

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

ANNUAL MEETING AT YORK.

21st July to 28th July, 1904.

Tuesday, 21st July.

The Lord Mayor of York (Alderman Edwin Gray), who was accompanied by the Sheriff of York (Mr. F. Shann), Aldermen W. McKay, E. W. Purnell, L. Foster and S. Border, the Town Clerk of York (Mr. Percy Dale) and others, received the members of the Institute at 12 noon, in the ancient Guildhall. Among those present were Sir Henry H. Howorth, K.C.I.E., F.S.A., President of the Institute, Sir George J. Armytage, Bart., F.S.A., President of the Meeting, Sir Thomas Brooke, Bart. F.S.A., President of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Sir Edward Green, Bart., Sir Joseph S. Rymer, Mr. W. W. Morrell, the Rev. W. Haworth, F.S.A., Mr. C. E. Elmhirst, Mr. G. Benson, Dr. Tempest Anderson, Lieut.-Colonel Fagan, Mr. W. Brown, F.S.A., Mr. Hetherington Smith, Mr. C. A. Bradford, F.S.A., Mr. J. L. Thomas, F.S.A., Mr. S. J. Chadwick, F.S.A., Miss Hulme, Mr. E. K. Clark, F.S.A., Mr. H. Wilson, F.S.A., Rev. Canon, Mrs., and Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Garraway Rice, Mr. H. Plowman, F.S.A., Mr. Walter Rowley, F.S.A., Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Goolden, Rev. Canon Freer, Rev. E. H. and Mrs. Goddard, Mr. E. W. Brabrook, C.B., F.S.A., Miss Brabrook, Rev. E. C. and Mrs. Robinson, Dr. Bensly, F.S.A., and Miss Bensly, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bilson, Mr. P. M. Martineau, Rev. A. D. Hill, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, Hon. Mrs. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Hale-Hilton, Mr. and Mrs. Morton-Palmer, Dr. F. Collins, Mons. Enlart, Mr. W. H. Bell, Dr. Oliver, Professor E. C. Clark, F.S.A., Mr. H. Longden, Mr. G. Le Gros, Mr. W. H. Brierley, Rev. E. S. Bartlett and Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. J. E. Tanner, and Mr. H. M. Platnauer.

In opening the proceedings the LORD MAYOR said: It is with much pleasure that I beg, on behalf of the City of York, to welcome you, Mr. President, and the members of the Royal Archaeological Institute. It is a long time since you paid a visit to York, and I doubt not that if there are any here who visited it in 1846 they will find the old city a good deal changed; a good deal of the quaintness, old houses, and narrow streets, so pleasant to the eye of the artist, but so inconvenient and undesirable in other ways, have gone. A ferry at Lendal sounds very nice and used to look so, but if a train has to be caught, not once a year but once a week, and very often more frequently, a bridge is found rather more convenient. It falls to this Corporation to endeavour to grapple with the difficulties which may be said to some extent to be a legacy from former generations: I refer to the Building and Sanitary regulations of the past 100 years. From one's knowledge of what triumphs can be gained under the feeble regulations devised by the Governments of to-day, in the way of narrow streets and jerrybuildings,

one cannot lift a stone to fling against those who did these things in past years. At all events, buildings then were honestly built. Happily your studies and investigations are directed to earlier days than those to which I have been referring. If you should in your walks through the city see any erection, glass, or building of a public character, which offends your sense of good taste or congruity, let it pass without ridicule, breathing only a sigh of pity. They did their best according to their lights, and the early Victorian age was not remarkable for artistic feeling. I think I may claim that the Corporation is now fully alive to the necessity of not only sparing, but also of preserving all those remains of the past which either from their antiquity or beauty are left to us, and are amongst our most cherished possessions. If there be manifested any suggestion of removing or altering any of these, have we not at our elbow our very candid friends, the Yorkshire Philosophical Society? By resolutions, remonstrances, letters in the Press, in the freest of language, we are warned of our contemplated crime. It is the nature of things, however, that the old order should change; and it is to be expected though regretted that from time to time most interesting old houses belonging to private persons should disappear, giving place to more commodious modern buildings. I spoke just now of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society. For its work, the Council deserves the greatest praise, and the thanks of the citizens and archaeologists are due to them, for all they have accomplished in preserving to us so much of what we now possess of the records of the past. I have the honour of claiming that my grandfather, Jonathan Gray, was one of the original founders of the society, and I have always been proud of an unbroken connection with the society from that time. If I might make a criticism or suggestion, I would say that the treasures and advantages of the society are too strictly preserved, and would suggest that in consideration of a subsidy from the Corporation, with a representation on the Council, the benefits of the society might be more popularly enjoyed. I hope that the important discoveries as to the early form of St. Mary's Abbey will be fully appreciated by your members. It is one of the causes of the continued vitality of archaeological research that there is always a possibility of a fresh discovery, or of finding good grounds for upsetting theories which have hitherto stood. Each man desires not only to read, but to see, compare, and deduce for himself. We are presently to hear your president's address: you cannot therefore expect from me, who make no claim to be an archaeologist beyond loving and admiring the work of the master minds and skilful hands of past centuries, even the smallest exposition of the many interests of our city. The study and knowledge which your great society has for so long existed to promote, can only have beneficent effect on mankind. Surely the man who appreciates the interests and beauties revealed by such study, besides gaining pleasures of the widest, must learn reverence, and to appreciate the beauties of form and style. What a help to education and refinement! Such a man should never commend that which is false, meretricious, or ignoble, or do anything which would offend against that first great canon of all art, Truth. I will end by again bidding you welcome to York, and hoping your stay may be enjoyable and instructive.

At the close of the Lord Mayor's address the party adjourned to the Council Chamber, where the President of the Meeting, Sir GEORGE J. ARMYTAGE, Bart., delivered his Presidential address. He said :

In taking the chair at this meeting to-day I feel somewhat keenly the position in which I am placed. You will understand that it is the custom of the Royal Archaeological Institute to invite some one in the county they are visiting to preside at their meeting, and I must thank Sir Henry Howorth and the members of the Institute for the great honour they have conferred upon me in asking me this year to take this honourable position. I can truly say that we in Yorkshire are much pleased by the selection of our county for their annual meeting by this learned Society, and I feel sure that their visit will not only give an enormous amount of pleasure to those who appreciate the history and antiquities of this part of England, but will, I hope, prove an incentive to further work and interest in the future. I am sure that it is your wish that before mentioning any other matter I should express our gratitude and thanks to the Lord Mayor and citizens of York for the kind manner in which they are receiving us, and for the cordial greeting they have accorded to us. I understand it is the custom on these occasions that the President of the Meeting should deliver an address. This, I can assure you, is no light duty in the presence of so many eminent persons to whose qualifications I can certainly have no pretensions. You are all probably aware that the last occasion on which the Institute visited York was in the year 1846, and I believe that I am right in saying that the volume produced on that occasion has been generally accepted as a standard work on the history of York and its neighbourhood. More particularly may I refer to that excellent paper on the architectural history of York Minster by Professor Willis, which is probably more often referred to than any other work on the subject. This afternoon the members of the Institute will, by the kindness of the Dean of York (who has written two massive volumes on the heraldry of the Minster), have an opportunity of visiting this magnificent cathedral under the guidance of Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, himself a Yorkshireman, and whose knowledge of its history is probably unequalled at this present time. The beautiful building at the east end of York Minster will also be seen to-day. It has lately been purchased by the Convocation and House of Laymen of the Northern Province. It is much dilapidated, but it has passed into their hands on the express condition that it is to be thoroughly restored. It is intended to convert it into a Church House, providing accommodation for the two Houses of Convocation and for the House of Laymen. It was founded in 1453 as a College for the Parsons and Chantry Priests of the cathedral to reside in. We shall also, by the kindness of Mr. Frank Green, have an opportunity of seeing the Treasurer's House, which has lately been restored by him. But I am afraid I cannot undertake to mention the many and varied objects of interest in this great county to which your attention will be drawn during the present meeting. I may, however, state generally that the leading features of our programme appear to be the large number of old historical castles which we shall see. On Wednesday, under the guidance of Mr. Bilson, you are to see Wressle Castle, which is said to have been built by Thomas Percy, Earl of

Worcester, in the reign of Richard II. On Thursday we go to Bolton, where Mary Queen of Scots was for some time a prisoner. This was also built in the time of Richard II. by Richard, Lord Scrope, and some centuries later was defended by Colonel Scrope for the King in the civil wars, but eventually had to surrender. In the afternoon we go to Middleham, which is said to have been built by Robert Fitz Ranulph about 1190. Here Edward IV. was confined by the Earl of Warwick, but he escaped, levied an army, and obtained a victory over his opponent. King Edward IV. (whose son Edward was born here) subsequently gave the castle to his brother Richard, Duke of Gloucester. On Friday we are to have a joint day with the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, to visit those churches in York which contain ancient glass, under the guidance of Mr. Westlake, and in the afternoon Mr. Micklethwaite will describe Clifford's Tower, and we shall visit the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, as well as the Merchant Adventurers' Hall. Conisborough Castle, whose site is said to be that of a Saxon stronghold, will be visited on Saturday, and cannot fail to be of interest. Here Richard, Earl of Cambridge, grandson of Richard III., was born, and as you are probably aware, one of the principal scenes in Sir Walter Scott's romance of Ivanhoe was laid here. I have only given you a brief survey of some of the places, which amongst many others are to be visited, and I have not attempted, nor should I dare to attempt in the presence of so many experts, to enlarge upon their archaeological and architectural details. But that we have a rich feast before us there can be no doubt.

If time permitted, I should much like to give the members some idea of the work which has been done during the last thirty years by the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, of which my friend Sir Thomas Brooke is the President, and by other archaeological societies in the country, but I am afraid that in doing so I should only weary you. The *Journal* of the Society is accessible to all, and I think I may, with confidence, refer you to its pages for much interesting information relating to this county. I presume it is our object to ascertain with as much accuracy as can be the local history of our country, and I venture to think that in York and its neighbourhood you have a rich mine to draw upon, not only from an architectural point of view, but also from a literary one. There is much yet to be learnt by diligent work in deciphering dusty old deeds, and although a very great deal has been done of recent years, especially by the Historical MSS. Commission, one cannot help feeling that volume upon volume might be added to our present information, if the owners of these ancient documents would only make the fact of their existence known to those who are able and willing to decipher them. I hope I may not be considered as departing from the straight line of an archaeological address, if I also mention the necessity of preserving, wherever possible, the materials for family history, especially the wills, heralds' visitations, and parish registers of which, in very many cases, only one copy exists, and that liable to destruction at any time by fire or otherwise. In Yorkshire, we have been fairly fortunate in preserving some of these records. The erection of the excellent Probate Registry in this city has materially increased the safety of the documents now deposited there. And several volumes of indexes thereto have been printed by

the Yorkshire Archaeological Society in their Record Series, which are of the greatest value to genealogical students. The whole of the Heralds' Visitations of the county are printed, and we have formed a Society, which is making good progress with Parish Registers. I believe the collection of raw material of this kind is the surest foundation for preparation of a history of the county, though perhaps we may never live to see its completion; but, depend upon it, everyone who will do his little now will be thanked some day by those who will eventually benefit by his spade work.

You are probably aware that at the present time there is a large photographic survey taking place, under the direction of the National Photographic Record Society, to which we are all invited to send photographs of any antiquarian subjects, whether parts or whole of ancient buildings. It is a very easy matter to do so, and a very small expense, but when these photographs are properly arranged and catalogued as they now are by this Society, and then deposited in the Print Room of the British Museum, they become most important evidence of the features of the country at the time they were taken. It is obvious what an advantage it would be to secure a faithful picture of an old building before the restoring architect or local builder commenced operations. I will just mention one example where this is most apparent. It frequently occurs that it is absolutely necessary in the construction of public works that old structures must be destroyed, or at any rate, altered to meet the new circumstances. I am sure that in a city like this, which has good reasons to be proud of its ancient buildings and history, that there is a desire to preserve every link that is possible with the past, and that due regard will always be given to retaining, as far as possible, the ancient work without preventing the proper development of the more modern. When men of common-sense come together to discuss these matters, there is always a method to be found of carrying them out, if there is a will. I hope I have not detained you too long. I feel that the study of archaeology in its many branches, is one of the greatest interests that a busy man can take up. Every one, to my mind, should have some hobby, and that hobby should be, as far as possible, apart from the routine of his daily life. In conclusion, let me again express our thanks to the Lord Mayor and citizens of York, and also repeat the welcome of this county to the Members of the Institute, and let me assure them that we shall all look forward with the greatest interest to the information they are prepared to give. I venture to think that when the proceedings of the meeting of 1903 are recorded, they will hold no unworthy place by the side of those of 1846.

Sir HENRY H. HOWORTH said it was his duty as the official mouth-piece of the Institute to return thanks to Sir George Armytage and the Lord Mayor for the addresses they had given them. Their visit to that city of beauty and interest had commenced under circumstances that were extremely favourable. The city contained the very finest Gothic building in the West of Europe, and that meant anywhere. They had associations that took them back long before the time of history, and he supposed there was no town in England that could claim to a continuation of municipal life from the time of the Romans. He was sure they were all proud to have a Yorkshireman in the Chair,

and they would all be delighted to welcome another Yorkshire friend in the person of Sir Edward Green. Their President had written several books, and had been able to combine the virtues of a country gentleman with the skill, perseverance, and energy attaching to the head of a great industrial undertaking like the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company.

Mr. E. W. BRABROOK, C.B., seconded the motion, and said he wondered how it was that the Institute had allowed fifty-seven years to pass without paying a second visit to York. The only reason he thought was that they were so contented with the results produced that they rested on their renown. Nothing could be more gratifying than the reception they had met with, and nothing more interesting than the address they had heard.

The Lord Mayor and Sir George Armytage having replied, the party adjourned for luncheon.

After luncheon the party reassembled in the Minster, when Mr. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE first explained the architectural history of the church, and then conducted the visitors round the building and into the crypt, where some remains of what is believed to be the original seventh century church were pointed out. While the party was assembled in the nave the following communication from Mr. N. H. J. WESTLAKE, F.S.A., was read, on a panel of stained glass in one of the north clerestory windows which had formed part of a twelfth century Jesse Tree :

“This panel of painted glass is probably the most interesting fragment in the country, for many reasons which I shall hereafter specify. It is a pity that it has been placed in the clerestory, it is there almost out of sight and difficult to examine; moreover, it never was in any way related to its present position. In about the year 1880 I had a scaffold erected to the clerestory and a careful tracing made, a reduction of which is given in the first volume of my book on glass, p. 42. I was then struck with the great excellence of the work considering its period, and if it is an English production, it is in itself an evidence of the good condition of art in this country.

There is little doubt but that the design for glass formed, at this date, part of the work of the *scriptorium*; the general international resemblance of detail, and the additional similarity of design in stone, wall painting, glass, and manuscript are evidences of this origin of all the work. I have gone considerably into this question in my new volume on wall painting, which I hope will be ready soon after Christmas. There are also leded in various panels of glass in the Minster certain fragments of borders of the same origin as this figure; all these details have a great resemblance to French and German work. The evidences of resemblance are illustrated in Mr. Brown's work and in my 'History of Painted Glass.' Although tracings or sketches of foreign work may have been used in the York *scriptorium*, the draughtsman has given them a certain touch of variety which may be national, as they resemble work in other arts in this country.

I do not wish to recapitulate what has already been written on this glass, but if possible to give you a few new suggestions.

The glass belonged, almost without doubt, to the church built by Thomas of Bayeux, consecrated archbishop in 1070, and who is said to have finished his church about 1100.

The quire was, however, pulled down and enlarged by Archbishop Roger, 1154-1181, and the nave rebuilt between the years 1291 and 1345. It may therefore have been removed from the old nave to the present one about that time.

The old Jesse at Chartres of similar design occupied the west window of the nave; that at S. Denis, if I remember rightly, in one of the chapels of the quire. It is thus possible that the glass may have formed part of the quire decoration of Archbishop Roger; but on this point there is no other evidence.

The Jesse at S. Denis belongs to the church dedicated by the Abbot Suger in 1142, and the striking resemblance between the works at York, Chartres, and S. Denis, allow us to date the work as of about 1150.

Here I may introduce the most important speculation that I have to put before you.

All students of history know the powerful influence that the religious orders then existing, especially the Benedictine, had upon the arts, and they moreover know that Abbot Suger was a man of learning, talent and invention, and it is to his invention and learning that I am about to ascribe the Jesse Tree.

As far as my researches have led me in this matter that in S. Denis is the earliest example in any art.

The S. Denis, Chartres, and York windows are then the three earliest examples of this design which ultimately became so common and so full of beautiful variations of design in the middle ages.

The earliest *painted* Jesse is, I think, the magnificent ceiling of S. Michael's, Hildesheim.

As an example therefore of the finest work of its period, of its probable nationality in production, and of the earliest design in the Jesse Tree, this York panel occupies a very important position in art, and it might with advantage be placed in a more accessible position and be covered with plate glass both within and without.

One word, however, on this real example of Norman glass concerning its facture and painting. When it is placed within reach of study, it will be seen that the fabric has not those very eccentric characteristics which certain fabrics of modern 'Norman' glass possess. It has character, but that character does not require exaggeration and become a caricature of the fabric, such as is affected in some modern art, especially in America.

It will also be seen that it is painted in a reasonable and artistic way. This is a day of recipe, and we are told that all good glass is painted in this manner or in that; now the old painters had one recipe and that was to make the best reasonable use of their material. If one piece of glass required obscuring or backing to bring it into tone with its neighbours it received that backing; if it were best left clear it was so left.

The 'Five Sisters' in the north transept, glazed in what is now technically termed 'grisaille,' are the next in order of date. They differ both in detail and in design from the more southern work such as we find at Lincoln, Salisbury, at Chartham in Kent, and in other localities. They are later than the Lincoln and Salisbury work and earlier than that at Chartham; they are probably of the last quarter of the thirteenth century.

They are also probably the produce of a northern school; the design is so especially adapted to the windows and to the situation in the Minster that it seems very likely indeed to have been the work of a designer who had studied the situation for which the work was intended.

A student of historical ornament can find in York Minster sufficient examples in the glass alone to give him a fair education. The gradual degradation in form of the already degraded classic ornament, then the reaction towards naturalism in the fourteenth century, and the ultimate result of the course of 'Gothic' design in the fifteenth century are all in this building well exemplified."

The various treasures preserved in the vestry were explained by the Very Rev. the DEAN OF YORK, DR. PUREY-CUST, F.S.A.

A visit was next paid, on the invitation of Sir Edward Green, to the Treasurer's House, an interesting Elizabethan mansion near the east end of the Minster, where Mr. Frank Green has accumulated a large number of pictures and examples of old furniture.

A visit was also made to the ancient College of S. William, the buildings of which, of the fifteenth century, with seventeenth century alterations, have been lately bought as a church house for the laymen of the Convocation of York.

At the evening meeting, in the museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, Mr. T. M. FALLOW, M.A., F.S.A., read a paper on Yorkshire Goldsmiths and their work, with special reference to the local marking of plate at York, Hull, and Leeds. Mr. Fallow's paper, which was illustrated by an interesting series of pieces of plate, will be printed in an early number of the *Journal*.

Wednesday, 22nd July.

The party proceeded by rail by the 9.35 a.m. train to Howden, where the magnificent church was first inspected. The noble quire is now in ruins, owing to its having formed the church of a college of secular canons suppressed at the Reformation. The nave and transepts and the grand central tower had escaped a similar fate through their having formed the parish church of Howden. The architectural history was lucidly explained by Mr. JOHN BILSON, F.S.A., who pointed out that the now ruined quire had replaced an earlier one of the same date as the transepts, but without aisles, built soon after the middle of the thirteenth century. The reconstruction of the church had afterwards been continued westwards, and the existing nave and aisles were fully developed work of the last quarter of the thirteenth century. The completion of the church westwards was followed by the building of a new quire with aisles, the existing ruins of which showed that its eastern gable must have been a composition of exceptional beauty. The only later additions were the lovely little octagonal chapter house, now reduced to a sad wreck, on the south side of the quire, and the lantern of the central tower, the work of Bishop Skirlaw, the central stage being the work of Bishop Skirlaw or his immediate successors, and the upper stage an addition of the end of the fifteenth century. In dealing with the architecture of the church Mr. BILSON said he would like to call attention to a fact bearing on architectural develop-

ment, a point somewhat neglected. Up to the middle of the thirteenth century, the architecture of England ran parallel to the architecture of France, and he pointed out that there was a good deal of French influence in the earlier windows. Of the forms of tracery in use during the latter part of the thirteenth century the nave and its aisles furnish typical examples. They are not generally an improvement on the earlier forms, but they led up to the flowing form which began about 1315. In France that was not reached until a considerably later date. That form in the window tracery was a perfectly English development and led on to what was nick-named Perpendicular, which was also English. Mr. BILSON also called attention to the interesting series of monuments, including a cross-legged effigy of a lady on a tomb in the south transept. After a perambulation of the outside of the church, a brief visit was paid, also under Mr. BILSON'S guidance, to the adjoining remains of the manor house of the Bishop of Durham, which include the hall and porch of Bishop Skirlaw and a gateway built by Bishop Langley.

Within the walls of this house Bishop Hugh de Puiset (or Pudsey) died on 3rd March, 1194-5, and Bishop Walter of Kirkham in August, 1260. The latter was buried in the Chapter House of Durham, but his viscera, which were probably removed for the purpose of embalming the body, a process which has been carried out in the case of the late Pope of Rome, were buried under a grave cover of Frosterley marble in the south transept of Howden Church. The stone bears a raised cross and an inscription in Lombardic characters. Bishop Walter Skirlaw, who was a munificent benefactor of the church, and built the hall of the Manor House, died here on 24th March, 1405-6, and was buried at Durham.

After luncheon, carriages were in readiness to convey the party to Wressle Castle, an interesting late fourteenth century example of the transition from the purely military stronghold to a fortified house, in the form of ranges of chambers arranged around an open court, with towers at the angles. Only one side of the square now remains, but Mr. Bilson showed by the aid of a plan what had been the original arrangement, and by quotations from letters and other documents, what had been the fate of the building owing to its share on behalf of the King during the Great Rebellion.

From Wressle the party returned by train to Selby, where Mr. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE called attention to the chief features of the abbey church, which is well-known for its noble fourteenth century quire, and a nave which seems to have been the result of repeated experiments on the part of its twelfth century builders. The monastic buildings have unfortunately been entirely destroyed.

At the evening meeting Mr. F. HAVERFIELD read a paper on "Roman Yorkshire," which, he said, included traces of a purely military occupation, as shown by the various forts of which remains exist, and the evidences of civil settlements at York, Aldbrough, and elsewhere. Mr. Haverfield said the subject of Roman Britain was not very popular, on account of its being difficult and distant. It was difficult because it involved the study of the whole Roman Empire, because during the last fifty years the study of that empire had expanded with amazing rapidity, and it was hard to keep up with the

development. It was also a distant subject. Do what they would, Roman remains never came home like mediæval. We felt indistinctly that between us and the Romans there was a great gulf fixed, that we could not make a national hero of Caractacus, and unless the question was one of local topography, the consideration of Romano-British life seems a far off alien study. That state of things, he thought, would not last long, because the growth of Imperial sentiment in England would soon awaken an interest in other Empires. He went on to say that he should consider Roman Yorkshire rather as illustrative of the Empire than as a topographical area of roads, etc. For that purpose, Yorkshire was especially suited, since it combined civil and military life. The Romans grouped their armies only on frontiers and disordered districts and Yorkshire contained its share of unrest. But it also contained orderly civil life, and accordingly in Yorkshire civil and military administration somewhat overlapped. He then described the military system of garrisons, the legion at York, and the auxiliaries and detachments at other places, and the forts, which, in some instances, were enlarged blockhouses or compounds with garrisons of from 500 to 1,000 men. At York, the fortress plainly occupied the Cathedral bank of the Ouse, and the walls could still be largely traced. Two of its gates were fixed, and the only doubt was as to the position of the south wall, which ran somewhere near to Church-street. Except the walls, little remained. In civil life, the cantonments outside the camp, and on the other (station) side of the river became a town with municipal rights. The soldiers were the dominant element of the municipality, and York then was far inferior in civil life to York now. He also explained how it came to pass that the people spoke Latin and were Christian.

Thursday, 23rd July.

The party, which numbered about a hundred, first went by train at 8.45 a.m. from York to Redmire, and then in carriages by a short but hilly journey to Bolton. Here the castle was described by Mr. W. H. St. JOHN HOPE, who pointed out that the building had been erected by Sir Richard le Scrop, probably in rivalry of the new works with which Ralph Nevill, the Lord of Middleham, had lately surrounded his Norman keep. Bolton had, however, been built upon a new site, and in the newest fashion, in the form of four ranges of chambers disposed round an open court with towers at the angles. Sir Richard le Scrop obtained licence to crenellate his house at Bolton in 1379, but Mr. Hope showed that he had already in the previous year entered into a contract with John Lewyn, mason, for the erection of certain works at Bolton, which, however, only appeared to extend to two sides of the existing building. The original contract is now in the possession of Lord Bolton, the owner of the castle, and is in French, but Mr. Hope submitted the following translation of the operative part of it:

“In the first place a tower for a kitchen, which shall be vaulted and embattled, and shall be of a height of 50 ft. below the battlement, and shall be in length of 10 ells and in breadth 8 ells, and the outside walls of the said tower shall be of a thickness of 2 ells. Also there shall be made between the said tower for the kitchen and the gate a house vaulted and embattled, and above the vault shall be three

chambers one above the other, and each chamber shall be of the length of 12 ells and in breadth $5\frac{1}{2}$ ells, and the said house shall be of a height of 40 ft. below the battlement, and the thickness of the walls outside 2 ells and within 4 ft. Also there shall be an embattled tower which shall be of a height of 50 ft. under the battlements, in which tower there shall be a gate vaulted, and above the gate shall be three chambers, one above the other, and they shall be in length $10\frac{1}{2}$ ells and in width $5\frac{1}{2}$ ells. And in the same tower on the side of the gate towards the south shall be a vaulted chamber, and over that chamber shall be three chambers, one above the other, which shall be in length 13 ells, and in breadth 7 ells, and the walls outside of the said chambers shall be of a thickness of 6 ft., and within of 4 ft. Also there shall be a chamber adjoining the said tower on the side towards the west, which shall be vaulted and embattled, and of a height of 40 ft. under the battlement, and over the said vaulted chamber another house, vaulted, and above that a chamber which shall be in length 10 ells with the entry, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ ells in width, and the walls without the said chambers shall be of the thickness of 2 ells, and the walls within of 4 ft. Also all the houses and chambers aforesaid shall have entries, chimnies, doors, windows, and privies, and all necessaries which are required for the said work. Also there shall be three staircases, one within the kitchen and two for the tower of the gate. Also all the walls within the aforesaid chambers which shall be *parelose* shall be of a thickness of 3 ft. or 4 ft., according as they require."

For the aforesaid works John Lewyn was to win his own stone, and to be paid 100s. for each perch, "measured by 20 ft. by the ell, as well for vaults as for walls" and to receive besides fifty marks. Sir Richard undertook to find wood for the lime-kilns, the carriage of all stones, sand, and lime, and the timber for the centres and scaffolds. According to Leland, the castle was eighteen years in building, and cost every year 1,000 marks.

Mr. Hope also pointed out the arrangement of the buildings, and drew special attention to the singular way in which the portcullises that defended each doorway were merely drawn up above them, and not into a groove out of sight. He also indicated in the hall the singular contrivance noticed by Leland, whereby the smoke from the central fire escaped through holes in the heads of the windows instead of through the more usual *louvres* surmounting the roof. The castle, though for the most part in ruins, is well cared for, and from the top of one wing, which retains its floors and roof, the visitors were gratified by a magnificent view of Wensleydale.

From the castle a drive through Lord Bolton's park brought the party to Leyburn, whence, after luncheon, the journey was resumed to Middleham. Here Mr. Hope again acted as guide, and explained how the first Norman castle was now a small derelict moated mount on the rising ground to the north. The present castle consists of a quadrangle of ranges of chambers, with corner towers, erected by Ralph, Lord Nevill of Raby, about the middle of the fourteenth century, enclosing a great rectangular keep or tower of two stories, the work probably of Robert Fitz-Ranulf, towards the close of the twelfth century. Were the tower absent, Mr. Hope pointed out, the plan would resemble that of the castles of Wressle and Bolton. Between

the keep and the line of the eastern curtain, are the ruins of the chapel, which, though of the fourteenth century, is a curious example of imitation of the same style of architecture as the keep. The ranges of buildings forming the enceinte appear to have been erected within the lines of the surrounding ditch. From a survey of the castle made for King Henry VIII. in 1538, Mr. Hope was able to point out the uses of the various buildings. In comparison with Bolton, the present condition of Middleham Castle is most unsatisfactory, the mischievous ivy being allowed to grow unchecked, and only last February a large mass of masonry fell from one of the outer towers. An earnest hope was expressed that the owner, Lord Masham, would do something to prevent further loss, and take some effectual steps to support the overhanging turrets of the great Norman keep.

At the evening meeting a paper was read by Professor E. C. CLARK, of Cambridge, on "College Caps and Doctors' Hats."

This will be printed in an early number of the *Journal*.

Friday, 24th July.

This day was devoted to a joint meeting in York with the members of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society. The morning was spent in visiting in succession the churches of All Saints', North-street, St. John Ousegate, St. Michael Spurriergate, St. Denis Walmgate, Holy Trinity Goodramgate, and St. Martin, Coney-street, with the object of examining the notable remains of old painted glass still existing in them. Mr. N. H. J. WESTLAKE acted as guide, and pointed out the chief characteristics of the glass, especially as regards the examples of the Jesse Tree, which he believed to have been first invented by the famous Abbot Suger, of St. Denys, in France.

After luncheon the party reassembled at Clifford's Tower, where Mr. HOPE, on being called upon, briefly referred to its history, and pointed out the reasons for believing that the mount which it stood formed part of the castle erected by William the Conqueror in 1068 to overawe and dominate the city. The Bayle Hill, on the opposite side of the river, was, he believed, the second castle thrown up by William later in the same year, when the citizens again revolted, to keep in order those on the south bank of the Ouse, and with the other castle to control the passage of the river. According to Orderic this Bayle Hill was thrown up in eight days. Mr. Hope also referred to a project for effectually defacing the grand earthworks that encircle the city by laying them out with walks, garden seats, and planting them with shrubs and flowers. Such defacement, he considered, would be nothing less than a crime.

Mr. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE next described the extensive salvage works that have lately been carried out to arrest the fall of the tower. He attributed the existing walls to the time of Henry II., and said that originally there were no doubt buildings inside, chiefly of timber. The rest of the castle had been converted into a prison. The prison part had at different times been rebuilt, but the tower itself had always been preserved as a relic. Seventy or eighty years ago some ingenious people cut away part of the mount to make a road, and, as a result, the weight of the building was too much for the earth, and it

bade fair to go down into the yard below. He was asked to come down and consult with the late Colonel Beamish, official surveyor of such buildings, and there was no doubt that the mischief was not in the walls but in the earthwork. They agreed to report that it was a matter to be dealt with by an engineer who was accustomed to deal with earth pressure, and the work was under the direction of Mr. Basil Mott, of Westminster. The whole of the moving part had been buttressed up, and Mr. Micklethwaite believed that it was now safe from further movement. He would not say that the whole castle was, because the cutting away of the toe of the mount extended to the other side. There had up to now been no sign of movement there, and they hoped this state of things would continue. In the course of the work some curious things were found, including the stones on which he was standing, most of them thirteenth-century work. At present, except that some few seemed to belong to the chapel, they could not say really what they were. Below the ground had been found part of a series of posts with rails joining them, and this was believed to be the palisade of William's castle which Mr. Hope had told them about, and he believed it was all there below their feet. When these stone walls were built the mount was apparently heightened, and the paling was no doubt left to stiffen the new earthwork. He thought a little investigation to help them to plan it out would be well worth doing. As the Yorkshire Archaeological Society had from time to time undertaken to investigate such work, they might put their hands in their pockets and spend a little on this. It would be most interesting to find the actual wooden fortification of the eleventh century.

Mr. MUNBY, the official custodian of the property for the Yorkshire County Council, in whom it is now vested, also added some remarks on the works lately completed.

A move was next made to the Merchants' Hall, in Forsgate, which was inspected under the guidance of Mr. H. PLATNAUER.

The day's proceedings ended with a visit, by invitation, to the pleasant grounds of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, containing the remains of St. Mary's Abbey and of St. Leonard's Hospital, and the multangular tower and other portions of the Roman defences of York. For some time past an acrimonious local controversy has been carried on in the newspapers and elsewhere as to the treatment of certain recently-excavated portions of St. Mary's Abbey. Additional interest, therefore, attached to this visit, inasmuch as it had been decided to await the expert opinion of members of the Institute before coming to any conclusion in the matter.

The party having assembled at the scene of the excavations on the site of the destroyed quire, Mr. HOPE briefly narrated the story of the foundation, and suggested that the recently-exposed apses were portions of the church begun by William Rufus in 1088. In plan they were at present quite unique in this country, and it behoved them to take every care of them. When they were first exposed he happened to come over and see them, and was asked what had better be done to preserve them. There were one or two courses open. The first was to bury them again, but the Society did not want to do that after spending money in uncovering them. Then there was a second course, which

had been adopted, and for this reason. These gardens formed a playground for the children of the subscribers, and it was obvious that if such rough foundations, which were in a very tender condition, like all newly excavated work, were left unprotected, the children would run over them and reduce them to a more or less shapeless mass. Obviously the first thing to do was to make secure in its place every one of the original stones, which he advised should be done with lias lime mortar, put in with a stick and not with a trowel. Cement, owing to its expansive property when used in small quantities, ought not to be employed. Seeing that the remains were standing up to various heights, he suggested that they should be brought to a common level with brickwork, the advantage of this being that there was no confounding it with eleventh-century rubble. Having done that, they had to guard against rain and frost, and the best way was to cover the top with Yorkshire flags. As a result, all this work had been anchored down for posterity. Mr. Hope went on to suggest that the areas which were originally within the church should not be turfed, but would have been better covered with gravel.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE, who followed, agreed with Mr. Hope as to the method of preservation adopted, and said incidentally that the fiend the archaeologist had now to fight was the landscape gardener who worked for an ignorant public.

Mr. J. BILSON urged the carrying out of excavations on the opposite side, so as to clear up the history of the eastern part of the building. There was no other plan exactly like this in the country, the analogies being in France. No architect could have put the points more clearly than Mr. Hope. By covering up the plan they would be depriving their descendants of the opportunity of studying them. He himself had done precisely the same thing at Howden with regard to flag covers, and they could not see the top of the walls, and water could not get in, and no one objected. Last year he had the privilege of taking over the excavations at York M. le Comte de Lasteyrie, Professor of Archaeology at the Ecole des Chartes, Paris, and a member of the Commission des Monuments Historiques. There was not a man in France whose opinion would carry more weight, and he expressed cordial approval of what had been done, and expressed a wish that all the foundations might be treated in the same manner.

Mr. CAMILLE ENLART, formerly Librarian of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, now Director of the Museum of Comparative Sculpture at the Trocadero, Paris, and also a member of the Commission des Monuments Historiques, addressed the meeting in French, and likewise expressed his approval of what had been done.

The President, Sir HENRY HOWORTH, accordingly proposed the following resolution: "That the members of the Royal Archaeological Institute, at this their meeting in York, desire to emphasize the importance of preserving the early remains of the Abbey Church of St. Mary, and are of opinion that the method which has been adopted for their preservation is the most satisfactory and excellent one available."

Mr. E. W. BRABROOK (Vice-President) seconded the resolution, and, after some remarks by Mr. W. W. Hargrove on the part of the local objectors, it was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

The visitors were afterwards entertained at tea by the Yorkshire Philosophical Society.

In the evening the Lord Mayor of York and the Lady Mayoress held a reception of the members of the Institute at the Mansion House, where the civic insignia and a number of interesting muniments and charters had been arranged by the Deputy Town Clerk, Mr. W. Giles. At the request of the Lord Mayor Mr. Hope briefly described the insignia and plate.

Saturday, 25th July.

The members left by rail for Doncaster by the 8.44 a.m. train, and thence journeyed by rail to Conisburgh.

Here the castle was described by Mr. HOPE, who showed that historically it was no doubt the work of William de Warenne in the eleventh century, and had at first consisted of a great moated mount with a small appendent bailey on the west, both originally defended by palisades. On the substitution of masonry for the wooden defences, probably early in the twelfth century, the outer bailey had been slighted, and the new defences confined to the margin of the great mount. Subsequently the splendid circular tower or keep, one of the finest pieces of twelfth century masonry in existence, had been added towards one edge of the fortified area; not improbably, from its likeness to the great tower of Orford Castle in Suffolk, which was in building from 1170 to 1175, and onwards, about 1170, by Hammeline, Earl of Surrey, the husband of the heiress of the Warennes.

After a thorough examination of the tower, the party drove on to Roche Abbey.

Here, after luncheon, the remains of the abbey church, and the foundations of the monastic buildings which have been laid bare by the Earl of Scarborough, were explained by Mr. HAROLD BRAKSPEAR, F.S.A., who called attention to the extreme beauty and simplicity of the architecture, and pointed out the order in which the several buildings had been erected.

M. CAMILLE ENLART spoke of the universal character of Cistercian abbeys wherever they were found, in Germany, Italy, France, or Great Britain, and said he had been specially struck by the resemblance of the photographs of that abbey to certain Cistercian abbeys in the Alps. He referred to the mode of life and the habits of the Cistercians, who generally built in a valley near a stream, and engaged in agriculture and worked their mill by the stream. They provided an infirmary for old or sick monks, which was always an important part of a Cistercian abbey, but was always apart from it.

Tickhill Castle was the next place visited. It was, however, difficult to see anything of it except the gatehouse, on account of the masses of ivy that hid the walls and the number of trees that concealed the mount. Mr. HOPE, in describing the castle, pointed out that it consisted of one large court, roughly oval in form, with a lofty mount near one end. The remarkable early gatehouse was the work either of Roger de Buisli, the builder of the castle, before 1098, or of Robert of Bellesme before 1102. The curtain wall, which was certainly later, was mentioned in the Pipe Roll for 1130-1, and the ten-sided tower

that crowned the mount was built in 1178-80. The chapel, hall, and other buildings have for the most part disappeared. The castle is encircled by a ditch, which is a rare example of a moat more or less filled with water.

A brief visit was also made to the fine parish church, which was described by Mr. JOHN BILSON. The party subsequently returned to York.

Monday, 27th July.

This day was devoted entirely to a visit to the little known, but extensive remains of the Charterhouse of Mount Grace. The party first went by train at 10 a.m. to Northallerton, where carriages were in readiness for the rest of the journey. On arrival at Mount Grace, the visitors were met by the owner, Sir Lowthian Bell, Bart., and as there was plenty of time, the interval before luncheon was occupied in listening to an address from Mr. MICKLETHWAITE on the characteristics of the Carthusian order, and the manner of the daily life passed by the monks, the peculiarity of its being that they lived most of it alone in their cells. After luncheon, the remains of the buildings were inspected, under the guidance of Mr. W. H. Sr. JOHN HOPE, who pointed out the division of the monastery into a large outer court containing the church, chapter house, frater, kitchen, guest houses, stables, etc. and an inner court, also of considerable area, forming the cloister, and having round it the cells and gardens of the monks. A further set of cells and gardens which had subsequently been added, had, from want of other room, been arranged round a smaller cloister about the church in the outer court. Mr. HOPE also described the subdivision of the cells by partitions into an entrance lobby, a bedroom, a study, and a keeping-room, this last being furnished with a fireplace. A narrow stair at one end of the lobby led to an upper room, where the inmate could employ his spare time at such indoor work as was lawful, such as writing books, bookbinding, weaving, etc. The gardens might be cultivated or not, as the monks preferred. Considerable remains exist of the cells and other buildings, and the church is, with the exception of the quire, still fairly complete, even to the little pinnacles of its central steeple. One of the cells on the north of the cloister is being carefully reconstructed by Sir Lowthian Bell on the original lines.

The journey back to Northallerton was the first during the meeting upon which rain fell, but it ceased before reaching the station.

In the evening the Annual Business Meeting was held, the President, Sir HENRY H. 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 the Council for the year 1902-3 was then read, as follows :

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1902-1903.

The Council has the honour of presenting its Report, the sixty-first since the inception of the Institute, showing the condition of finance and affairs in progress during the year past.

The printed Cash Account, prepared by the Chartered Accountant,

and now in the hands of the Meeting, is a summary of the ordinary income and expenditure; it specifies also the investment of cash on capital account in £1,200 Metropolitan two and-a-half per cent. stock, in the names of the President and two others. The balance of cash at the bankers on current account is £172 19s. 1d.

There are no outstanding debts; all liabilities to the end of the past year are discharged, and the subscriptions for the same period are paid up.

The Council again mentions, for the information of new members, that the library of the Society of Antiquaries at Burlington House is available for all members of the Institute.

The number of new subscribing members elected during the year 1902 was sixteen, while the loss by resignation and death was fourteen; one of the latter was a life member.

The six members of the Council retiring by rotation, according to the rules, are Messieurs W. H. St. John Hope, Rev. E. S. Dewick, W. Hale-Hilton, Herbert Jones, H. Richards, and Professor E. C. Clark, and it is recommended that the following members be elected and added to the Council, namely, Rev. E. S. Dewick, E. C. Clark, Herbert Jones, J. Challenor C. Smith, H. Longden, and Arthur H. Lyell; that Sir Henry Howorth do continue to hold the office of President, and that Messrs. H. Horncastle and L. L. Duncan, F.S.A., be appointed as Honorary Auditors in the place of Mr. J. Challenor C. Smith. Also that Mr. W. H. St. John Hope be elected as Vice-President in the place of Mr. Keyser, who retires by rotation.

It is hoped that members will find among their friends some who will enrol themselves as new members, and so increase their useful influence of the Institute.

The *Archaeological Journal* Volume for 1902 contains some important papers, which have been worthily illustrated; the Council is desirous of continually improving that publication.

The Council has to announce, with much regret, that Mr. E. Green has resigned the office of Honorary Director; the Council has to acknowledge, with gratitude, the important service he has rendered during the past ten years.

With equal regret, the Council announces the resignation of Mr. A. H. Lyell as Honorary Secretary after nine years of unwearied attention; he is about to reside at a long distance from London, and will be unable to continue his valued services, which necessitate a regular official attendance; he will, however, accept a place on the Council.

On the resignation of Mr. Green as Honorary Director the Council, in recognition of Mr. Mill Stephenson's many and long services, offered him that position, and it would have gratified the Institute if he had found himself able to accept it, but his continued absence from London made him hesitate and eventually decline the honour.

The Council again wishes to remind the members of a fact not always remembered, viz., that the services so long devotedly given by its officers are gratuitous.

The Council has appointed an Executive Committee to undertake the duties hitherto performed by the Honorary Director.

The Institute is represented at the Annual Meetings of the Congress of Archaeological Societies by members of the Council, when subjects are discussed bearing principally on British Archaeology, and resolutions, where possible, carried into effect.

The index to the first fifty volumes of the *Archaeological Journal* is not yet completed; the work is in hand, but time is needed for its completion.

Your Council has unanimously nominated Mr. William Hale-Hilton as Honorary Secretary in succession to Mr. Lyell, and is pleased to announce that he will accept the position.

The Council wishes to give expression to its appreciation of the way in which the Honorary Editor has performed his duties, and deeply regrets that pressure of other work has compelled him to resign his honorary office.

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

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

A discussion arose on the place of next year's meeting, Bath, Bristol, Worcester, and Normandy being mentioned; the two first named received most support, but the decision was, as usual, left to the Council.

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, Sir George Armytage, proposed by Sir HENRY HOWORTH, seconded by Mr. WALTER ROWLEY; to the Lord Mayor of York and the Lady Mayoress, proposed by Mr. MICKLETHWAITE, seconded by the Rev. E. H. GODDARD; to the Local Committee and Local Secretaries, proposed by Mr. H. LONGDEN, seconded by Mr. RANDALL DAVIES; to the owners of places visited, proposed by Mr. E. W. BRABROOK, seconded by Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE; to the guides and readers of papers, proposed by Mr. WILSON, seconded by Mr. LE GROS; to the secretaries of the meeting, proposed by Sir HENRY HOWORTH, seconded by Mr. BRABROOK, and finally to the President of the Institute, proposed by Sir GEORGE ARMYTAGE. In his reply Sir HENRY HOWORTH referred to the presence during the meeting of three eminent French archaeologists, MM. Camille Enlart, Lionel de Creveœur, and Fury-Raynaud, and of the satisfaction it had given the members that so much interest had been taken in their proceedings by their French brethren.

The proceedings then terminated.

Tuesday, 28th July.

At 9.0 a.m. the party went by special train to Gilling. On arrival a move was first made to the parish church of the Holy Cross, which was described by Mr. JOHN BILSON, F.S.A.

The building consists of nave and aisles with nave arcades of the

second half of the twelfth century, chancel of the first half of the fourteenth century, and an early sixteenth century west tower. On the north side of the chancel lies the half-effigy of an unidentified knight (perhaps a Malbis) with these arms, *a bend and a bordure engrailed with three birds* (? martlets) *on the bend*, and crest, *a hind's head coupé*. On the chancel floor is a small brass inscription to a rector, Robert Wellyngton, 1503. In the south aisle is the tomb of Sir Nicholas Fairfax, who died 1571, and his two wives, Jane Palmes and Alice Harrington. In the wall of the south aisle is a monumental recess, with a shield bearing the arms of Etton, no doubt commemorating one of the Thomas de Ettons, who were living at Gilling in the fourteenth century, possibly the father of the one of that name to whom the fourteenth century work in Gilling Castle is due.

Gilling Castle, the seat of George Wilson, Esq., by whose kind permission the members of the Institute were enabled to inspect it, was next visited, also under the guidance of Mr. BILSON. Of the house erected in the latter half of the fourteenth century (an example of a tower-house on an unusually large scale), the basement still remains, and consists of three rooms on each side of a central passage, all with pointed segmental barrel vaults. At the east end of the passage is a blocked doorway, in the arch of which are shields bearing the arms of Etton, the then owners of Gilling. From the Ettons the property passed into the hands of the Fairfaxes of Walton, the senior line of that family, one of whom, Sir William (son of Sir Nicholas, whose tomb is in the church), made considerable alterations in the Castle. To him is due the beautiful dining-room, perhaps the finest Elizabethan room in the country. The magnificent glass with which the windows of this room are filled, partly the work of Bernard Diniekhoff, is enriched with Fairfax heraldry; that in the bay window emblazons the arms and descents of the Fairfaxes; that in the south window those of the Stapletons. Sir William Fairfax married Jane, daughter and heiress of Brian Stapleton of Burton Joyce, Notts. In the last light of the south window is the signature of the artist and the date 1585. The glass in the remaining window is of rather later date, and contains the arms and descents of the Constables. Sir William's son, Sir Thomas, first Viscount Fairfax of Emley, married (1594) Katherine, daughter of Sir Henry Constable of Burton Constable. There are also some Constable panels (removed) in the bay window. In the frieze are painted the arms of the gentlemen of Yorkshire living at the close of the sixteenth century, arranged in wapentakes, the shields, 450 in all, being represented on trees with animals beneath. In this frieze are also six figures playing on musical instruments; three ladies play lutes, and three gentlemen viols. The ceiling is of ribbed plaster, with pendants. The last feature to be noticed is the fireplace with its wealth of heraldry. At the top are the arms of Queen Elizabeth, France and England quarterly, within the Garter and with supporters. In the middle are the arms of Fairfax (quartering Malbis, Etton, Carthorp, Ayrum and Follifoot), also with crest and supporters. In the lower panels are the arms of Sir William Fairfax's four sisters and their husbands, namely, from left to right, Bellasis of Newburgh, Curwen of Workington, Vavasour of Hazlewood, and Roos of Ingmanthorpe, each impaling Fairfax.

The west front was reconstructed and the wings were added about the beginning of the eighteenth century.

From Gilling the journey was resumed to Coxwold, where Mr. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, F.S.A., described the architectural features of the parish church, which is chiefly notable for its octagonal tower.

Lastly a visit was paid to the much ruined and buried remains of Byland Abbey, under the direction of Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, who pointed out the arrangements of the buildings and the chief points of interest.

At 4.55 p.m., a special train again being in readiness, the party returned to York, and thus brought to a conclusion a very successful meeting.

POSTSCRIPT.

In connection with the so-called Archbishop Scrope's Indulgence Cup, preserved in the vestry of York Minster, Mr. J. CHALLENGOR C. SMITH, F.S.A., has communicated the following note:

"A wood-cut representation of this mazer, together with a fac-simile of the legend which it bears, will be found in the volume which contains the Report of the Archaeological Institute meeting, held at York in 1846. The inscription runs thus: Recharde arche beschope Scrope grantes on to all tho that drinkis of this cope xl^{ti} dayis to pardun. Robart Gybson, Beschope Musin grantes in same forme afore saide xl^{ti} dayis to pardun. Robart Strensall." The allusion to "beschope Musin" puzzled Mr. Robert Davies, who wrote the account of the cup for the Society's 1846 Report, but Mr. Scaife when editing the "Register of the Guild of Corpus Christi" for the Surtees Society in 1872, suggested that Bishop Musin was probably Richard Messing, Bishop of Dromore 1408-10. Mr. Scaife went on to say that "another bishop of the same name was admitted into the Guild in 1461-2, as 'Frater Ric. Mysyn suffragenus ordinis Fratrum Carmelitarum.'" This bishop, who occupied the same Irish see as his quasi-namesake, was Suffragan of York, and it is therefore far more likely that it was he, and not Bishop Messing, who gave the additional forty days' pardon.

The occurrence of the two other names, Robart Gybson (hitherto, though I think erroneously, read as "Gubson") and Robart Strensall, in the inscription has not yet been explained. On referring, however, to Dr. Collins' most valuable "Register of the Freemen of York" (Surtees Society, 96), it will be seen that one Robert Gibson, cordwainer, was admitted freeman 29 Hen. VI., and a Robert Strensall, cordwainer, 18 Hen. VI. It is extremely likely that these two were officers of the guild of cordwainers at the time when Bishop Musin gave the additional forty days' pardon, and when such gift was recorded upon the mazer, their names being introduced as a kind of attestation.

Prima facie, one would expect to find the same two names among those of the above mentioned Guild of Corpus Christi, but again making use of Dr. Collins' list of freemen, it will be seen that the names of cordwainers are uniformly absent from the Guild Roll. The inference appears to me to be that the Corpus Christi Guild was primarily a cordwainers' fraternity, and that the list of members which was printed by the Surtees Society forms in point of fact merely a list of extraneous persons who affiliated themselves to the guild. This

theory would explain the fact that the mazer remained in the hands of the Cordwainers from and after the Dissolution. It is also somewhat to the point to mention that the Cordwainers' Guild of London specially observed Corpus Christi day, and it was enacted in early times that no cordwainer or cobbler within the city of London, or three miles of the same, shall presume to sell or put upon the legs or feet of any person, any shoes, boots, or buskins on Sundays or feasts of the Nativity and Ascension of Our Lord or Corpus Christi on the penalty of twenty shillings for each offence.

There was evidently a like example of a mazer "blessed by a bishop" being provided for a fraternity at the church of St. Mary Overy, Southwark. In 1520, one John Crofter made a bequest thus: "Item I bequethe unto the brothern and sistern of the same Fraternitie of Sainte Kateryn [at St. Mary Magd. Southwark] my grete mazer withe a grete bose in the same of silver in the whiche my marke is gravon upon this condicion folowinge, that is to say that the governours or wardens of the same fraternite shall cause summe biishop to graunte pardon of xl daies to every person whiche shall happen to drinke of the same." No doubt this bequest took effect, for in the Inventory of Church goods taken at Saviour's in 1552, we find "Item a mazer with a bordour and knop of sylver and gilt which was geven to the church wardens to drink when they mete." Shortly after the date of the inventory, the then churchwardens sold several "parcelles of plate" for one of which, a "mazer," they received three pounds "and the money therof cummynge was employd and bestowyd in necessary reparacions in the churche."

4th November, 1903.

The Rev. E. S. DEWICK, M.A., F.S.A., *in the Chair*.

Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE read a paper on "The Making of Place House at Titchfield, near Southampton, in 1538," which will be printed in the *Journal*.

Mr. HOPE also contributed a note on a wall-painting in Claverley Church, Salop, which is printed on pp. 289-293.

Mr. P. M. JOHNSTON, Colonel BAYLIS, Messrs. R. GARRAWAY RICE, HERBERT JONES, MARTINEAU, and BLASHILL, the Rev. BEDFORD PIM, and the CHAIRMAN took part in the discussion.

2nd December, 1903.

Sir HENRY H. HOWORTH, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., *President, in the Chair*.

Miss NINA LAYARD read a paper on the Pax Instrument, and exhibited a number of photographs, etc. in illustration. Miss LAYARD's paper will be printed in the *Journal*.

The Rev. J. T. FOWLER, D.C.L., F.S.A., through Mr. HOPE, exhibited a small latten English Pax of early sixteenth century date.

Mr. ANDREW OLIVER exhibited several Paxes of various dates.

The Rev. E. S. DEWICK, Mr. HOPE, Mr. EELES, and the TREASURER took part in the discussion.