

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological
Institute.

February 5th, 1902.

Judge BAYLIS, K.C., in the Chair.

Mr. J. H. ROUND read a paper on "Castle Guard," which will be printed in the *Journal*.

Viscount DILLON, P.S.A., followed with a paper on "Horse Armour," which was illustrated by drawings and photographs. The paper is printed at p. 67.

In the subsequent discussion Sir HENRY HOWORTH and Messrs. GREEN and HOPE took part.

March 5th, 1902.

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

Professor T. M'KENNY HUGHES, F.R.S., F.S.A., read a paper on "Early Pottery," exhibiting a number of specimens, together with many fragments dug up on the line of the town ditch of Cambridge, which was made in the reigns of John and Henry III. The paper will be printed in the *Journal*.

The PRESIDENT and Messrs. GREG, STEPHENSON, HILTON PRICE, and GREEN took part in the discussion, which turned partly on the question of the late survival of Roman forms, as suggested by Prof. Hughes, and partly on that of the possibility of attributing any existing specimens of pottery to the twelfth century.

Mr. F. G. HILTON PRICE, Dir.S.A., read a paper on "Pawnbrokers' Signs," giving an account of the development of pawnbroking in London, and the origin of the well-known sign of the Three Balls.

Mr. Price's paper will be printed in the *Journal*.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

April 2nd, 1902.

Judge BAYLIS, K.C., in the Chair.

Mr. C. J. PRAETORIUS, F.S.A., exhibited a small lace apron, the property of Lady Reade, of Carreglwyd, and by tradition a relic of one of Queen Elizabeth's maids of honour, who married one of the Hollands of Plas Berw. The apron was made up of several pieces of fine point lace, apparently Genoese, somewhat roughly sewn together. A contemporary allusion to the use of such aprons was quoted by Mr. Praetorius from Stephen Gosson's *Pleasant Quippes for Upstart Gentle Women*, 1596.

"These aprons white of finest thread,
So choicelie tied, so dearly bought,
So finely fringed, so nicely spread,
So quaintly cut, so richly wrought,
Were they in work to save their coats,
They need not cost so many groats."

Mr. E. TOWRY WHITE, F.S.A., exhibited a number of Egyptian antiquities from his own collection, and gave the following description of several specimens :

The first object to which I should like to draw your attention is the small bronze mummy case for a fish. I cannot say where it was found, as it was obtained at Sotheby's by a dealer who bought it with a lot of other things. At that time it was an almost shapeless mass of oxide and clay or sand, and was naturally supposed to be one of the bronze models of fish which, though by no means common, are not exceptionally rare, as I believe several hundreds were found together in a small stone coffer at Esneh some years ago. But whilst this specimen was being cleaned it was noticed that there seemed to be something beside sand or clay in the solution; it was therefore taken out and examined, when it was found that it contained a quantity of mummy cloth and bones. On my acquiring the fish and bones I took them to Mr. Boulenger, of the Natural History Museum, who very kindly took a great amount of trouble with them, carefully sorting all the bones from the cloth and oxide fragments, with the result that he found quite enough to enable him to identify the fish as a very small specimen of *Latus Niloticus*, a kind of perch which frequently grows to a large size (as much as 6 feet long, I believe). The model is a very fairly accurate copy of the fish, with the exception that the scales are greatly exaggerated in size. As you will observe, the casting is hollow, and the mummy, which was rolled up into the shape of a small cigar, was inserted through the hole at the bottom, which was closed by a lid, now wanting. Sir Gardiner Wilkinson says, on the authority of Strabo, that the *Latus* was the sacred fish of Latopolis (the present Esneh) but doubts

if it was the same fish as is now called *Latus*, suggesting that it was the "Raad" or electric fish of the Nile. As, however, *Latus Niloticus* has commonly been found mummified, and the electric fish, so far as I know, never, I think his suggestion is probably wrong. Mummied fish are by no means rare; they are simply the fish dried and preserved and wrapped in mummy cloth, usually flattened out until they look more like soles than anything else. This bronze case containing a mummied *Latus*, though it be but a baby one, is, so far as I know, unique up to the present; but it is a most dangerous proceeding to call any antiquity unique, for it almost invariably leads to several others turning up, and this may be the case in the present instance.

The next thing I will mention is a wooden bolt, also not a common object, which is strange, as one would have expected such a useful article to have been more frequently preserved, especially in a climate where wood, if not in a position where ants can get at it, seems to last for any length of time. This one is made of acacia, a wood much used by the ancient Egyptians for articles requiring something harder than sycamore, the other kind of wood which was in common use. It seems never to have been painted; but it is possible that the paint, which is always a water-colour, may have perished if the bolt has been for any length of time under water. From its size it has probably been the bolt of a box or cupboard, as it is not stout enough for house work. As a piece of carpentry it is ingenious and simple, and seems to have been fastened to the box with wooden pins, as if bronze had been used there would have been some stain or oxide round the holes. Little or nothing is known about Egyptian locks or bolts. There is one on a small door in the Gizeh Museum, and a broken one—or rather part of one—in the Edwards Museum at University College, and I am uncertain if there are any more; at any rate they are very rare. I may point out that they are frequently illustrated in paintings of doors, and that from the bolt was derived the hieroglyphic sign for S — and that in the earlier and best drawn examples it is shown almost exactly like the specimen before you. Professor Petrie's theory is that the nick in the middle was for sealing the bolt with a piece of string passed over it to a seal above and below; this seal would be made in either clay or wax.

May I add a few words about what I have called a drill boss? My reason for mentioning it is that Professor Petrie calls them mace-heads, and I cannot understand what useful or harmful purpose they would serve as such. The holes are so small that only the thinnest stick could be got through, and it seems to me that at the least blow it would break; also the shape does not lend itself to the purpose for which a mace is required. Moreover, all that I have seen have the hole polished for about half its depth as though by friction, and my theory is that they were the bosses used to rest against the chest to receive the spindle of a bow drill, either for drilling out the hard stone vases which the prehistoric men were such adepts at making, or for obtaining fire, but in either case used in much the same way. I know that Professor Petrie found two or three with sticks through them and one with bone or ivory, but still I do not think that that is conclusive, especially in the face of the fact that all are partly polished inside the hole. They are fairly common

and range in size from about 3 inches diameter to 5 inches and are all of much the same shape, and all of hard stone and hand made, not turned on a lathe.

Mr. E. B. S. SHEPHERD read a paper on the church of the Grey Friars at Newgate, in which he showed how the Friars' church could be recovered with approximate certainty from the present condition of the site, with the help of old plans and records. The paper will be printed in the *Journal*.

May 7th, 1902.

Sir HENRY H. HOWORTH, K.C.I.E., *President*, in the chair.

Mr. JOHN HALL exhibited a gilt clock of the sixteenth century, made by Bartholomew Newsam.

Mr. EDWARD JAMES exhibited eight gilt metal clocks of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, which were described by Mr. PERCY WEBSTER as follows:

Dr. Derham, the first English writer on the subject of the antiquity of horology, says, in 1696, in the *Artificial Clockmaker*, that it is thought to have had its beginning in Germany, within less than 200 years, that is to say, about 1500.

It has since been proved that clocks with *weights* are of far greater antiquity, but so far as we know, mainsprings were first used about that date by Peter Hele, of Nuremberg. It is difficult to determine the date of some existing specimens, as the earliest seldom bear the maker's name, place, or date; but if they were only invented in 1500, they had made wonderful progress in the art by 1520 to 1530, much greater than at any other period. The mainspring was at first not enclosed in a box or barrel, but wound round the winding spindle or arbor, and the other end fastened to a pillar or stud in the plates.

The force of the spring was, it is said, at first equalized by an extremely ingenious contrivance, called the "Stackreed," and then by the fuzee.

From a dated example we know that the fuzee was in use as early as 1525, but many specimens of later date are met with, having the "Stackreed" arrangement, and it is not at all certain that the "Stackreed" was not invented later for use in watches, as it occupies less room than the fuzee, and all clocks of this period either have the mainspring uncontrolled or have a fuzee. However that may be, it does not appear to have been used after the sixteenth century.

It may be mentioned that in early writings the word watch frequently meant clock, as we understand it, and was applied until quite recently to the "going" part of a clock.

The first watches were not oval in shape, as usually supposed, but were of flat cylindrical form, like small table clocks, with a perforated lid or cover over the hand and with a ring for suspension above the figure XII.

It is not at all a safe guide to the age of these clocks to go by the supposed date of various inventions, as some makers continued then, as now, to use old styles and models.

Undoubtedly the earliest movements of these clocks were all made of iron or steel, but brass was very early used for parts, and in the

majority of them one finds the wheels of iron and the plates of brass until about 1600, when the movements were mainly constructed of brass.

It does not appear to be recorded when metal screws were first used in clocks, but it is rare to find any screws in early sixteenth century clocks, the movement being held together by means of pins, wedges, and latches. Screws became common later in the century, but still some makers only used pins, especially in this country.

These table and cabinet clocks do not appear to have been made in any number. In England they are occasionally to be seen with a name and "London" engraved upon them, but they were without doubt "made in Germany"; in fact, the only specimens I have seen have been made by Bartholomew Newsam and Michael Neuwers. Even when they were made here it was generally by Dutch and German artists, as the style and the names in various records show.

This is also borne out, together with a description of their performance, by Shakespeare, when he says :

A woman that is like a *German* clock
Still a-repairing, ever out of frame,
And never going aright.

Love's Labour's Lost, III, 1.

One occasionally meets with sixteenth or seventeenth century table clocks and also watches, in nearly original condition, but it is very rare to find one of the upright kind that has not been converted and a pendulum added, often with the addition of a minute hand, which leads many to suppose that they must have been made after the application of the pendulum about 1650.

Among the exhibits the earliest is the one in the form of a temple supported on the backs of four dogs of quaint design, and surmounted by an engraved dome, pierced to allow the emission of the sound of the bell. The small trap door in the side of the case was used for viewing the fusee, and is frequently found in sixteenth century clocks. The date 1541 is punched on a shield in the dome. Dubois, in his account of the Soltykoff Collection, illustrates a very fine specimen dated 1530 in the same way.

By this period the art had evidently become well developed, as the clockmakers of Paris were in 1544 a strong enough body to become incorporated. The original movement of this interesting specimen has disappeared; it now has a striking movement of the period of Queen Anne.

The next, in order of date, is square in form with pilasters at the angles, with hemispherical bell on top, held in position by cross straps. The case is of copper gilt and very richly engraved with Adam and Eve, initials and a coat-of-arms, surrounded by ornamental scroll work of the period, and bears the date 1562. This style of clock was very popular in the sixteenth century and can be seen in pictures as early as 1508.

It is very curious that, both in this example and the next, the figure 5 in the date has at some period been altered to the figure 6, and the alteration can only be detected by the aid of a glass. It is a matter of speculation why this has been done; the clocks may have

been sold as second-hand, the vendor not wishing the purchaser to think that they were worn out.

No. 3 is a very good specimen, as it has very largely escaped the repairer, and being dated enables us to know exactly how these clocks were made in the year 1577. The movement is composed of iron, including the barrels and fuzees, and some screws are used. The trains of the wheels are contained in upright bars or plates, the "going" or "watch" part in the front, the striking behind, and the alarum at the side.

The escapement, before the pendulum was added, was an uncontrolled balance, which vibrated in the space between the top of the movement and the upper part of the case. The only method used at that period to regulate the timekeeping was to increase or diminish the power of the mainspring. Some few made the arms of the balance "bank" or "counter" against a bristle or piece of catgut, fixed on a lever, which could be moved as required. The clock originally showed the hours only, and the pegs or small knobs round the hour circle were for the purpose of feeling the position of the hand in the dark and were also useful for the blind. These pegs were universally used and only went out when the concentric minute hand came in.

The dial and index on the back of the case was used to show the last hour struck, and was very necessary, as these clocks from the nature of their construction frequently struck a wrong hour, and had to be struck round for twelve hours to put them right again.

It will be noticed that the initials of the maker, M.G., in a shield, and the date, are struck with a punch in a similar manner to that in which silver plate is marked. In addition to this, one often finds the punch mark of a town, the most common being that of Augsburg.

In the seventeenth century engraved names were the rule.

No. 4 is similar to the last in size and arrangement of the various parts; but in this case the movement is almost wholly constructed of brass, although it cannot be of much later date than the preceding. The case is in the style of the Renaissance and decorated with engraved strapwork and medallions. It is probably French, of the time of Henri IV.

About the end of the sixteenth century, and during the seventeenth, the artists of Augsburg were famous for making curious and fantastic clocks of quaint form, often with automaton figures.

The mechanical part of clockmaking had by 1680 so far developed, that Becker says clocks were made to strike the hours and quarters, alarum, light and extinguish candles and snuff them at stated hours, play airs on bells or organs, exhibit figures dancing, scenic representations, fountains, and a thousand other things.

His remarks probably referred to rarities existing in Germany. J. Smith, an English clockmaker, writing about the same period, *viz.* 1675, clearly shows that the ordinary house clock of his time went for thirty hours, had one hand, and was still controlled by a balance, instead of a pendulum.

Among the curious class, we may place the crucifix clock here shown, No. 5. The case is of copper, flat chased and water gilt; the movement, which is concealed in the base within the bell, is of the usual construction of the period (about 1600). The cross is

hollow to allow a rod from the movement to pass through and turn a ball on top once in twelve hours; upon this ball are engraved the hour numerals. The Christ is well modelled in silver, and the skull at the foot of the cross is also silver, but the two figures are metal gilt, as is the case. Clocks were also made in the form of the Virgin, whose crown, marked with twelve hours, was made to revolve against a sceptre held in the hand of the figure.

No. 6 is an hexagonal table clock signed Simon Gintler Gedanensis. This piece is of the first half of the seventeenth century; the construction of the movement is in principle the same as that of the upright cabinet clocks, the difference being that the trains of wheels work between plates instead of in an upright frame, and the hour bell is below instead of above.

This form of clock was very popular in Germany in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and continued to be made until about 1720.

It was required of the apprentices of Augsburg, Nuremberg, and Ulm, before being allowed to practise their art, that they should submit their masterpiece in the form of a square or hexagonal table clock. Masters' sons were free to choose which, and eight months' time was allowed for the completion of the task.

The specimen exhibited is curious in having Arabic numerals (those, I mean, used by Arabs at the present time), showing that these clocks were early exported. On opening the bottom of the case, it will be observed that the balance cock, click, and hammer-head are richly perforated and gilt; all this, being done by hand, must have occupied an enormous amount of time, and when done was hidden except to the curious and enquiring.

No. 7 is a rich specimen of table clock of a rather later date, and is an interesting example, not only on account of the decorative work on the case, but from its striking the quarters on a small bell and having a concentric minute hand that is undoubtedly original. It is signed with the maker's name, Josua Wegelin, but not the town.

No. 8 is an hexagonal table clock in gilt brass case, supported on scroll feet, with silver dial, in tooled leather outer case.

This clock repeats the hours and quarters by pulling a string—a contrivance invented in this country in different forms, by Daniel Quare in 1676, and by Barlow about 1687. Repeaters were also constructed on various principles by many of the foreign makers and attained great popularity. This clock was made early in the eighteenth century and is unsigned.

Professor W. BOYD DAWKINS, F.R.S., F.S.A., read a paper on "Some Discoveries of the Prehistoric Iron Age at Bigbury Camp on the Pilgrims' Way, near Canterbury," which gave very valuable evidence of the remote antiquity of the Way. Many of the iron objects discovered were exhibited. The paper will be printed in the *Journal*.

Messrs. HILTON PRICE, GREG, and RICE took part in the discussion.

June 4th, 1902.

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

Mr. T. ROBINS exhibited a yellow marble funerary urn of Roman style, bearing an inscription

DIS MANIBUS QUINTI FABII FELIC CONS.

The immediate *provenance* of the urn was a cottage at Braintree, in Essex, whither it was said to have come from Middleton Hall in the same county, but it is doubtless of Italian origin.

Mr. KENNARD and Mr. F. W. READER exhibited two bone objects of uncertain use found in excavations on the line of London Wall. They occurred, with many others of a like nature, in the Roman level, and are apparently of Romano-British date. They are roughly squared at one end, and have on each of the four faces of the square a varying number of shallow grooves, which have been supposed to have been used in the polishing of bronze pins, in default of a better explanation.

Mrs. HALE HILTON exhibited a neolithic flint arrow-head lately found by her in the Isle of Wight.

Mr. H. JONES, F.S.A., read a paper on the exploration of the site of a Roman building in Greenwich Park. The building seems to have been thoroughly destroyed, and beyond three pieces of flooring, and a block of walling about 6 feet by 2 feet, built of Kentish ragstone, nothing has at present been found from which the plan can be deduced. But the objects of Roman date which have been obtained seem to point to the fact that the owners were men of considerable wealth. Fragments of moulded and inscribed slabs of white marble, a piece of green porphyry, the arm of a female statue of good style carved in oolite, and a long series of coins containing 114 varieties, and dating from Mark Antony to Honorius, the series from Claudius (41-54 A.D.) to Honorius (395-423) being complete, are among the most interesting results of the excavations, which are not yet completed.

Dr. ROBERT MUNRO followed with a paper on "Prehistoric Horses," dealing with the arguments for and against their supposed domestication by early man, which is printed at p. 109.

Sir H. HOWORTH and Messrs. HILTON and GREEN took part in the discussion.

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Wednesday, July 2nd, 1902.

EMANUEL GREEN, F.S.A., V.P., in the Chair.

Mr. PHILIP NORMAN, Treas.S.A., read a paper on "Exchequer Annuity Tallies," exhibiting a number of specimens of wooden tallies, found lately in a box at Martin's Bank, and elsewhere. The paper is printed at p. 288.

In the discussion which followed, Messrs. R. GARRAWAY RICE, T. T. GREG, E. GREEN, and Rev. S. F. CRESWELL took part. Other forms of tallies were referred to, such as those of lead used among hop-pickers in the south-eastern counties, having on them the initials of the employers; those of wood with notches, used in Worcestershire as hop-tallies; and similar specimens used in the case of impounded animals.

Professor BUNNELL LEWIS, F.S.A., read a paper on "The Roman Arches at Susa and Aosta," exhibiting in illustration of his remarks a number of photographs of these and similar subjects.

NOTE.—In the report of Proceedings at the Meeting held on May 7th, 1902 (LIX, 206), an exhibition of clocks of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries by Mr. Edmund James was attributed to Mr. Edward James.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological
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ANNUAL MEETING AT SOUTHAMPTON.

July 22nd to July 29th.

President of the Meeting.—The Right Hon. Lord Montagu of Beaulieu.

Vice-Presidents of the Meeting.—The Right Hon. Evelyn Ashley E. W. Brabrook, Esq., C.B., F.S.A.; Robert Munro, Esq., M.A., M.D., LL.D.; The Very Rev. The Dean of Winchester, M.A., F.S.A.

Director.—E. Green, Esq., F.S.A.

Local Secretary.—Percy G. Stone, Esq., F.S.A.

Local Secretary for Winchester.—N. C. H. Nisbett, Esq.

Meeting Secretary.—C. R. Peers, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.

Tuesday, July 22nd.

The opening proceedings of the Meeting took place at noon in the Council Chamber of the municipal buildings, when the Mayor (Mr. Councillor Dunsford), supported by the Deputy Mayor and the Sheriff of Southampton, received the President and Members of the Institute, and formally welcomed them in his own name and that of the Corporation. He then called upon the President of the Meeting to take the chair.

LORD MONTAGU OF BEAULIEU, President of the Meeting, having taken the chair, delivered the Presidential address, as follows:

I must ask your indulgence in offering you some remarks on taking the chair as President of this meeting of the Institute, to which you have done me the honour to invite me. It is, I think, twenty-nine years since the Royal Archaeological Institute selected Southampton for a place of meeting, as being a centre around which so much of archaeological interest is gathered. I had the honour to receive the Members at Beaulieu in that year, 1873, and to conduct them over the ruins of that beautiful abbey "*de Bello loco Regis*," or "The King's Beau Lieu," as it is described in the ancient charters, a name which is so justly due to its beautiful situation; and I shall hope to have the pleasure of welcoming such members as desire to visit Beaulieu on Saturday next. I cannot undertake to bring before you the many and varied objects of interest throughout this great county of Southampton, or Hampshire, as in common parlance it is called; to do so would be beyond my powers, and to do justice to them would weary you beyond endurance.

It seems to me that there are sufficient objects of interest noted in the full programme for the week which are within reasonable distance of this ancient town of Southampton for me to call special

attention to, and even in doing this I can but touch upon them in a cursory manner, making as it were a sort of outline map, of which the details must be filled in by those who are good enough to conduct the visits to the various points of interest selected in the programme.

We are now met within the ancient walls of Southampton, SAMP-
TON, or Ampton, as it is so often colloquially called by many of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, especially in the New Forest, thus recalling its name dating from Roman times, and the Roman settlement at Clausanton, the mouth of the Anton, or Itchen, river, at Bitterne as we now know it. Clausentum was of course connected by Roman roads northward with Venta, or Winchester, and Calleva, or Silchester, all *castra* or camps of the Roman colonization and conquest, and no doubt with Portchester ("Portus Magnus"), that splendid castle in Portsmouth Harbour which we hope to visit, and so eastwards on to Chichester.

When we see the stately beauty of what remains of the ancient walls of Southampton, mostly of the twelfth century, we feel how much we could desire to see them more free from the disfiguring buildings erected against them, in which some of their most beautiful features are actually incorporated. It is to be feared that the new line of railway along the western shore, which has received the sanction of Parliament, will spoil the view here obtained of the old Edwardian walls.

Southampton, I regret to say, cannot be altogether complimented on the treatment of its ancient monuments. The beautiful Bar Gate, which at one time was threatened with destruction, is disfigured by the line of electric trams being taken through it, and the recent erection of a disagreeable building at the end of the High Street, on the site of the old Water Gate, spoils the view of the river and quays. At the same time private munificence has rescued "King John's House," and a part of "Canute's Palace" still remains, and some parts of other old houses, which it is intended we should visit to-day. Such visits have undoubtedly a favourable effect on public opinion, creating interest and support for the preservation of remnants of former ages. At Winchester you will see some splendid old walls, also of the twelfth century, with some portions of even older date. When we visit that most interesting and ancient city, the cradle of Christianity as well as of the Constitutional Monarchy under which the British Empire has reached its present greatness, let us remember that the principles of government which were laid down by King Alfred are the foundations upon which the British Constitution has been reared. To attempt now to describe in any detail the wonderful objects of interest in the city of Winchester would be impossible. I am glad to see that two days of the session are to be devoted to them. The cathedral alone would occupy a whole day to do it justice, its history dating from the year 643, its bishopric seventeen years later. There are the remains of the castle, and the splendid hall, now called the County Hall, of which I understand Mr. William W. Portal is going to give us an account, when we visit Winchester to-morrow, and no one is better qualified to tell us all about this most interesting and beautiful monument of former times.

Another object of unfailling interest is the Hospital of St. Cross, with its perfect Norman church, its two foundations of the Brethren of

St. Cross, of 1132, by Bishop Henry de Blois, and that of Cardinal Beaufort, the Brethren of Noble Poverty. One of the honours I esteem most is having been a trustee of St. Cross for a great many years, and having seen the revival of the foundation of the Brethren of Noble Poverty. I am glad to see that a visit is to be paid to the ancient college of Winchester and its lovely cloisters, as well as to the castle of Wolvesey, of which it is to be regretted that so little remains, and to which we are invited by the Mayor of Winchester and the President of the Hampshire Field Club. I fear time may not permit of a visit to what remains of the abbey of Hyde, with which the memory of King Alfred is so intimately connected.

The neighbourhood is rich in monastic remains. Of some the churches still happily remain and are still used for Divine worship, such as Romsey, a Benedictine foundation dating from 907, and the collegiate church of Christchurch, of the time of Edward the Confessor, while those of the abbey of Beaulieu and its fair daughter Netley are in ruins.

The visit to Romsey cannot fail to be of great interest, especially in view of the late discoveries of the foundations of an older church which have been made and will be explained to us. We hope to see the remains of the priory of Titchfield, 1231, and the house called "Place House," 1539, built upon the site of and incorporating a portion of the church, by Sir Thomas Wriothesley, first Earl of Southampton. Time will not, I fear, permit a visit to the remains of the abbey of Southwick, also a priory of Austin Canons, founded at Portchester in 1133, and removed to Southwick when Portchester became a royal castle; nor can we hope to reach the beautiful abbey church of Christchurch. I am glad to observe that a visit is proposed to the ancient and unused Episcopal Palace, which was built by Henry de Blois, at Bishops Waltham, and largely rebuilt by William of Wykeham. There are also other objects of interest in that neighbourhood. Some small opportunity will be given to members to have a glimpse of one of the most interesting monuments of ancient days, now unique, namely the New Forest, curiously enough the last royal forest to be made (and therefore called the New Forest), and the last one remaining, all the rest of the royal forests having been disafforested.

It is of great interest to archaeologists, as well as to the British public, whose enjoyment of it for recreation is dependent on its remaining open and unenclosed, except such portions as are allotted to the growth of timber. This, with the free exercise of the rights of common and the preservation of the ancient and ornamental woods, are now secured by Act of Parliament. There is much still which may repay more methodical study in this beautiful area. The fosses require to be traced, and they seem to indicate a careful plan of defence by the ancient Britons, whose cremated remains are to be found in the barrows, which appear on most of the large open heaths, on the high ground.

I trust that I have not detained you too long. I have felt that my position here to-day is only that of one who desires, like most of you, to obtain, by the means of this meeting of the Institute, a better knowledge of the objects of interest which surround us, and for which we shall be indebted to those gentlemen who are good enough to give

us the benefit of that careful research in which they have been engaged for so many years. Amongst them I must mention the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society, and the excellent officers of the society and other members associated with its work. To mention any in particular might seem to court criticism, but the names of Mr. Shore, Mr. Minns, and Mr. Dale anyhow suggest themselves to our grateful notice. The thanks of the members of the Institute, of which our valued friend Sir Henry Howorth is the able President, will be due to those gentlemen who have undertaken to enlighten us from the valuable store of knowledge they possess, and I hope that they will awaken a greater interest in the local as well as the general public for the preservation of the priceless monuments of antiquity which surround us, and so help to preserve them for future generations.

SIR HENRY HOWORTH, President of the Institute, proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayor for his reception of the members of the Institute. The vote was seconded by Mr. E. GREEN, and carried unanimously.

Judge BAYLIS then proposed, and Mr. E. W. BRABROOK seconded, a vote of thanks to Lord Montagu for presiding at the meeting. In putting this resolution to the meeting, Sir Henry Howorth referred to the long and intimate connection of Lord Montagu's family with the neighbourhood of Southampton, and Lord Montagu, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, gave some interesting details of his family history, with special reference to Beaulieu.

On the proposal of Lord MONTAGU, seconded by Sir H. HOWORTH, it was resolved to send to His Majesty the King a loyal message of congratulation on his happy recovery from his recent severe illness. This being duly forwarded, the following reply was received on the 29th of July:

“H.M. Yacht *Victoria and Albert*,
“Coves, 29th July, 1902.

“Dear Lord Montagu,

“I have submitted your letter to the King, and he desires me to ask you to thank from him the President and members of the Royal Archaeological Institute for their expressions of sympathy on the occasion of his illness and for their congratulations on his progress towards recovery.

“Believe me,
“Yours very truly,
KNOLLYS.”

After luncheon at the South Western Hotel, the headquarters for the meeting, the members assembled in St. Michael's Church, where Mr. W. DALE, F.S.A., gave the following account of the history of the building.

The church of St. Michael claims to be the oldest in Southampton. The earliest reference to it is in a charter of Henry II. The Priory of St. Denys was founded by Henry I., who gave land in the district of Portswood for its endowment. This charter was confirmed by Henry II., who conferred upon the Priory the churches of St. Michael, Holy Rood, St. Lawrence and All Saints. They are called “*capellae*”

or chapels, which would indicate that there was a mother church, probably that of St. Mary, in the district near the Itchen where the Saxon town is said to have been situated. St. Michael's is mentioned first in the gift and must have been regarded as the oldest within the town area. All four churches are mentioned as having been for some time in the gift of the Crown.

Misled by the massive simplicity of the four tower arches, many writers, including Sir Henry Englefield, have considered St. Michael's as originally a Saxon church. It is now, however, generally conceded that the arches in question are of Norman date. A church must have arisen here not long after the conquest, in the centre of the Norman quarter of the town, appropriately dedicated to the patron saint of Normandy. Domesday Book mentions 76 French-born subjects as living in Southampton. The street leading from the church has always been known as French Street, and the parallel street now called High Street was known as English Street.

At the taxation of Pope Nicholas in 1291 for the purposes of the last Crusade, St. Michael's was valued at £4 6s. 8d. The church suffered much in 1338, when there was an invasion of the French and part of the town was burnt. Some of the inhabitants took refuge in the church, and blood was shed, so that the church was desecrated and had to be reconciled. It was at this time that the defences of the town were further strengthened, and the arcaded wall, which is such an interesting feature on the western shore, was built.

The earliest entries in the town books have reference to the chimes of this church, which gave the time to the town. In 1456 there is an entry that an official is paid to look after them.

The north chancel aisle was formerly known as the Corporation Chapel. It was here the Mayors were sworn in and the Court Leet held. The vicar of St. Michael's always preached a sermon on the occasion, for which he received a guinea, and it was known as the "swearing sermon." In 1677 a certain Mr. Butler so abused the Corporation that it is entered in the Journal that in future there shall be no swearing sermon, and that the Mayor shall be sworn at which church he pleases. Nevertheless the practice continued until the passing of the Corporation Reform Act.

In this chapel there is on the splay of one of the windows a merchants' mark of the wool traders of Southampton.

The church contains several things of importance. There is a very fine eagle lectern of the middle of the fifteenth century. The font is also of great interest. It is one of a remarkable group of fonts of which there are seven in this country, four of them being in Hampshire, *viz.* at Winchester Cathedral, East Meon, St. Mary Bourne and St. Michael, Southampton. The material is black marble, and they have been exhaustively described by Miss Swann, of Oxford, and by the Dean of Durham, Dr. Kitchin, who have proved conclusively that they came from Tournay, in Belgium, and date from the twelfth century. The ornamentation on the font in St. Michael's Church is almost identical with that on a similar font at Dedermonde, near Ghent. It is thought that these fonts were brought into this country by Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester and brother of King Stephen.

In the north-west corner of the nave is a monument to Sir Richard Lyster, whose death and burial in 1552 are recorded in the church

register. The monument is not in its original position, and the inscription, which records that it was erected by his widow fourteen years after his death, has been mutilated in the removal. Up to a comparatively recent date, the monument was said to be that of Lord Chancellor Wriothsley, the mistake probably arising through Sir Richard Lyster having married into the Wriothsley family. It is thought that he lived in the fine Tudor house opposite the church.

On the south wall of the nave an unpretending slate tablet commemorates Bennett Langton, of Langton, in Lincolnshire, who died in 1802. He was a member of the Literary Club and a friend of Dr. Johnson, who said of him, "I do not know who will go to heaven if Bennett Langton does not. I can truly say of him, 'May my soul be with Langton.'" The words of Dr. Johnson appear on the slab, "*Sit anima mea cum Langtono.*"

Near the Lyster monument is the ancient stand to which four books were chained—two volumes of Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*, and two of the Assembly's annotations on the Bible. The chains remain, but the books are tied together and placed underneath.

Immediately surrounding the church are several large vaults, dating from Norman times, used for the storage of wine.

Mr. PEERS gave an account of the architectural history of the church, which consists of a short chancel, a central tower, and a nave, with north and south aisles running the whole length of the church from east to west, the general plan being a parallelogram 113 feet by 66, in round numbers. The oldest remaining part is the central tower, which stands somewhat awkwardly between nave and chancel, looking, as indeed it is, too small for its position. It was designed to be the central tower of a cross church with chancel, transepts, and nave, which was no doubt built piecemeal, one part after another being taken in hand and finished in a permanent way, while so much of the church as was necessary for ritual purposes was put up at the beginning of the work in a temporary manner, pending the collection of funds and materials sufficient to complete the whole design. Of this church the tower seems to have been the first part to be built in its permanent form, that is, with stone and mortar. Its style and the details of its masonry point to an early date, not later, probably, than the year 1100. It has three stages, the lowest having in each face a semi-circular arch of a single square order, built, as is all the early part of the tower, of wide-jointed ashlar. There have been strings, now cut away, somewhat below the springing of the four arches. The second or ringing stage has internally a blank arcade of three round-headed arches on each of its four sides, and may have been designed to be seen from below. Externally the north, south, and east faces are plain, but on the west is an arcade like those inside this stage of the tower, which from its position may have been meant to contain the rood between St. Mary and St. John; if so, it is an interesting early instance. The stones forming the sills of this arcade are carved with early-looking diaper patterns in low relief, the only ornamental detail to be seen on the tower. From the roof-marks on this stage it is clear that the original nave roof was higher than those of the transepts and chancel. The third or belfry stage of the tower is almost entirely a

rebuilding of later date, of the fifteenth century, with a stone spire.

The existing nave arcades are not built against the tower, but overlap it on the north and south, and thus the whole west face is exposed to view. It is built of good wide-jointed ashlar masonry, but shows no traces whatever of the bonding in of former nave walls, the masonry courses running without a break throughout. The same thing may be seen on the other faces of the tower where sufficiently exposed, the inference being that at the first building of the tower the nave, transepts, and chancel were not of a kind to require bonding with its walls, or in other words, that they were mainly of timber, temporary structures, destined to be superseded by masonry when circumstances allowed. This took place at no long interval of time, the chancel being built on its present plan about 1120, and though inside the church all features of this date are now obscured by later alterations, the external south-east angle, with its engaged shaft and billet-moulded string, and a certain extent of ashlar walling below the east window, remain in evidence. As in the case of the nave, the side walls of the chancel do not abut on the tower, but overlap it; the reason in this case being to avoid interrupting the services in the temporary chancel, which was probably of the same breadth as the tower, perhaps a little less. The masonry chancel was therefore built round it, and consequently beyond the lines of the tower, and could thus be practically completed before it became necessary to destroy the temporary building. The transepts and nave were then taken in hand, and the whole church must have been completed in a permanent form by about 1140, judging from the walling and buttresses at the west end of the nave. Whether the nave had aisles it is not now possible to say; at any rate St. Michael's was a complete cross church, of ashlar masonry, by the middle of the twelfth century.

The first enlargement of this building seems to have taken place towards the end of the thirteenth century, when chapels were added north and south of the chancel, opening to it by the arches which are to be seen on either side. These chapels were probably of the full width of the transepts, whose eastern walls would be pierced, if not altogether removed, at their erection. A new east window to the chancel was put in about the same time, the rear arch of which remains, and the chancel walls were heightened.

Towards the end of the fourteenth century, the present north aisle of the nave was built, butting against the north-west angle of the north transept; the west wall of the transept was then taken down, but the north wall was left standing, as may still be seen by the joint in the masonry. The two-light windows in the north aisle, and those of three lights in the north and south walls of the north and south transepts respectively, are of this date, and of very good detail.

It is not clear whether a south aisle was added at this time; the present work is of the fifteenth century, with windows of yet later date. The two eastern chapels were remodelled in the fifteenth century, if not rebuilt, and the three east windows of the church inserted. The wide blocked four-centred arch in the south wall of the south chapel is of the sixteenth century, and must have given access to some building now destroyed, perhaps a vestry.

The present nave arcades are of the early nineteenth century, and quite unworthy of the church.

In the north chapel is a very interesting and early effigy of an ecclesiastic in mass vestments.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE called attention to the black marble font, and remarked that the under side of the bowl showed evidences of having been exposed to the weather.

By the courtesy of the vicar, the Rev. J. W. Danbury, the church plate was exhibited for inspection. A beautiful Elizabethan tazza was specially noticeable, an illustrated account of which, by the Rev. E. H. Goddard, is printed at p. 326 of the *Journal*.

Leaving the church, the members walked to the Bargate, where in the Guildhall chamber the Rev. G. W. MINNS gave some account of the history of the building, which contains work of several dates from the middle of the twelfth century onwards. The south side, towards the town, is of the fourteenth century, the north side of the fifteenth.

Mr. R. M. D. LUCAS exhibited drawings of his proposals for enlarging the side archways, now used for foot passengers, in order to make them wide enough to be practicable for wheeled traffic, and thus to avoid the constant blocking which occurs at present by reason of the narrowness of the central archway, which is only just capable, even after the sacrifice of the inner order of the central twelfth century gateway, of allowing the passage of the electric trams. A proposal was made some years ago by the Corporation to destroy the Bargate for the convenience of the traffic, but the widespread opposition to this scheme has till the present time averted so disastrous a remedy, though all danger cannot be said to be past till some alternative plan has been actually adopted. The best solution of the difficulty, in the opinion of many of the members of the Institute, was to make a roadway round the gate, as has been done round the West Gate at Canterbury; failing this, to adopt some such plan as that shown by Mr. Lucas.

On leaving the Bargate, the members walked along the line of the walls westward and along the western shore, passing the Arundel and Catchcodd towers. The first stop was made at the fine vaulted chamber north of the watergate of the outer baily of the castle. It is 55 feet long by 19 feet 6 inches wide, and has a barrel vault finished in plaster which retains marks of the rough wooden centering used in its construction, and of the wrought stone transverse ribs which were built at intervals throughout its length, springing from carved corbels, some of which still remain. The room was originally entered from the land side by a passage at its north end, and was a place of storage, no doubt a wine-cellar for the most part. The town abounds in vaulted cellars for the storage of wine, some of them being of the twelfth century.

The clearance now in progress of a considerable area within the town walls at this point has brought to light a length of the southern wall of the outer baily of the castle, its date being about 1150. It is unfortunately in very shaky condition, but a general wish was expressed that all possible steps should be taken to ensure its preservation. So little remains of the castle of Southampton that every fragment is of value.

From this point the party divided, one half going to the vault in

Simnel Street, the other along the line of the walls to the Blue Anchor postern and the twelfth century house known as "King John's Palace." The Simnel Street vault is a very fine specimen, of two bays with ribbed vaults springing from well moulded corbels, and having a good hooded fireplace at its east end. It was not a mere cellar, but a living room, and had a window towards Simnel Street in its eastern bay. Its date is the first half of the fourteenth century. "King John's Palace" is an excellent specimen of a twelfth century house, owing its preservation chiefly to the fact that its west wall formed part of the town wall. It was only one of several houses of this date, which lined the town wall between this point and the now destroyed Biddlesgate. Their windows and doorways are to be seen blocked up in the wall, and must have materially weakened the defences of the town. Probably when they were built the sea was thought to be a sufficient protection, but the many attacks of the French in the next two centuries showed the necessity for stronger defences, and the arches which form so picturesque a feature were built along the outer face of the wall towards the end of the fourteenth century.

By the kind permission of Mr. Spranger, the owner of "King John's Palace" and the fine Tudor house which faces on to St. Michael's Square, the latter was next visited. It has undergone a good deal of repair, but contains much that is of interest, notably a hall with a wide fireplace (partly modern) and screens and gallery at the north end.

The West Gate next claimed attention, and the interesting wooden two-storey building south of it, now known as the "guard-room," which has an open timber roof with cambered tie beams and arched wind-braces, and retains in places the wattle and daub filling of its outer walls. It has been carefully repaired of late years, through the exertions of local antiquaries.

The section of wall immediately to the south of the "guard-room" shows signs of failure, and should be attended to as soon as possible.

The Woolhouse, at the corner of Bugle Street, a fourteenth century building with massive semi-circular buttresses on its west side, was next visited. It contains no traces of ancient fittings, but its upper storey bears marks of having been used as a place of confinement for French prisoners during the Napoleonic wars. Its front towards the harbour has been remodelled in the eighteenth century.

Nothing remains of the South or Water Gate, which crossed the lower end of the High Street, but a piece of its western drum tower, now used as part of the Castle Hotel. A little to the west of it, in Porter's Lane, is a fragment of a twelfth century house, known as "Canute's Palace." Only the front wall remains, showing a central doorway to the street, with two windows on an upper floor.

The last places to be visited were the ancient hospital known as God's House, of which the chapel and entrance gateways remain, though practically rebuilt in the course of a very severe "restoration" some thirty years ago, and God's House Gate, at the south-western angle of the walls, flanked to the north by the spur work called God's House Tower, which guarded the sea end of the Town Ditch. From this point the members returned to the South Western Hotel.

At the evening meeting, held in the hotel, the Dean of Winchester being in the chair, Mr. W. DALE, F.S.A., exhibited and remarked on an excellent collection of prehistoric implements, found in the neighbourhood of Southampton, consisting of palaeolithic and neolithic flint weapons and tools, with two celts of diorite and greenstone, respectively, and a bronze leaf-shaped sword, a celt, and several palstaves, which had formed part of a hoard of over forty found at Pear Tree Green. Dr. Munro afterwards commented on some of the most important specimens in Mr. Dale's collection.

Mr. E. GREEN, F.S.A., read a paper on *Claesentum*. After a few remarks on the site, now known as Bitterne, a short history of the finds made was given. Going back to Roman times, he spoke of the arrival of Claudius and a large force, which resulted in the settlement of harbours on the coast from Richborough to *Claesentum*, and a line of camps from the Thames to the Severn, enclosing the rich western district. With the fleet was established the *Classis Britannica* or British fleet to guard the narrow seas. So entirely has this fleet been overlooked that in Smith's *Dictionary of Roman Antiquities* it is not even mentioned. A list of inscribed stones found was included, the finds extending from Britain to Arles. The coins of Carausius found at *Claesentum* and supposed to have been minted there cannot be accepted. Tetricus and Carausius favoured the place, and Agricola landed there on his march to the Severn. The question of tin and lead mining and the exportations from *Claesentum* were particularly noticed. The tin came chiefly from Devonshire, not much from Cornwall. *Claesentum* shows no sign of a military character, and not much even of a civilian residential occupation. It seems simply to have been a large and well protected depot for the export of western produce. At *Claesentum* began the Ikenield Street, directly enclosing the rich western district, in which peace and prosperity must have reigned for four hundred years.

Wednesday, July 23rd.

The members left by 9.55 train for Winchester, and on arrival walked to the castle, where in the King's Hall Mr. W. W. PORTAL gave an excellent description of the building and its history, and of the Round Table which hangs on the west wall. The subterranean passages which led from the destroyed Norman keep to the sally-ports in the castle ditches were also inspected. A short carriage drive brought the members to St. Cross, where Mr. JOHN BILSON, F.S.A., gave an account of the history and buildings of the hospital, as follows:

The Hospital of St. Cross has three special claims on our attention—it is the most ancient charitable institution in the country, having a continuous history of more than seven centuries and a half; it has perhaps the most beautiful group of mediaeval buildings which remains to us; and it possesses a church the quire of which is certainly one of the most interesting and remarkable specimens of transitional work of the twelfth century.

It was founded by Henry of Blois, Bishop of Winchester (1129-1171), nephew of King Henry I. and brother of Stephen,

and one of the foremost men of his time. He was educated in the Abbey of Cluny, and brought to England and made Abbot of Glastonbury by Henry I. in 1126. Three years afterwards, when he was not more than twenty-eight years old, he was made Bishop of Winchester.

The date of the foundation of the hospital is generally given as 1136. But in a letter to Pope Adrian, the Bishop writes that "within three years of his promotion to the see, outside the walls of Winchester he had instituted houses of Christ's poor and other benefits, by the counsel of King Henry I.," *i.e.* not later than 1132. In 1137 Innocent II. took under apostolic protection and confirmed the possessions of the "hospital house without the walls of Winchester made by" the Bishop, and "the church of St. Cross." Before 1144, when the gift was confirmed by Pope Lucius, the Bishop had endowed it with thirteen churches, the tithes of the episcopal manor of Waltham, and certain rents in Winchester. About 1151 he vested "the hospital of Christ's poor outside the walls of Winchester, which he had constituted anew for the health of his soul and his predecessors' and the Kings' of England, in Raymund the Prior and the brethren of the hospital of Jerusalem." The foundation was for a prior and thirteen poor men, weak and so reduced in strength that hardly ever or never can they support themselves without the assistance of another. Beside them, one hundred other honest poor, of the more indigent sort, were to be given a free dinner every day.

The condition of the hospital at the end of the fourteenth century is well illustrated by an account of the proceedings taken by William of Wykeham (1367-1404) against the master, Roger of Clun or Clowne, who refused to render accounts, embezzled the revenues, and allowed the buildings to fall into decay. The great hall was reduced to its bare walls, as was the great stable by the gate, the "clerkenhouse" was pulled down, and the church roof threatened to fall. The hundred-men hall had been taken from the hundred men, and they were set to dine in a hovel outside the gate. The staff consisted of a warden or master, four priests, thirteen secular clerks, and a number of choristers varying from two to seven.

Clowne was removed, and John of Campden put in his place. The building work done in his time will be mentioned later.

Cardinal Beaufort (1405-1447) designed a new foundation here, to be called the Almshouse of Noble Poverty, for two priests, thirty-five brethren, and three sisters, but this was not completed; in letters patent to his successor, Waynflete, it is stated that no such almshouse was ever established. In 1546 the establishment consisted of a master, thirteen brethren, six priests, six clerks, and six choristers. There were often not more than six or seven brethren in the hospital.

Of the buildings of the twelfth century hospital, the church and sacristy alone survive. The room called the sacristy, on the south side of the south transept, is covered with a ribbed quadripartite vault, without wall-ribs, and with semi-circular wall-cells. On the north side the vault is not complete, but is interrupted by the later wall of the south transept. This vault is decidedly earlier than the vaults of the church itself, and the sacristy is probably of a date closely following the foundation of the hospital.

The church is cruciform in plan, having a total internal length of 125 feet, and breadth across the transepts of 115 feet. It is vaulted throughout, and has a tower over the crossing. The shortness of the building gives an effect of great height.

The quire is the earliest part of the church, and was begun from the east. It was set out by dividing the total internal width into four equal parts, giving the centres of the piers, so that the aisles are oblong east to west. The aisle vaulting shafts are pilasters flanked by shafts which take the diagonal ribs, and a keeled shaft corbelled out takes the transverse rib. The transverse ribs are pointed and stilted, with a square section; the diagonals, except in the east bay of the north aisle, are enriched with zigzags on the edges and lozenges on the soffit. In the east bay of the north aisle the diagonals have respectively a zigzag between two rolls, and a roll between zigzags. The wall ribs are of square section and slight projection. A cross section of the quire shows its proportions as two squares from the plinth level to the crown of the vault, the middle point being the triforium string. The ground storey has responds with angle shafts and a keeled shaft, and obtusely pointed arches of two orders, the inner square edged, the outer moulded; the triforium is composed of low intersecting arches, and the clerestory has a single round-headed window in each bay. The vault is quadripartite, with pointed transverse ribs of two orders, springing from a triple vaulting shaft, the centre shaft being keeled; the diagonals spring from the side shafts, and the wall rib is square-edged as in the aisles. The vaulting shafts are splayed off in the spandril of the main arcade, a curious but apparently original arrangement. In the splay corbel on the north side is a chase for a beam, which if the altar was placed at one bay's distance from the east end would be the beam over the reredos.

The vault of the eastern bay has an intermediate rib, springing from a central vaulting shaft on the east wall, an arrangement which is not uncommon in some small vaulted chancels in Normandy.

The crossing piers have shafts to take the diagonal ribs of the quire and transept vaults, and other shafts for the outer order of the crossing arches. The inner orders spring from triple shafts on the eastern piers, and single on the western, all being corbelled out. At each internal angle is a shaft to take the diagonals of the vault over the crossing, which was intended to be at the same level as the quire vaults, so that the lantern would not have been open, as now.

It should be noted that all arcade arches, transverse and wall ribs and the crossing arches are pointed, while all window arches are semicircular. The door, probably original, to the north aisle of the quire also has a pointed arch. All the vaults have the filling laid in courses parallel with the ridge.

The quire is an early example of the arrangement of a square east end with a high gable; this is a feature very rarely found in aisled quires from the Conquest to this time, and I think that Cistercian influence probably had more to do with the introduction of square east ends to the larger churches than the English tradition to which they are generally attributed. The design is a repetition of the usual form of transept end, and with its great flanking turrets is the forerunner of many noble fronts of later times.

I have described this quire in detail, because it is of the greatest possible interest as a landmark of the English transition, and because I think its history has been obscured. When the Institute visited St. Cross in 1845 Mr. Freeman read a paper, printed in the Winchester volume, in which he said that there were two dates in the eastern part of the church, only the lower parts of the walls being the work of Henry de Blois. Mr. Sharpe and Mr. Parker are said to have agreed with him, but I believe that this view is quite erroneous. It seems to be based on the apparent necessity of attributing some part of the church to the time of the foundation of the hospital, and on the simpler character of the windows of the aisles and lower part of the east end, as compared with the shafted windows of the upper part.

I cannot think that the "church of St. Cross" mentioned in 1137 can possibly be the present structure. Even if detail alone be considered, we find that the plinth of the external walls and buttresses has a moulding clearly of the same character and date as the plinth of the arcade piers, and as clearly of a later date than 1137. It is natural that the upper parts of the quire should be slightly more developed than the lower, but there can be very little difference of date.

But the most important point to note is that the plan of the quire is a perfectly complete and consistent whole, which can only be interpreted by the motive of the vaulting, which governs it entirely. It is a logical design for a stone-vaulted church. This, of course, is no bar to a date as early as 1137, for, as I have elsewhere tried to prove, Anglo-Norman builders had constructed ribbed vaults long before this time. But their earliest efforts in rib-vaulting are with the semi-circular arch alone, and here all arches connected with the vaulting are pointed. France, that is, the Ile de France or Royal Domain, began later, but used the pointed arch almost from the first. Much of what has been written on the question of French influence in England has been coloured by national prejudice, as for instance when Mr. Parker argued for the English invention of Gothic, or when an American professor tells us that there is no real Gothic in England at all. Even Mr. Prior seems too anxious to deny French influence. That French architecture did influence England in the middle of the twelfth century is, I think, undeniable, just as it is impossible to deny that Cistercian influence from Burgundy had much to do with the introduction of the pointed arch into northern England. I do not, of course, suggest that English work of the middle of the twelfth century is simply a copy of French work. It is a parallel development, influenced to some extent by the more advanced work of the Ile de France. The quire of St. Cross is an excellent instance in point; the character of its design is English enough, but there are features which would suggest that its builders knew something of what was being done in the Ile de France. Such are the stilted unmoulded arches, the sections of the vault-ribs, and the foliated capitals, and especially the use of the pointed arch in connection with the vaults. Something of this may be due to Normandy, but Normandy and England were slow to adopt the pointed arch at the time when it was being systematically used in the quire of St. Denis (1140-1144). St. Cross would be even more valuable if we knew its actual date, but I

doubt whether any part of the quire can safely be put earlier than 1160.

The order of building of the church is somewhat as follows: First, the quire and its aisles, the crossing piers, and the ground story of the east and north sides of the north transept. Perhaps also the lower parts of the south transept walls. Next, the upper parts of the transepts, the eastern bay of the nave arcades and south aisle, and the two eastern bays of the north aisle. The upper part and vault of the north transept, in which the windows have become pointed, and the vault ribs seem to be in single stones at the springing, are a little later than the corresponding parts of the south transept. Then comes the rest of the nave with the north porch and the lower part of the west end, which takes us well into the thirteenth century. The structure of the upper part of the tower is of the thirteenth century. For later developments MS. evidence is available.

William of Edington, *custos sive magister* 1334-1345, made and glazed the clerestory windows of the nave, and roofed the church with lead, which before had been covered with straw. He made two pinnacles at the west part of the church and covered them with lead. The triforium arches in the two west bays of the nave, with the west window, are his work. As the arms of Wykeham and Beaufort appear on the keys on the vault, it is probable that Edington's work only included the rib-springers, and that the vault itself was not built until later. John of Campden, who was master from 1382 to 1410, did a considerable amount of work in the church. In 1383-5 he renewed and repaired the campanile of St. Cross and the roof of the chancel, and two roofs of aisles on either side, which through weakness and age were ruined and down. In the tower he made and glazed eight windows above the ceiling (*i.e.* in the belfry stage), and eight windows below (*i.e.* the long windows, two on each face of the tower, on either side of the roofs). In the quire on the north and south sides he made and glazed sixteen windows in the lower part under the vault, *i.e.* he lowered the aisle roofs and glazed the triforium openings. He made two new doors to the entrance to the church from the cloister, also stalls, seats, and forms in the quire, and a picture in the reredos.

Dates of other works executed by him are given as follows:

- 1385. Alabaster high altar, consecrated 1386.
- 1388. Enclosure of a chapel to form a vestry. Two stone columns in the chancel. These were octagonal, and remained till Butterfield's alterations.
- 1390. The Chapel of our Lady enclosed with desks and forms, and desks for thirteen brethren. *Presbyterium (i.e. the sedilia) juxta altare perfectum fuit.* The church with chapels and aisles paved. [There still remain tiles of an earlier (thirteenth century) date than this.]

There are records of the dedications of various altars. In the south transept the altar next the sacristy was dedicated in 1387 in honour of St. Ursula and her 11,000 virgins, St. Sithe, and St. Stephen. The altar of St. Thomas of Canterbury was also in this transept, and its position is marked by a painting (thirteenth century) of his martyrdom. Other altars were St. Katherine's, St. John Baptist's, St. John

Evangelist's, and our Lady's. The *mensa* of the high altar is ancient, as is a part of an altar in the south quire aisle.

Of the fittings, the sixteenth century woodwork in the south quire aisle should be noted. It is probably French work. A little fifteenth century glass remains in the north transept. In the west crossing piers are marks of the rood loft and beam.

The cloister was placed in the angle of the south transept and quire, extending beyond the quire aisle to the east. Its doorway to the church, the so-called "Triple Arch," owes its peculiar form to the fact that being in the east wall of the south transept, it was placed as far as possible to the north to avoid an altar. It is now partly filled up by cupboards of later date.

The hospital buildings are grouped round an outer and an inner quadrangle. In the outer court the so-called "hundred-men's hall" is on the east, the kitchen and offices on the west, and the gateway tower on the south. The gateway is vaulted, and it is to be noted that, as at the inner gateway of Winchester College, the liernes and diagonals differ in section.

To the east of the gateway is the porter's lodge, to west the hall, which has a fine open roof, with screens and a gallery over, and stands on vaulted cellars. The hall porch has a stone vault with the arms of Cardinal Beaufort on the keystone. They also occur on the north face of the great gateway, and in the windows of the hall. The central hearth in the hall remains.

From the porter's lodge to the church runs an ambulatory with gallery over, in part the work of Henry Compton, afterwards Bishop of London (late seventeenth century). The houses of the brethren take up the west side of the inner court, and the north side up to the west end of the hall. A range on the south, adjoining the south-west angle of the church, was destroyed in 1789. Including this destroyed south range, and the rooms which have been converted into a house for the master, there were forty sets of rooms in all, each having a living-room, bedroom and pantry. The latrines are at the back, in pairs, in gabled projections, their channels flushed by the Lockburn.

The following works done to the buildings are recorded :

William of Edington made three rooms opposite the kitchen, and the roof of the hundred-men's hall.

John of Campden made a stone wall with doors from the north part of the church to the *camera* of the warden, which closes the exterior court *ab aula custodis et claustro*.

1386-7. A house of four chambers for the clerks, next the pantry.

1387-8. Cowhouse next the brewery.

1389-90. Stone wall with door, and chamber and latrine on the east side of the kitchen.

1300. Eleven chambers with chapel for the thirteen brethren.

1391-2. Stables and gateway (*porta*) opposite the chamber of the warden.

1392-3. Latrine for three chambers. Stone wall from the said latrine to the kitchen. New chimney in middle of warden's chamber. Two new wooden doors to the great gate.

It has been suggested that these works of Edington and John of

Campden may be connected with the existing buildings. It is true that John of Campden spent a very large sum of money on the domestic buildings of the hospital, but the account of his works reads like a series of reconstructions and additions such as we should expect if he was rebuilding existing buildings which had become dilapidated through neglect. I find it very difficult to identify any of his work with what remains. The buildings on the north and west sides of the court form a complete architectural whole, and, with the destroyed south range, their accommodation agrees very well with Beaufort's scheme, but is too large for the requirements of Campden's time. I am inclined therefore to think it most probable that Campden's works were mainly to the south of the present buildings, as by the evidence of the cloister and sacristy the first buildings clearly were, and that all the existing houses, the hall, and the gateway were built by Beaufort.

The broken ground to the south of the church seems to indicate considerable building on this side, and the exterior court mentioned in the list of John of Campden's work would appear to imply an inner court on the south.

I am indebted to the kindness of my friend Mr. A. F. Leach for the whole of the documentary evidences I have quoted above.

Driving back to Winchester, the members lunched at the George Hotel, and afterwards walked to the college, where they were received at the Outer Gate in College Street by Mr. T. F. KIRBY, F.S.A., the Bursar. He explained that the ancient buildings of the college were erected between the years 1387 and 1394 by Bishop William of Wykeham for the reception of a society consisting of 115 persons, and must be regarded as offering the accommodation thought necessary at that day for a society of that number. The outer court contained the offices, the porter's lodge (which was also the barber's shop), the land-steward's chamber, the bakehouse, the henhouse, the malt and wheat store, the flour mill (worked by horse power), the slaughter-house, and the stables, in which horses were kept for the use of the warden and fellows on their journeys, and for bringing home provisions. All the members of the society, except the lay clerks, were housed in the inner or Chamber Court. Their number was made up of a warden, ten fellows, a schoolmaster, an usher, three chaplains, three lay clerks, seventy scholars, sixteen choristers, and ten commoners or *extranei*. These last were intended to be the sons of gentlemen or men of influence, such as might in after life be of use to the school in which they had been educated. The warden had the room over the Middle Gate, now known as "Election Chamber," and the room above it, for his own use, and a third room in which to entertain visitors. The ten fellows, the schoolmaster, and usher shared four chambers between them, the three chaplains shared a fifth chamber, and the ten commoners a sixth chamber, all on the first floor; while the six chambers on the ground floor were inhabited by the seventy scholars. A seventh chamber on the ground floor was allotted to the choristers. There is no denying that their quarters were crowded. They would also have been damp and unwholesome if washing in them had been allowed; consequently washing-places with leaden basins and baths were provided, one under a penthouse on the west

side of Chamber Court for the scholars, the other between two buttresses on the south side of chapel for the senior members of the society. The chapel, the schoolroom with the dining-hall over it, the kitchen and cellar, and the sacristy with the muniment rooms over it completed the quadrangle of Chamber Court. Although these buildings were admirably suited to their purpose, one could not help admitting their general inferiority to those of New College. This might be explained by a reference to the fact, that when Wykeham began to build at Winchester he had just finished building at New College, and was no doubt anxious to economize, so as to have money left to carry out his great work of converting the nave of Winchester Cathedral from Norman to Gothic. Hence we find the buildings at Winchester not chiefly of stone, as at New College, but of masses of chalk and flint run together with liquid mortar, and no doubt carried up by degrees in layers like a modern mud-wall or concrete building. Only the chapel was of stone throughout—stone chiefly from Quarr near Ryde, or from Beer near Seaton, Devon, or Ventnor. Wherever it came from, the stone was landed at St. Denys on the Itchen above Southampton, and carted thence over the downs. The chalk and lime came from St. Giles's Hill, the sand from Otterbourne, and flints from anywhere near Winchester. The bishopric estates yielded the timber—oak and beech.

Originally the chapel was divided into quire and ante-chapel by a rood loft having in it a crucifix of wood flanked by "ymages" of the Virgin Mary and St. John. These of course disappeared at the Reformation. In the Jacobean period the chapel became a comfortable seventeenth century chapel, panelled with oak and seated. All the panelling was swept away in 1875 by Mr. Butterfield, when the chapel was reduced to its present condition. All that now remained of what it was originally was the wooden ceiling with its beautiful fan tracery, imitated in stone at King's College, Cambridge, the stalls in the quire, and some of the original glass in the heads of the windows, the rest having been renewed in 1815-20.

The cloisters were part of the original design, including a graveyard, as at New College, and serving for exercise in wet weather, and for teaching school in hot weather. In fact, the summer term was still termed "cloister time" for this reason. In the middle of the cloisters would be found what does not exist at New College—a little chantry chapel. This chapel, with an admirably lighted book room over it, was built by John Fromond in the year 1429. He was a country gentleman, resident at Sparsholt, near Winchester, and steward of the college manors; and he endowed a chaplain to sing in it masses for the souls of himself and his wife Lucy. After such masses were disallowed, the college ceased to appoint a chaplain, and converted the building into a granary. So it continued until the year 1628, when Warden Pinke of New College converted it into a Fellows' Library. In 1875 it was altered to what it now was—a chapel for the junior boys in the school.

The remaining buildings, the class-rooms, the school library, the memorial buildings, etc. were all modern, and did not appear to need description.

The last item of the day's programme was a visit to Wolvesey Castle, where the members were received by the Mayor of Winchester

and the President and Committee of the Hants Field Club and Archaeological Society, to whom for their courtesy and hospitality the best thanks of the Institute are due.

Mr. N. C. H. NISBETT gave a description of the ruins of the castle, with the help of a plan made by him from excavations and measurements of the site, as follows :

The site of this episcopal residence is situated in the south-east quarter of Winchester, the outer walls of the castle forming a portion of the continuous line of defence which surrounded the city. The spot appears to have been occupied by a house of some importance even in Roman times, as is proved by the discovery of a Roman pavement.

At a later period the Kings of Wessex had their headquarters here, and the early bishops, as royal chaplains, lived with them. Whilst, however, in course of time, the King's dominion was extended, that of the bishop continued to be defined by the limits of the earlier kingdom, which became his diocese. This perhaps explains why Wolvesey in the twelfth century was the palace of the bishop.

The recent examination of the existing ruins proves that they are the remains of the castle built by Henry de Blois, who became Bishop of Winchester in 1129. The positions of the Great Hall, the Keep, Gatehouse, and three of the smaller wall towers are still easily distinguished, and are shown on the accompanying plan together with the other parts of the ruins still standing. All these portions are indicated by straight hatching, whereas those walls of which the position was discovered by means of excavations are distinguished by hatching of a wavy description.

Although many walls have thus been recovered, yet evidences were also found to prove that of some parts of the building not even the foundations remain, and it is to be remembered that not only did Bishop Morley probably utilize much of the old stone for his new house commenced in 1684, but the ruins were used by the inhabitants of the city as a stone quarry either with or without episcopal permission. Evidences of such use are not uncommon when on pulling down old buildings pieces of worked stone are found, which from their architectural features are easily identified as having been brought from Wolvesey.

If, however, the stones of De Blois's castle have, since it became a ruin, been taken and used in other buildings, yet perhaps a more interesting fact is that even a comparatively superficial examination proves that very much of the masonry had been prepared for, and used in, some building *before* Bishop Henry incorporated it in the walls of his twelfth century stronghold.

During the excavations an endeavour was made to determine whence the bishop obtained these materials. They consist very largely of round columns from three to four feet long and vary from five inches to a foot in diameter. Some are formed from a limestone obtained in the Isle of Wight, while others are evidently of some kind of crystalline stone or marble. By far the greater number of these are used as bonders or cross-headers in the walls of flint rubble. In one part three or four are laid side by side to form a lintel over a small opening, and one of these was found to be decorated with a spiral flute of evidently Norman character. This was the only one in

which any evidence of date could be found, as in the majority of instances the columns are built into the solid walls and only their ends are visible, while in the few cases in which the adjacent rubble work is broken away or where portions of similar columns have been found among the *debris* they have been quite plain.

The usually accepted theory to explain the presence of these columns was that they were obtained from the remains of Saxon or even earlier buildings which De Blois found on the site.

In addition to the column referred to, a small stone with surface decoration of a "fish-scale" pattern was found built into an internal wall, and placed upside down.

A stone having a very similar pattern upon it still exists in a piece of Norman masonry in the centre of the city upon the site taken from the monks of the New Minster by William I. as a punishment for supporting Harold, their abbot's nephew, at Hastings.

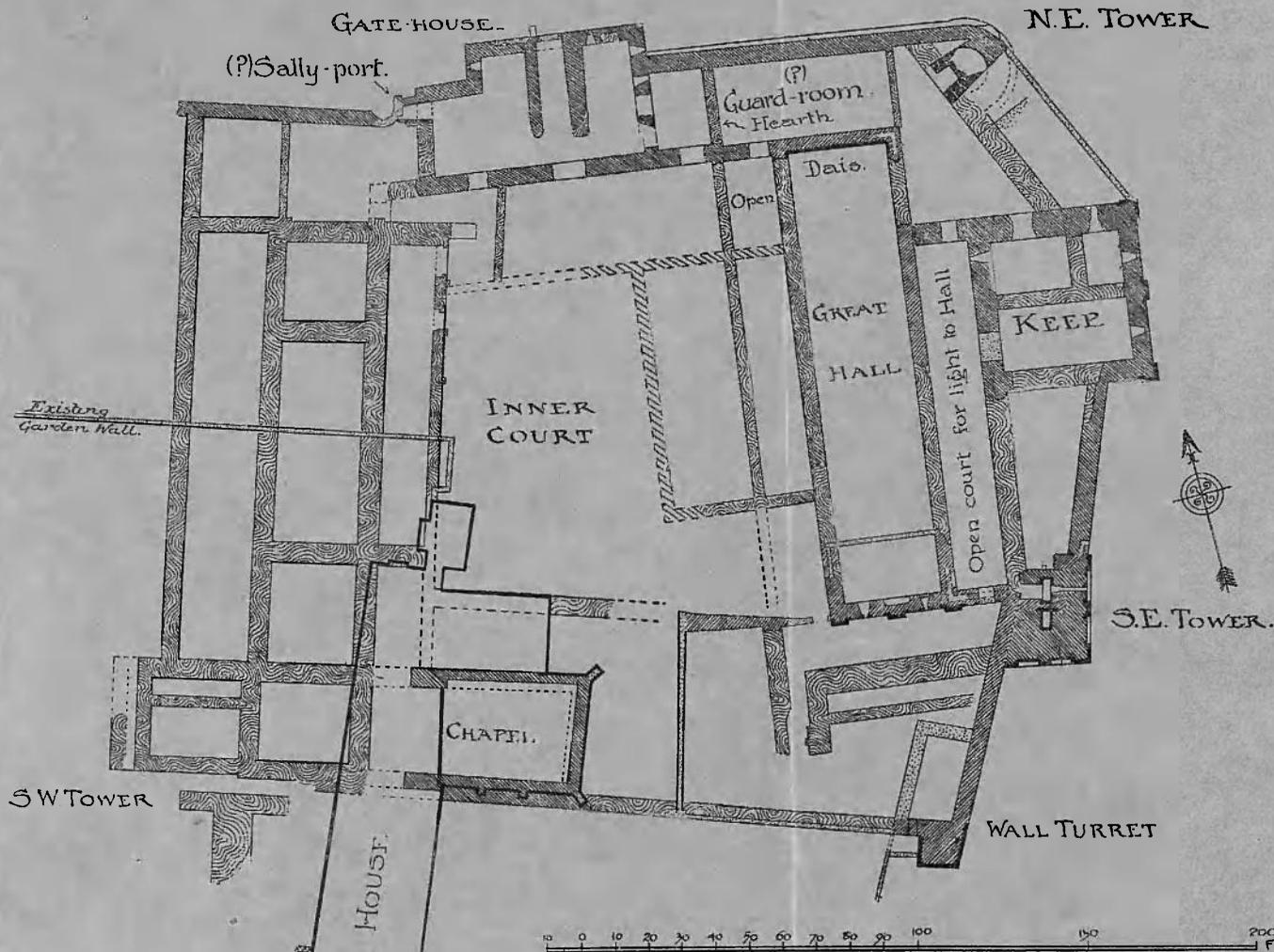
Here the king provided accommodation for himself and the numerous officials connected with the civil government of his new realm.

These buildings appear to have been destroyed about the year 1102 in one of the fires not uncommon in large towns at that period.

The ruins appear to have been left undisturbed until the early years of Stephen's reign, when his brother the bishop is said to have removed them as being an encroachment upon the land of the church. That he did in some manner use his position as bishop, or legate, to reclaim the site appears to be borne out by the fact that in the year 1150 he granted a portion of the land for the erection of the church of St. Lawrence, which, although much altered, still stands upon the spot.

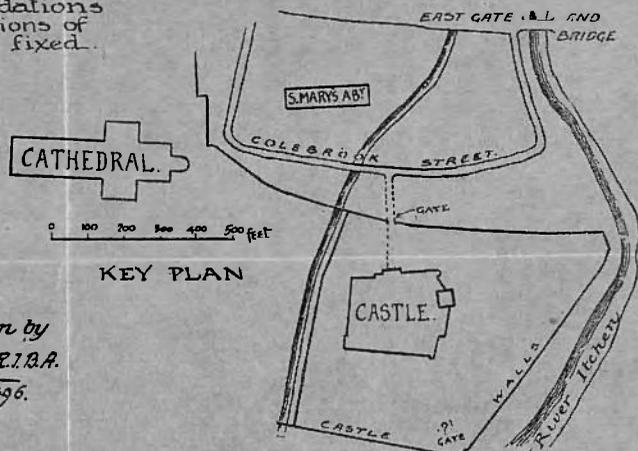
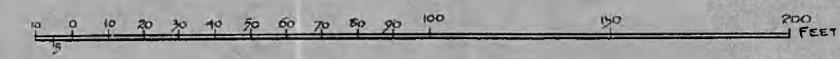
It has already been mentioned that the land upon which the Conqueror placed his new building was taken from the monks of the New Minster. During the episcopate of William Giffard, the predecessor of De Blois, the brethren of this foundation obtained permission to remove their monastery to Hyde, just outside the north gate of the city, and it is an interesting fact that the remains of a few exactly similar columns are still to be seen in the walls of some of the buildings belonging to Hyde Abbey, while several more elaborate ones now in the city museum are said to have been brought from Hyde. It seems not impossible that these columns, like those at Wolvesey, may have been brought from the ruins remaining upon a site which the abbot of the New Minster probably still regarded as the property of his religious house. He would also find already prepared building materials quite as useful in his new church and conventual buildings at Hyde as the bishop did later on in his new castle. It is well known that Henry de Blois was never well disposed towards Hyde Abbey, the revenues of which he appropriated for some years. Is it possible that a quarrel as to the ownership of the land in the middle of the city may have been one of the reasons of his severity?

It should be remembered that Henry de Blois is generally connected with the rebuilding of the episcopal residences of Farnham, Merdon, Bishop's Waltham, and possibly Odiham, and with the exception perhaps of Waltham these were all more or less fortified. His splendid foundation of St. Cross is known to all, while since his niece



- REFERENCES**
- XIIth Century walls still standing with additions of same period.
 - Ditto with ashlar stone facing.
 - Original walls or foundations ascertained by recent investigations.
 - Portions of masonry possibly of earlier date but not in its original position.
 - Approximate position of walls which existed about 1860.
 - Subsequent work.
 - Probable continuation of walls.
 - Foundations found during alterations to Church House. Perhaps part of Front Wing of Morley's Palace.

NB Where foundations only remain the positions of doors &c cannot be fixed.



Measured & drawn by
N. C. Nisbett. A.R.I.B.A.
 Jan. 1896.

was Abbess of Romsey during his episcopate, he may have had some share in the rebuilding of the abbey there.

A prelate with such propensities for building would hardly take the trouble to remove a quantity of valuable building material without putting it to some practical use, and what is therefore more likely than that he should re-use it in the rebuilding of his official residence in the same city?

The state of anarchy which existed at the time had led to the increase of castle building, and in this connection it will be remembered that although about the year 1139 the bishop is said to have invited to a banquet certain nobles and to have endeavoured to gain their adherence to his brother's cause, yet almost immediately afterwards, when Stephen imprisoned the Bishops of Salisbury and Lincoln for having erected castles without royal permission, Bishop Henry at once changed front and, on the plea that the prelates could only be tried by an ecclesiastical court, summoned the King to answer for his conduct before a council at Winchester. It seems probable that this council was more likely to be held in the hall of Wolvesey than in that of the royal castle near the West Gate.

The fact of a twelfth century castle possessing a hall not within the walls of the keep is worth notice, and a similar arrangement is met with at Taunton, of which the lordship belonged to the see of Winchester, and where the castle was built by Bishop Giffard.

The next feature to which attention should be directed is the massive south-east tower about 60 feet south of the keep. With the exception of two *garderobe* shafts it is a solid mass of masonry. It shows clear evidences of additions having been made very shortly after its original erection. As first built this tower appears to have only enclosed the northern shaft and was afterwards extended to its present dimensions, but without bonding into the already existing wall on its west side.

Around the top of this tower are the remains of a vaulted passage with loopholes, while upon its eastern face are the stone corbels for the support of a projecting timber gallery or *bretasche*. Similar corbels remain in other parts.

The Winchester annalist says of Wolvesey that it had a very strong tower, but perhaps more to the point is the statement by the writer of the *Gesta Stephani* that after the bishop's conference with the Empress Matilda at Oxford, and the discovery that his confidence had been misplaced, he fled to his house at Winchester, "which he had converted into a strong fortress." May not the strengthening of this most exposed tower have formed part of the works undertaken when he found that hostilities were imminent?

There are remains of a small solid wall turret at the south-east angle, and from this point the old foundations can be traced in a westerly direction until they coincide with the south wall of the chapel of Bishop Morley's palace, which is now used as the Church House for the diocese. It is evident, however, that the chapel existed before Morley's time, as its walls are not bonded into the later ones adjoining, neither is it square with the seventeenth century building, while the old foundations continue in the same straight line for some distance west of the present building. It is possible, therefore, that the chapel is upon a site already consecrated

to such use. At the western end of this line of foundations appear to be the remains of an angle tower, and immediately to the south of it are further traces of massive foundations.

In the space to the east of the chapel are the remains of what appears to be a passage descending to a sallyport, and information as to the result of a previous excavation outside the south wall bears out this theory.

Upon the western side the foundations enclose rectangular spaces, but it is difficult to determine which of these were roofed and which open as courts.

The wall forming the western side of the inner court has the remains of some small flat buttresses and a door jamb.

About the centre of the north side is the gatehouse, which immediately faced an opening in the wall of the castle precincts, giving access to Colebrooke Street, which surrounded the land of the Nun Minster, or St. Mary's Abbey.

The tenant of the market garden between the castle and the precinct wall informed me that when digging in the line between the gatehouse and the old opening to Colebrooke Street masonry and chalk were met with, which may be the remains of some kind of causeway across what must then have been somewhat swampy ground.

The external arch of the gate was a small round Norman one, but within it the thickness of the wall is carried by a pointed vault.

At the north end of the hall, although the greater part of the dressed stone facing has been removed, there are still sufficient remains to show that there was originally a blind arcade of five pointed arches with characteristic Transitional mouldings, while above them the arches of the open arcade by which light was admitted are of semi-circular shape, although evidently of the same date. It will be remembered that at St. Cross the arches of the chancel arcade are pointed, although round-arched work is seen above them.

Upon the same level as the higher arcade was a narrow passage in the thickness of the wall. This passage can be traced at the south-east angle of the hall, where it descends to a lower level, and crossing the end of the open court above a blocked-up arch, gives access to the *garderobe* tower.

The two lines of masonry south of and parallel to the south end of the hall seem to have enclosed a water channel, the sides and bed of which were found in good preservation and covered in with boarding. The contiguity of the *garderobe* tower, and the fact that a well preserved arched outlet still remains in the east face of the curtain wall immediately adjoining this tower, seem to suggest that a stream was carried across from the mill-leet on the west side of the castle precincts. This theory, however, appears to be upset by the fact of the supposed passage to the sallyport cutting across the line of the water-course. Unfortunately the space further west is entirely devoid of any remains which might throw some light on the subject.

The keep seems small when compared with such examples as the White Tower, London, or Rochester Castle, which provided more residential accommodation within their walls. When, however, its dimensions of 53 x 50 feet are compared with other examples it is

found to be of average size. The following are the dimensions of a few square keeps :

Portchester	..	..	65 × 52 feet.
Scarborough	..	..	56 × 56 „
Helmsley	..	..	53 × 53 „
Guildford	..	..	52 × 46 „
Christchurch	..	..	50 × 46 „
Taunton	..	..	50 × 40 „

The Wolvesey keep possessed the usual cross-wall dividing it into two equal parts. One of these was again subdivided by a wall of similar thickness, which evidently enclosed a timber staircase in the north-east angle. The level of the floors can be distinguished, and the stone corbels which carried the intermediate landings are still in position.

It is in the walls of the keep that the old columns are most extensively used as cross-headers. Such construction was common in the East, where it was believed to be the most effective protection against the attack of battering-rams, and when old columns were not obtainable for the purpose, it was not unusual to ornament fortified walls with rows of discs derived from the original use of stone of circular section.

The wall which forms a continuation of the west side of the keep and unites it with the *garderobe* tower seems to have had an arcade on the upper storey, of which a springing stone can be seen at the south end.

It has already been mentioned that all the foundations uncovered appear to be of the same date, and the general character of the work bears out this conclusion. The stone used is principally that known as Bembridge limestone, from the Isle of Wight, as well as a green sandstone, probably from the same island. The projection of the footing courses varies from 6 to 10 inches, and they are about 9 inches in depth. Each course consists of carefully squared and faced stone, forming a casing to very compact rubble composed of flint and chalk. Above the footings a course of rough slate about half an inch in thickness was very frequently met with. It was in a very imperfect state and in small pieces only, so that the original intention of its use was not very clear. Portions of three or four plain red and yellow tiles were found, but from the patterns upon them they were probably the remains of improvements made during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, while the fragments of plain green-glazed tiles may be of even later date.

It should be mentioned that Wolvesey was one of the "adulterine" castles the demolition of which was decreed by Henry II. at a council at Bermondsey in 1154, but although the charges for carrying out this order are included in the Pipe Rolls for the year 1155-6, the existing remains and the fact that the bishops lived here until the sixteenth century seem to prove that it was only the distinctly military features that were destroyed.

In conclusion perhaps it is only right to add that although no masonry of a date earlier than the twelfth century was met with in the foundations shown upon the large scale plan, there still exist in

the outer walls near the south-east angle some portions of herring-bone masonry which may perhaps be of Saxon date.

At the conclusion of the proceedings, Sir Henry Howorth returned thanks to those who had so kindly entertained the members of the Institute.

The members then left for Southampton by the 6.44 train.

At the evening meeting, Mr. E. W. BRABROOK in the chair, Mr. W. H. St. J. HOPE read a paper on "English Fortresses and Castles of the Tenth and Eleventh Centuries," illustrating his remarks with lantern slides. The paper will be printed in the *Journal*.

Mr. A. E. HUDD, F.S.A., Hon. Treasurer of the Caerwent Exploration Fund, exhibited some photographs of a carved stone-head recently found at Caerwent, supposed to have formed a portion of a Celtic god, and a drawing of the supposed "shrine" found within a few yards of the same spot, a short distance south of the Roman road, the so called *Via Julia*, which passed through *Venta Silurum* from east to west on the way from Gloucester (*Glevum*) to Caerleon (*Isca Silurum*), remains of which had been excavated by the Fund. The "shrine" will be described in the next volume of *Archaeologia*, with an illustration of the god. The remains, Mr. Hudd thought, probably dated from quite the end of the fifth century, and were interesting as indicating a revival of paganism after the Roman withdrawal from *Venta*.

Dr. MUNRO said he thought it probable, judging from the photographs, that the sculpture of the head was not much earlier than A.D. 500. It was of great interest, and he hoped more remains of the same little known period might be found at Caerwent.

Thursday, July 24th.

The members left for Portchester by the 9.55 train, arriving at the castle about 11.0.

As the tide was low, it was possible to walk round the line of the walls of the Roman fortress, Mr. HOPE acting as guide. After completing the circuit of the walls, the enclosure was entered by the west gate, and the church of St. Mary inspected, the vicar, the Rev. J. D. HENDERSON, giving the following description:

The present church, which may have taken the place of an earlier Saxon church, though there is no direct evidence of this, is built within the walls of the old Roman fort, and was founded by Henry I. whose charter bears the date 1133. He gives "to God and to the Church of St. Mary of Porcestre and to the Canons regular of the order of St. Augustine serving there, the Church founded by him with the land and tithes and all things pertaining to the Church," etc.

Between the years 1145 and 1153 the priory was removed to Southwick, doubtless on account of the proximity of the royal castle. The removal is fixed by two bulls of Pope Eugenius III. (1145-1153), the first of which is addressed to the Prior and Convent of St. Mary at Portchester, the second to the same at Southwick.

Of history connected with the church there are only two facts:

An order of King John (1213) directing John de Montibus, the

constable, to hand over to John de Gravelines the *petrariae* and mangonels that are in the church of Portchester and to see them carried to the ships to which they are assigned.

A petition (1705) sent to Queen Anne from the parish "Humbly sheweth that the Parish Church in the late war, being by Your Royal Uncle, our late Sovereign King Charles II., made use of together with the Castle of Portchester for securing prisoners of war, was by their means set on fire and the greatest part ruined."

The church was originally cruciform, but is now shorn of its south transept. The chancel and north-east chapel have been ruined, otherwise the church is practically as it left the Norman builders' hands.

The font is an interesting specimen of early work in Caen stone, the base being a restoration. The original base was in existence in 1845. The *Archaeological Journal* of that date describes it as having "an intersecting arcade all round and on one side a curious and valuable sculpture of the Baptism of Christ."

The windows on the south of the nave have been blocked up some 2 feet to allow for the roof of the cloisters outside.

Between the two last windows to the east and also in the walls abutting on the tower arch may be seen the marks where the beams of the rood loft have been fixed, and on the north a small square window has been inserted to give light to an altar against the screen.

At the restoration of the church in 1888 some twenty carved oak bench ends were found built into the square deal pews. They are probably fifteenth century work and formed part of the seating of the nave before the fire in 1665.

The arcading in the chancel and north transept is without any ornament and was probably left unfinished owing to the early removal of the priory to Southwick. The east wall of the chancel, with its window, was rebuilt in Elizabeth's reign, probably by Sir Thomas Cornwallis, Groom Porter to the Queen, who was buried in the church in 1620. The arms of Elizabeth, dated 1577, hang on the south wall of the nave.

The west front is remarkably good and remains entire and unaltered. The doorway is ornamented with sculptured bands and flanked by twisted columns. Above is an arcade of three richly ornamented arches, the centre one of which is pierced for a window.

On the south side the traces of the conventual buildings can easily be seen. They were almost certainly standing up to the time of the dissolution. The rubble facing of the western part of the north wall of the nave was covered by the western range of buildings. The weather table of the cloister roof runs along under the windows, while in the Roman curtain wall opposite are traces of a fireplace and to the east remains of an arcade of nine arches, which formed part of the *rere-dorter*.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE and Mr. BRAKSPEAR made some additional remarks on the church, after which the buildings of the castle, which occupy the north-west angle of the Roman fortress, were visited, and described by Mr. HOPE. He pointed out that the castle included the whole of the area of the Roman fort, and suggested

that it first came into being after the removal of the priory to Southwick. The existing tower and the precinct wall of the inner ward were the work of Henry I. or Stephen, but the remaining buildings he showed from the account rolls to have been built in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II. The chapel, the great chamber, the hall and its porch, the kitchen, etc. dated from the concluding years of the latter king. After luncheon the members drove to Titchfield, where the chief features of the parish church and the tombs of the Wriothsley family were pointed out by the Rev. R. A. R. WHITE, the vicar.

Mr. PEERS called attention to the western tower, the lower part of which he claimed as Saxon work of fairly early date, as it was evident from the position of a blocked circular window in the west wall of the nave that the tower had formerly been much lower than it was at present, and more in the nature of a porch, such as is found in some of the early Saxon churches. The south-west angle of the original nave remained, with a triple lacing course of Roman brick at about 12 feet from the ground, which also ran round the three exposed sides of the tower. The western arch of the tower was original, though it had been tampered with, and the eastern arch had been replaced by a fine doorway to the nave, of the middle of the twelfth century. The development of the church had been that in the twelfth century a south aisle was added to the nave; the chancel rebuilt, lengthened and widened in the thirteenth; a large south chapel added to it in the fourteenth; and the north aisle of the nave built in the fifteenth. In the church porch, the ground storey of the western tower, the vicar had kindly placed a case containing a collection of prehistoric implements of stone and metal, mostly found in the immediate neighbourhood.

A short drive brought the members to Titchfield Place House, the ruined but still stately mansion built by Sir Thomas Wriothsley, afterwards Lord High Chancellor of England, about 1539, incorporating the remains of the abbey of Premonstratensian Canons, founded here in 1231, as a daughter house of Halesowen in Shropshire. The Rev. G. W. MINNS, F.S.A., gave an account, dealing chiefly with the various owners of the Place, who were, successively, the Earls of Southampton, the Earls of Gainsborough, the Dukes of Portland and Beaufort, and the Delmé family, by whom the buildings were dismantled in 1781, and further destroyed about 1790, since which time they have remained exposed to the ravages of weather and the ivy. Sufficient, however, is left to show the general plan of the monastic buildings, which are of the thirteenth century and consisted of a cruciform aisleless vaulted church with central tower, having a cloister on the north side with chapter-house and dorter on the east, frater and possibly kitchen on the north, and cellarer's range on the west. The site of the infirmary is not known. When Wriothsley converted the abbey into a house for himself he planted a square gatehouse with corner turrets across the middle of the nave of the church, pulling down the tower and south transept to make a symmetrical front to his mansion. The frater became his hall, and the other buildings were mostly adapted to domestic uses, and seem to have been standing in a fair state of preservation till the latter years of the eighteenth century.

The return journey was by carriage to Fareham station, and thence by train to Southampton.

In the evening a conversazione was held at the Hartley University College, by invitation of the Mayor of Southampton and the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society. The maces, seals, etc. of the town of Southampton were exhibited, and an interesting collection of ancient documents and records.

Friday, July 25th.

In the morning the members visited the well-known ruins of the Cistercian abbey of Netley, founded 1239. Mr. MICKLETHWAITE described the buildings, with an account of the Cistercian order and of the daily life of the monks.

He also called attention to the masses of ivy which conceal so much of the detail of the building, and it was resolved, on the suggestion of the President, that the attention of the owner, Mr. Tankerville Chamberlayne, should be called to the growth of the ivy, in the hope that something might be done to keep it within reasonable bounds.

After luncheon at Southampton a visit was paid to Romsey, where Mr. E. DORAN WEBB, F.S.A., gave a description of the fine church of the Benedictine nunnery, which, as it stands at present, dates from a general rebuilding begun about 1120, and carried on as far as the third bay of the nave. After an interruption of the work, it was continued about 1180, and after a second break, finally completed westward in the first quarter of the thirteenth century. Two chapels east of the presbytery, and the north porch of the nave, with a fifteenth century building extending from this porch to the west wall of the north transept, have been destroyed, but otherwise the church is intact.

Mr. PEERS gave an account of the foundations of an apse lately discovered under the central tower, and explained its probable connection with the late Saxon church which preceded the present building. Mr. BILSON also contributed some remarks on the architectural features and methods of vaulting employed.

On leaving the church the members walked through the town to Broadlands, where they were most kindly received and entertained by the Right Hon. Evelyn Ashley (one of the Vice-Presidents of the Meeting) and Lady Alice Ashley. Apart from its beautiful surroundings, the collections of pictures and sculpture, and its associations with Lord Palmerston, make the house one of the most interesting in the South of England.

On the return journey, a few members paid a visit to the interesting Place House near Nursling, about four miles due south of Romsey, and were most kindly received by Major de la Salis-Terrière, the owner, who has lately been engaged in replacing the oak panelling of the hall, which had in recent years been removed upstairs, in its original position. The house, which appears to have been built c. 1560, by James Mills, a merchant of Southampton, is of the E type with projecting wings; but the central porch, if it ever existed, has been removed. The first tenant of the present building was James Paget, Esq., and most of the elaborate plaster-work of the

ceilings is of his date. In the dining-room the arms of Paget, Sharington of Lacock (Paget's brother-in-law), Farington, and Mills are to be seen, and a large achievement of the Royal Arms over the fireplace, though this appears to be an insertion of the time of Charles I. The first floor also has plaster ceilings, but of later style, dating perhaps from the time of George I. Above this are considerable remains (now cut up into passages and bedrooms) of the long gallery, so common in houses of this class. Among the arms found here, beyond those mentioned before, are those of Bacon, but the connection of the great Lord Chancellor with the house does not seem to be clearly made out. One very curious feature is the existence in the stairs which give access to the gallery at each end of a central hoist, with doors at the level of each floor, presumably intended for the conveyance of wine, etc. to the long gallery. The whole house forms a very good specimen of a late sixteenth century manor-house.

The return trains from Romsey were nearly an hour late, but Southampton was reached in good time.

At the evening meeting Mr. W. J. C. MOENS, F.S.A., read a paper on the New Forest, its afforestation, ancient areas, and ordinances in the time of the Norman kings and their immediate successors, with special reference to the question of the devastation of the New Forest by William I. and his son, and of its previous afforestation, as shown by the evidence of Domesday Book, ancient charters and statutes, and perambulations.

Mr. PERCY STONE, F.S.A., followed with a paper on "The Domestic Architecture of the Isle of Wight from the Eleventh to the Sixteenth Century," illustrated by a fine series of measured drawings by himself.

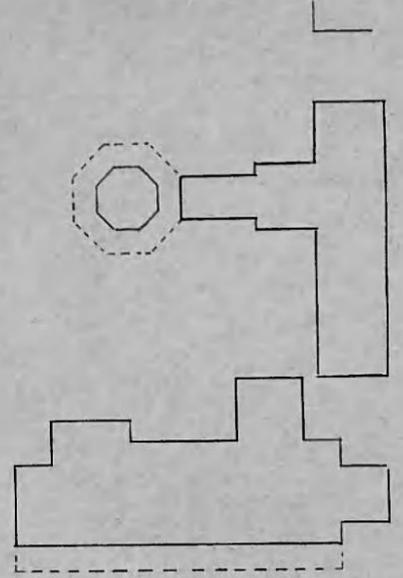
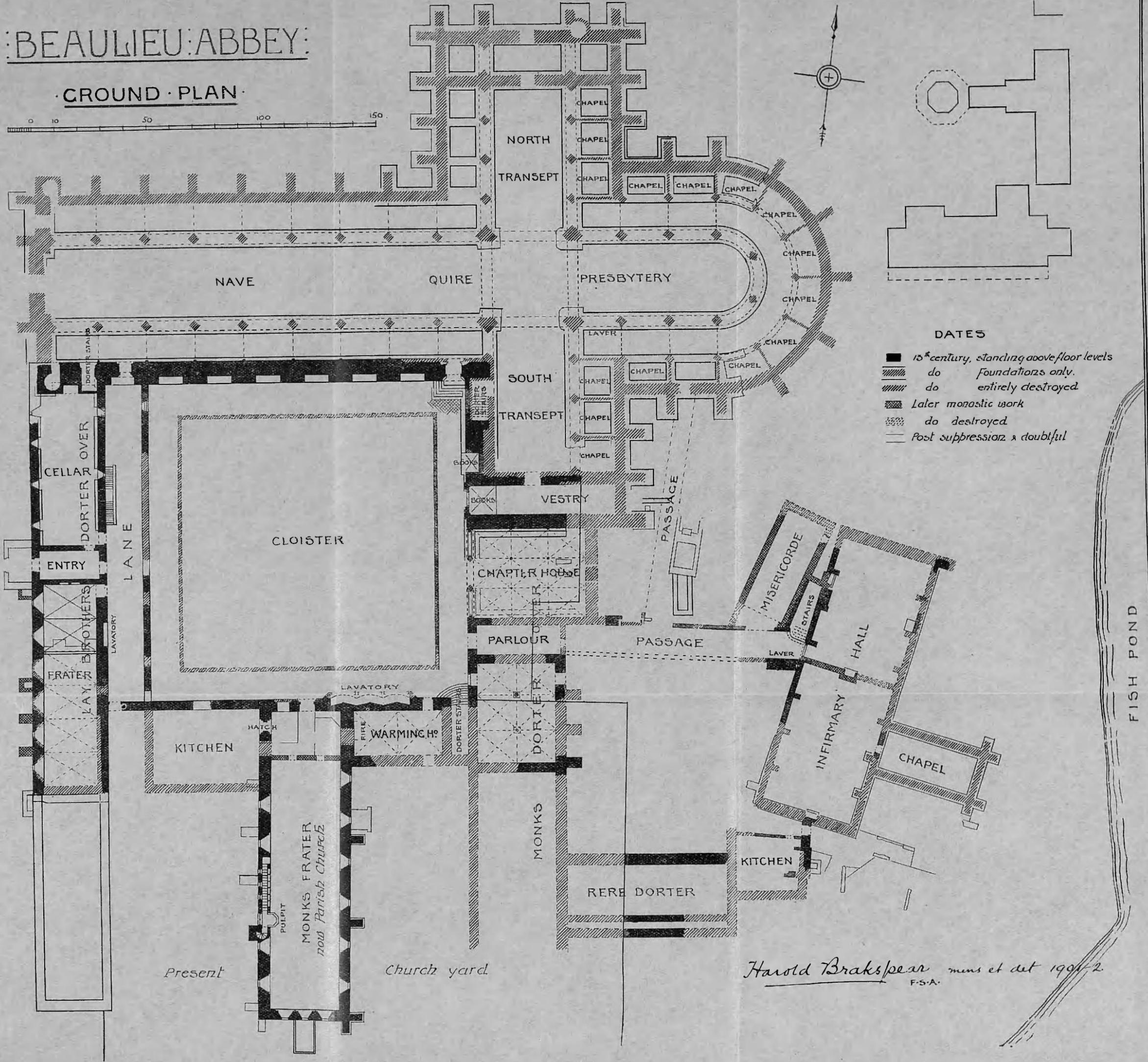
Saturday, July 26th.

The members started at 9.0 by the steam ferry from the town pier to Hythe, and thence drove to Beaulieu. At Hill Top they were met by Lord Montagu, and a halt was made to examine the thirteenth century conduit house which formerly supplied the abbey with drinking water and is still in use, having lately been cleared out and put in order. Lord Montagu made some remarks on the building, calling attention to its domed vault and shouldered entrance doorway.

On reaching the abbey Mr. BRAKSPEAR, with the aid of the excellent plan here given, which embodies all the results of his late excavations on the site, gave an account of the buildings and their history, drawing attention specially to the remarkable plan of the eastern arm of the church. The best preserved buildings are the western range, containing the lay brothers' frater and dorter, with their night stair to the church, and the monks' frater, standing north and south in accordance with Cistercian custom, and now used as the parish church of Beaulieu. Its fine thirteenth century pulpit for the reader at meals is well known. The hatch from the kitchen, opening into the screens, is in perfect preservation, but of the kitchen itself nothing remains but the north wall, and as its area is included in the present churchyard, no excavation is possible. The length of the monks' dorter is uncertain, for the same reason. The lavatory in the

BEAULIEU ABBEY

GROUND PLAN



DATES

- 15th century, standing above floor levels
- ▨ do foundations only.
- ▧ do entirely destroyed
- ▩ Later monastic work
- do destroyed
- Post suppression & doubtful

Present

Church yard

Harold Brakspear mens et det 1901-2
F.S.A.

cloister, by the frater door, must have been when perfect one of the very finest examples of its kind. Among the objects found on the site and now placed in part of the lay brothers' frater in the western range are several good grave slabs, and some excellent specimens of paving tiles, probably of local manufacture. By kind permission of Lord Montagu the abbey gatehouse, which now forms part of the Palace House, was visited, and after luncheon in the park, the drive was continued to St. Leonard's, a grange of Beaulieu Abbey, which preserves the remains of a late thirteenth century chapel, and of a magnificent stone barn of about the same date. Mr. BRAKSPEAR again acted as guide here.

The homeward journey was taken, at the suggestion of Lord Montagu, by a somewhat circuitous route, with the object of seeing some of the characteristic forest scenery, and also a few fine specimens of the *tumuli* which are to be found in the neighbourhood. At one of these a halt was made, and Dr. MUNRO gave a very interesting address on the shapes and periods of barrows and *tumuli* and on the races who made them. The carriages reached Hythe in time for the members to have tea before taking the boat to Southampton, which was reached about 6.15.

Monday, July 28th.

This day was devoted to another visit to Winchester, to inspect the cathedral and monastic buildings, under the guidance of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope. The party first assembled in the north transept of the cathedral, where, by the aid of a large plan with movable flaps, Mr. HOPE explained the architectural history of the building and the successive changes it had undergone, basing his remarks on the paper written by Professor Willis in 1845. Recent investigation has, however, demonstrated the need for revising the accepted theories, and Mr. Hope showed that in addition to the tower over the crossing the church most probably had a single western tower with side wings, like Ely, instead of the two western towers hitherto assumed. He also claimed that the thirteenth century work at the east end was at least thirty years later than the episcopate of Bishop Godfrey de Lucy (*ob.* 1204), to whom it has long been assigned, and that although the plan was probably Bishop Godfrey's, the only remains of his work were to be seen above the vaults, where there was evidence of three transverse gables on the south side for which no provision existed now below. His corbel table also remained on the north side, but there the aisle had a continuous roof and no gables. Mr. Hope further urged that the ascription of the poor west front and the adjoining bays of aisles to Bishop William of Edington be abandoned, the style being far more in accordance with work known to have been in progress under Bishop William of Wykeham in 1371. The DEAN OF WINCHESTER said that, as regards the west front, he had come to the same conclusion as Mr. Hope, and he was glad to have his opinion confirmed by so high an authority. Mr. Hope afterwards conducted the party over the church. By the kindness of the Dean several of the reliquary chests had been temporarily removed from the side screens of the presbytery and deposited in the space behind the altar, where they were inspected with much interest.

After luncheon at the George Hotel the President of the Meeting, Lord MONTAGU OF BEAULIEU, took his leave of the members of the Institute, he being prevented by other engagements from taking any further part in the proceedings. On the proposal of Sir Henry Howorth a very hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Lord Montagu for the admirable way in which he had filled the post of President of the Meeting.

At 2.30 the party reassembled outside the north transept, where Mr. PEERS, by the aid of a plan, pointed out the relative positions of the Old Minster, the New Minster, and the "Nunna-minster," and gave his reasons for believing that the predecessor of the present cathedral stood on the north side of the existing nave. Certain foundations that had lately been opened up by himself to the north of the north transept Mr. Peers considered were part of the buildings of the New Minster, erected shortly before its removal to Hyde in 1110.

The party next resumed the perambulation of the church and the remains of the monastic buildings under the guidance of Mr. Hope, and after inspecting the remains of the chapter-house, the kitchen, and the cellarer's building, in the cellar of which is preserved an original thirteenth century table with carved stone legs, proceeded to Dome Alley, a double row of early seventeenth century houses, with ornamental lead gutters and spouting. Mr. Hope gave reasons for assuming that this occupied the site of the monks' infirmary.

Finally, the Deanery, anciently the Prior's house, was reached, and here the Dean of Winchester and Mrs. Stephens hospitably received the members at tea. The Dean also described the leading features of the house; and after inspecting the remains of the great hall, now divided up into the drawing-room, dining-room, and a series of bedrooms above, the party returned to the station *en route* for Southampton.

In the evening the Annual Business Meeting was held, the President, Sir Henry Howorth, in the chair. After the minutes of last year's meeting had been read and confirmed, the Balance Sheet was presented and adopted. The Report of Council for the year 1901-2 was then read, as follows:

The Council has the agreeable duty of presenting the sixtieth annual report of the affairs of the Institute, which show evidence of vitality and progress at all points. The finances show a large augmentation; the cash account for the year ending December, 1901, on the ordinary income and expenditure carries forward a balance of £202 8s., on the credit side, as against £190 12s., of the previous year, besides the sum of £400 deposit with our bankers at interest. All liabilities in the financial year are discharged, and the arrears of subscriptions are very trifling. With regard to the library, the Council is desirous of placing on record the completion of arrangements partly notified at the last annual meeting at Nottingham. The books have been disposed of by presenting to the Society of Antiquaries such works as were not in their library, and by selling the remainder by auction, which realized the sum of £537 12s.; these last were duplicates and odd volumes. This was effected during the earlier part of the current year, therefore it does not appear in the cash account now presented. Nevertheless it is

desirable to mention that the above sum, together with the before-named sum on deposit, with some additional cash, has been invested, and the Institute now holds £1,200 of Metropolitan 2½ per cent. stock, which already stands at an increased value over the purchase cost.

At a result of the above proceedings, the Society of Antiquaries has thanked the Institute, and has accorded to all our members the privilege of consulting and using the very large and important collection of antiquarian and archaeological books in their rooms in Burlington House—the now combined library—at all convenient times equally with the Fellows of the Society.

The office of President becomes vacant at this annual meeting, according to rule 11 of the Articles of Association, and the Council has the honour of nominating Sir Henry H. Howorth, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., for re-election.

The number of new members elected in the year 1901 was 17, and of those removed by usual causes 23, four of whom were life members.

The members of Council retiring are Messrs. Micklethwaite, Stephenson, Knowles, Pearce, Ferguson, and Longden, and it is proposed that Messrs. Ridley Bax, Garraway Rice, Martineau, Hilton Price, and Le Gros be added to the Council, and that Messrs. Micklethwaite and Stephenson be elected Vice-Presidents in place of Messrs. Fox and Cox, whose term of office has expired.

Mr. Fox is proposed as an Honorary Vice-President, in place of Mr. Oldfield, deceased.

The *Journal* contains several important papers read at the monthly meetings, some of which are extensively illustrated, the cost being liberally contributed by the authors. The index is in progress and fairly well advanced.

The re-election of Sir Henry Howorth as President was then proposed, seconded, and carried by acclamation, and the Report of Council was adopted.

The names of candidates for election to the Institute were then handed in, for the decision of the Council.

In the discussion on the place of next year's meeting the following centres were suggested: York, Worcester, Newport, Oxford, and Brittany.

The proceedings then terminated, and the business of the concluding meeting was entered on.

Votes of thanks were given to the President of the Meeting, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, proposed by Sir H. HOWORTH, seconded by Dr. MUNRO; to the Mayors of Winchester and Southampton, proposed by Mr. BRABROOK, seconded by Mr. LE GROS; to others who had entertained the Institute, namely, the Hants Field Club, the Very Rev. the Dean of Winchester, the Right Hon. Evelyn Ashley, and the Rev. J. P. Nash, proposed by Judge BAYLIS, seconded by Canon FREER; to the Local Secretaries and Local Committees, proposed by Mr. MICKLETHWAITE, seconded by Mr. LONGDEN; to the guides and readers of papers, proposed by the Rev. T. AUDEN, seconded by Mr. HUDD; to the Director and Meeting Secretary, proposed by the PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. BELL; and finally to the President of the Institute, proposed by Dr. MUNRO, and seconded by Mr. THOMAS.

The proceedings then terminated.

Tuesday, July 29th.

At 9.25 a special train conveyed the members to Bishop's Waltham, where a visit was paid, under the guidance of Mr. HOPE, to the ruins of the ancient palace of the Bishops of Winchester. One of the towers and the foundations of a large hall and an apsidal chapel are the chief remains of the house built here by Bishop Henry de Blois, but the Norman buildings have partly given way to a large hall and kitchen, etc., the work of Bishop William of Wykeham, who died here in 1404. Another range, perhaps a brewhouse and bakehouse, also of the fourteenth century, remains in the outer court, and the whole site is surrounded by an excellent brick wall, the work of Bishop Thomas Langton (*ob.* 1500-1).

The journey was next resumed in carriages to Warnford, where, after luncheon, Mr. HOPE described the remains of the early thirteenth century house of the De Ports, consisting of a lofty hall with arcades of three bays, and the buttery and kitchen with great chamber above. One of the four original pillars is still standing to its full height of 25 feet, but of the rest one has disappeared and the others have been reduced to a few feet in height, probably on account of the destructive ivy, which has the surviving example in its deadly grip. It was resolved that the attention of the owner be called to the desirability of saving from further destruction the remains of so interesting and unusual a building. The parish church was next visited under the guidance of Mr. MICKLETHWAITE, who called attention to the fine Late Norman tower and the interesting seventeenth century screen and quire fittings, as well as the thirteenth century inscriptions over the south door and on the north wall. That on the north side is as follows:

ADAM DE PORTV BENEDICAT SOLIS AB ORTV
GENS CRVCE SIGNATA PER QVEM SVM SIC RENOVATA.

That over the south door is surmounted by a Saxon sundial, and reads:—

FRATRES ORATE PRECE VESTRA SANCTIFICATE
TEMPLI FACTORES SENIORES ET IVNIORES.
WILFRID FVNDAVIT BONVS ADAM ME RENOVAVIT.

The "renovation" mentioned in both inscriptions refers to the nave and chancel, which were rebuilt in the thirteenth century. On the east face of the tower are the marks of the roof of an earlier nave.

The reference to Wilfrid's foundation is of very great interest, and though nothing exists on the spot which can claim to belong to so early a time as his, the stone sundial over the south door is presumptive evidence of the existence of a stone church here in Saxon times.

Corhampton Church, a small and late Saxon building, consisting of a nave and chancel, was next inspected, and explained by Mr. PEERS, who called attention to the pilaster strips, the long and short work at the angles, and the fine north doorway, now blocked. In the chancel is an interesting early stone chair, and there is a fine Saxon sundial in the south wall of the nave.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE remarked on the altar slab now used as a seat under the fine yew tree in the churchyard, pointing out that it had, in addition to the five usual crosses on the upper face of the slab, a sixth on the centre of the front edge.

On the return of the party to Bishop's Waltham the members were hospitably received at tea by the vicar, the Rev. J. P. Nash, who also explained the chief features of the parish church, which consists of chancel, nave of three bays with north and south aisles, and south-west tower. The north wall of the chancel is probably the earliest part of the church, of the first half of the thirteenth century, and before its late rebuilding the north nave arcade had chalk columns and Isle of Wight stone octagonal capitals of much the same date. The rest of the chancel is of good early fifteenth century work, attributed, in common with so much church work in the neighbourhood, to William of Wykeham. The nave aisles are of considerable interest as very late examples of Gothic work; the tradition is that they were built with stones from a chapel destroyed in 1651, and this date, with the initials of four churchwardens, a number still maintained, is to be seen on a stone in the east wall of the south aisle. The east windows of the aisles have very curious and clumsy copies of fifteenth century details in their tracery. The present tower is a rebuilding after the fall of a former one in 1584. The pulpit is a fine specimen of early seventeenth century date, and has a good tester with characteristic cresting and panelled soffit. By the kindness of the vicar the church plate and registers were brought out for inspection by the members.

The return journey to Southampton was taken by special train, and the proceedings of the meeting concluded.

Extra days in the Isle of Wight.

Wednesday, July 30th.

About forty members and their friends, including the President, took part in these excursions. The headquarters were at Warburton's Hotel, Newport, and all arrangements for the excursions had been made by the local secretary, Mr. PERCY G. STONE, F.S.A. Arriving at Newport about midday, the members were received by the Mayor, Alderman Francis T. Mew, with whom was the Deputy Mayor, Mr. C. Salter, and proceeded to inspect the Corporation maces and documents, which were laid out for their inspection by Mr. Shields, Deputy Town Clerk. The church was next visited, under Mr. Stone's guidance.

After luncheon a drive was taken to Carisbrooke, where the Roman villa was described by Mr. HOPE. A great part of the building has been left exposed to the weather since it was excavated, and has suffered accordingly, and a resolution was adopted, on the proposal of Mr. Hudd, that a representation should be made to those responsible for the care of the Roman villa at Carisbrooke, that means should be taken to preserve it from the weather and general neglect. A headless seated figure in white marble, in the vicarage grounds, attracted considerable attention. It was of good Roman work, though whether from the Worsley

Collection or of local *provenance* seemed uncertain; in any case, its present exposed position was to be deprecated. A visit was then paid to the church, where Mr. STONE gave an account of the building and its history. It is the church of an alien Benedictine priory, a daughter house to the abbey of Lyra, and founded about 1150, and a great part of the building belongs to the date of the foundation or shortly after. The priory was suppressed by Henry V., and its possessions given to his Carthusian foundation of Sheen, and the destruction of the claustral buildings probably took place at this time. In Elizabeth's days the owner of the site was Sir Francis Walsingham, who pulled down the chancel to avoid the expense of repairing it, which would fall on him as lay rector. The west tower was built in 1470, and bears that date on its western face. There is a good pulpit, as usual in the island churches, and part of an early-looking incised grave slab of one of the priors. Its date is perhaps about 1200. The slab in the porch, inscribed *tumba aveline passe (l)ewe*, is interesting from the unusual character of its lettering.

The rest of the day was devoted to the castle, Mr. STONE again acting as guide. The members were most kindly received by the Deputy Governor and Lady Adela Cochrane, who provided tea for them on the conclusion of Mr. Stone's remarks.

The walls and buildings were afterwards inspected in detail, and the question of the date of the earthworks was discussed at length, Mr. Hope maintaining, in opposition to Mr. Stone, that the mound and the two courts were thrown up after the Norman Conquest.

Thursday, July 31st.

Starting at nine o'clock, the members drove along the down, stopping to pay a visit to Arreton manor house and Church, Mr. STONE acting as guide. At the Manor House, a picturesque E-shaped building of the early seventeenth century, Mr. and Mrs. Cawley Way received the members, and conducted them over the house, which is full of good panelling, with carved chimney-pieces in several rooms. A seventeenth century carving of the sacrifice of Isaac, of Dutch style, is worked into a chimney-piece in one of the first floor rooms.

The church is one of great interest. The west wall of the nave is the oldest piece of ecclesiastical building in the Isle of Wight, having a central doorway with window over of late Saxon date, the western quoins of the Saxon aisleless nave being partly visible outside. In the north wall of the chancel is an early twelfth century window, with considerable remains of twelfth century painting on its splayed jambs. The nave arcades and clearstory over (the only clearstory in the island) are of the thirteenth century, the clearstory lights being circular. The finest part of the church is the south-east chapel, a most beautiful piece of thirteenth century work, divided from the chancel by an arcade with slender pillars of Purbeck marble, and capitals and bases of the same. The tracery of the two-light windows is exceedingly good in design.

The drive was continued to Brading, where, after a short visit to the well-known Roman villa, and an open-air luncheon taken, by the

kind permission of the vicar, the Rev. E. Summers, in the Vicarage grounds, the parish church was inspected, the VICAR giving a short account, and calling attention to the Oglander monuments. Mr. MICKLETHWAITE pointed out that the western tower owed the somewhat uncommon feature of open arches in the north and south walls of its ground stage to the fact that its west wall was built on the boundary of the churchyard, leaving no room for a procession path round the west end of the church, and a passage was therefore made through the tower to overcome the difficulty.

Mr. J. H. OGLANDER, F.S.A., gave a very interesting account of the history of Brading, which, from being an outlying part of the manor of Whitfield, grew by reason of its convenience as a harbour to be a prosperous town.

At Yaverland the much restored twelfth century church and the seventeenth century manor house were visited. The latter contains a little good woodwork. The Rev. W. D. French, the vicar, and Mr. Warden, occupier of the manor house, received the members.

The drive was continued through Sandown to Godshill, where, after tea at the Griffin Inn, the picturesquely situated church was described by the vicar, the Rev. P. R. H. Bartlett. The building is mainly of the fourteenth century, and consists of two parallel naves and chancels with a central arcade, north and south transepts, and a west tower. There are several good monuments to the Worsleys and others, and the church plate is of more than ordinary interest.

This being the last item of the day's programme, a hearty vote of thanks was given, on the proposal of the President, to Mr. Stone, for his work in arranging the excellent programme of the last two days. The members then drove back to Newport.

Wednesday, November 5th.

Sir H. HOWORTH, *President*, in the Chair.

Mr. W. H. KNOWLES read a paper on "Blanchland Abbey, Northumberland," illustrated by a plan and drawings. The paper is printed at p. 328.

Mr. HOPE remarked on the occurrence of a *piscina* and a screen wall at the west end of the nave of the church, instancing another example at Lilleshull Abbey. The reason for this unusual position of an altar is not clear, and in neither case was any part of the church in which it occurs parochial.

The PRESIDENT and Mr. PEERS also joined in the discussion.

Mr. P. M. JOHNSTON followed with an account of "Some Twelfth Century Paintings, recently discovered in Claverley Church, Shropshire," exhibiting coloured tracings of the subjects. The paper will be printed in the *Journal*.

Mr. C. E. KEYSER agreed with the date assigned by Mr. Johnston to the paintings, about 1160.

Mr. HOPE said that the indications of heraldry in the shields carried by the figures should not be taken seriously, as they were merely decorative details. He also entered a protest against the varnishing of the paintings.

The PRESIDENT thought that the vicar of Claverley was to be

congratulated on the care he had taken of these valuable paintings since their discovery. Referring to the explanation of the subjects as given in the paper, that they represented the exploits of Roger de Montgomeri at the battle of Hastings, he pointed out that such a subject in a church was unprecedented, and that there was good reason to suppose that Roger was not present at the battle.

Wednesday, December 3rd.

Sir H. HOWORTH, *President*, in the Chair.

Mr. C. R. PEERS read a paper on "The Benedictine Nunnery of Little Marlow, Bucks.," exhibiting a plan and drawings of many patterns of paving tiles found during the excavation of the site. The paper is printed at p. 307.

Mr. HOPE remarked on the absence of a western entrance to the chapter-house, an unusual feature, but occurring also at Windsor and at the Gilbertine house of Watton.

The PRESIDENT and Mr. VAUGHAN WILLIAMS also spoke.

Mr. F. W. READER read a paper prepared by himself and Mr. KENNARD on "Pile Structures near London Wall." The paper will be printed in the *Journal*.

A large number of objects found on the site were exhibited, of Roman and Romano-British character, and plans and sections on the line of the Wallbrook were also shown.

At the conclusion of the paper, Mr. Kennard gave an account of the evidence to be obtained from the animal and vegetable remains met with in the excavations.