Balances—			
At Bankers	...	...	177 13 0
In hand	...	...	1 19 9
			379 12 9
	£	671	18 1

We hereby certify that we have prepared the above Cash Account for the year ended 31st December, 1898, and that the same agrees with the Cash and Bankers' Pass Books of the Institute. Further, we have examined the payments made during the period with the Vouchers produced, and find the same in order.

H. MILLS BRANFORD & Co.,
3, Broad Street Buildings, Chartered Accountants.
London, 7th June, 1899.

Examined and found correct,

WILLIAM PEARCE } Hon.
M. J. WALHOUSE } Auditors.