PROCEEDINGS AT MEETINGS OF THE ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

THE SUMMER MEETING AT CAMBRIDGE

19th July to 28th July, 1927

President of the Institute: Sir Charles W. C. Oman, K.B.E., M.A., L.L.D., D.C.L., F.S.A., M.P.
Local Vice-President: Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, Litt.D., F.S.A., Hon.A.R.I.B.A.
Hon. Secretary of the Meeting: E. A. B. Barnard, F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

Tuesday, 19th July, 2.45 p.m. Cambridge. The Senate House. Reception by the Vice-Chancellor (The Rev. G. A. Weekes). Presidential Address. Tea at Sidney Sussex College. Jesus College. Evening Meeting.

Wednesday, 20th July. Motor to Horham Hall, Thaxted. Lunch and Tea at Saffron Walden. Audley End. Evening Meeting.

Thursday, 21st July. Cambridge. Annual General Meeting. King's and Clare Colleges. Trinity Hall. Lunch. Trinity College. Tea. St. John's College. Reception by Mayor and Mayoress of Cambridge.

Friday, 22nd July. Motor to Sawston Hall. Whittlesford Church. Lunch at Royston. Guilden Morden Church. Bassingbourn Church. Tea at Arrington. Wimpole Hall. Evening Meeting.

Saturday, 23rd July. Motor to Fen Stanton. Buckden Church and Palace. Brampton Church. Lunch at Huntingdon. Hinchingbrooke. Tea at St. Ives.

Sunday, 24th July. Cambridge. King's College Chapel. Evensong (3.30).

Monday, 25th July. Motor to Ely. Cathedral. Lunch. Monastic Buildings. Tea. Evening Meeting.

Tuesday, 26th July. Cambridge. Corpus Christi College. St. Benedict's Church. St. Catharine's and Queens' Colleges. Lunch. Museum of Archaeology. Tea. Emmanuel and Christ's Colleges. Evening Meeting.

Wednesday, 27th July. Cambridge. Church of St. Mary's-the-Less. Peterhouse. Pembroke College. Fitzwilliam Museum. Lunch. Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Magdalene College. Tea. Exhibition of Greek Coins. Caius College.

Thursday, 28th July. Join Cambridge Antiquarian Society's Excursion to Lavenham and Long Melford.

In dealing with the buildings, etc. visited by the Institute in the course of the meeting, full advantage has been taken of the admirable descriptions printed in the " Detailed Programme," issued to the members, to the authors of which it is desired to express grateful acknowledgments.

These may be distinguished by the initials appended to the descriptions, viz.—

A. H. T. Professor A. Hamilton Thompson, M.A., Litt.D., F.S.A.
R. B. C. Dom Bede Camm, O.S.B., M.A., F.S.A.
W. M. P. W. M. Palmer, Esq., M.D., F.S.A.
T. D. A. T. D. Atkinson, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.
F. J. A. Dr. F. J. Allen (Sec. of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society).
L. C. G. C. Louis C. G. Clarke, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.
S. I. L. S. Inskip Ladds, A.R.I.B.A.,

Where no initials are added, the descriptions have been furnished by the Hon. Secretary of the meeting, E. A. B. Barnard, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S., to whom the Institute is further indebted for his kindness in revising the whole Report of the meeting.[1] Thanks are also due to G. McN. Rushforth, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., for his description of the windows in King's College Chapel and other notes.

Acknowledgment is gratefully made to the Controller, H.M. Stationery Office, for permission to reproduce the ground plans of Saffron Walden Church and Buckden Palace; to the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, for the ground plan of Trinity College; to Mr. C. Wontner-Smith, F.R.I.B.A., and to *The Builder* for the ground plans of Ely Cathedral and of Thaxted parish church; to Messrs. Methuen & Co., Ltd. for the ground plan of Ely Cathedral and precincts; and to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society for the ground plan of Horham Hall.

The use of all the other ground plans is due to the courtesy of Messrs. Bowes & Bowes, Publishers, Cambridge, who have lent blocks from Clark and Gray's *Old Plans of Cambridge*; Clark's *Concise Guide to Cambridge*, from which certain extracts have also been made; Goodman's *A Little History of St. Botolph's*; Clark's *Concise Guide to Ely*; and Atkinson's and Clark's *Cambridge Described and Illustrated*; in the case of the last-named, acknowledgment is also made to Messrs. Macmillan & Co., Ltd., who published the work jointly with Messrs. Bowes & Bowes.

Messrs. Methuen & Co., Ltd., have also given permission for extracts made from ' Suffolk ' (*Little Guides Series*) by W. A. Dutt.

After an interval of 33 years since their last visit, the Institute held its summer meeting at Cambridge, when some 150 members and their friends were present.

The proceedings opened at 2.45 on July 19th with a reception by the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. G. A. Weekes, M.A. (Master of Sidney Sussex College), in the Senate House.

The Senate House is a dignified building erected in 1722–30 from designs by James Gibbs, the architect of St. Martin-in-the-Fields Church, London, and the Radcliffe Library, Oxford. It contains statues of Charles, Duke of Somerset (Chancellor of the University, 1689–1748) by Rysbrack, and of

[1] The Editor is indebted to Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon, F.S.A., for the Report of the meeting.

William Pitt, by Nollekens, as well as some particularly fine woodwork of the period of the first construction.

The Vice-Chancellor, in offering an official welcome to the Institute, referred to the fact that the University had recently showed its appreciation of the Institute's work by conferring on the President, Sir Charles Oman, M.P., the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. The visit of the Institute in 1894 had, he maintained, stimulated the study of Archaeology in Cambridge and there were indications that even greater advances would be made in the future, in view of the reorganization which had taken place in University studies in recent years.

The President, Sir Charles Oman, then delivered his Presidential address.

A newly elected President, addressing a Society whose annual meeting he is facing for the first time, must necessarily feel certain qualms as to his competence to seize the spirit of the hour. What precisely does the Institute expect of him ? A summary of the work of the past year ? Or a thesis setting forth some cardinal principle of archaeology ? Or an exhortation on our duties for the present and our hopes for the future ? Perhaps an inaugural speech should contain more or less of all these three ingredients : but which of them should predominate ? Pondering somewhat inconclusively on this fundamental problem, I have resolved to let my archaeological sentiments loose, and to follow wherever they lead, without any rigid subjection to logic. After all, the Society probably wishes to know what its new president thinks rather than what he knows.

One thing must be noted before we launch away into general considerations—our extreme indebtedness this year to the University and no less to the Town of Cambridge. I have myself a special meed of gratitude to offer to the University, which has deigned to grant to your President the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws—making him in a way a citizen of its great academic community, a privilege of which he takes no small account. Almost any town of importance in England has certain attractions for the archaeologist—only a very few modern centres of industry need be excepted. But in Cambridge we have a galaxy of sights of ancient interest, such as no other places but London and Oxford can provide. We might profitably spend not a week here but a month, under the guidance of our local brethren in archaeology, if we did not fear becoming tedious to them, and surfeited ourselves by over indulgence in stimulating mental diet. The opportunities are enormous : we owe the most heartfelt thanks to those who have put them within our grasp. The Vice-Chancellor, who though a man of many duties, has vouchsafed to welcome us in this hour, and also the Mayor, are our benefactors for their hospitality, which I trust that we shall acknowledge not only with formal compliments but by that behaviour which is the best proof of sincerity—I mean by a full acceptance of all that they have been good enough to offer us. I find the programme set before us most inspiring, and only wish that I were able to enjoy every item of it personally. But alas ! We are still in full parliamentary session at Westminster, and it is only as a truant from one set of duties that I can discharge some part of another set—those of the Presidency of the Institute. It is some palliation for enforced absence from part of the Society's sessions, that I shall be most worthily replaced at them by my predecessor in the Presidential Chair—Sir W. Boyd Dawkins—who will appear among you on the day after I am

compelled to leave, and will discharge the Presidential function with the efficiency that comes from long practice. You will be the gainers by the exchange. With Sir William in the chair, and our most efficient local secretary—a very old friend of mine—at his elbow, the Institute will face all Cambridge undismayed—great as the responsibility is, when the opportunities are so many sided, and the obligations that we owe to University and Town so great. I only wish that I could add that to Mr. Barnard's aid to the chair—which I well know and appreciate—could be added that of our designated local Vice-President Dr. Cranage, whom illness has stricken down in the midst of his preparations for our spiritual welfare. It is a sad misfortune for the Institute, which will do all that it can do, under the circumstances, by expressing its regret at his absence, and its sincere hope that his recovery to good health may be rapid and complete.

But what is our gathering of this week intended to achieve ? I suppose the practical demonstration of the efficiency of Archaeology by the display of all its many-sided activities, under the tutelage of those who in each section of knowledge are the competent guides. Guides in every sense of the word ; we have the literal guidance of those who have undertaken to lead us around the historic quadrangles of colleges, the galleries of museums, and the churches and manors of the surrounding region, which the all-conquering if ponderous and unpicturesque motor *charabanc* makes accessible in a fashion that was impossible twenty years ago. But also we shall have guides in the spiritual sense of the word—those whose numerous lectures spread over many subjects will broaden the fields of knowledge for all of us—for I feel sure that there is no member of the Institute, however wide his knowledge, who will not find, in the scheme that has been set before us, some guidance in topics which fall outside the scope of his own studies. Of this I am most singularly conscious myself, when I see that instruction will be available on such subjects as the School of Pythagoras, and the ancient methods of appointing to college headships, topics with which I humbly confess myself to be must inadequately acquainted.

But what is Archaeology—what are its objects, and what its boundaries ? I will not recapitulate them, lest I should grow wearisome, but will rather dwell on what I consider their origin and their evolution. For undoubtedly our science has moved far—and it is still on the move to-day.

The Archaeologist, I take it, is the legitimate offspring of the eighteenth-century Antiquary ; the change of names however marks a different way of regarding the past—and is not merely a swerving from a Latin to a Greek denomination—which some might regard as a trifle pedantic. I should be the last of men to suggest that my honoured colleagues of the London Society of Antiquaries have about them any lingering trace of the limitation of Sir Walter Scott's hero, Jonathan Oldbuck : but there can be no doubt that Antiquarianism is something different from Archaeology, and connoted the eighteenth century rather than the twentieth-century fashion of envisaging the relics of the past. To put it shortly, the difference is that the antiquary has an interest in things because they are old, beautiful, or (perhaps) merely odd and queer. The archaeologist is out to reconstruct from scattered relics of the past the details of history—social history (very probably) in the main, but also scientific, artistic, political—even literary—history, making them into an ordered whole. The antiquary was almost

invariably a collector—one can not think of him without his *omnium gatherum* of things miscellaneous and sometimes worthless. The archaeologist may be a collector, but not necessarily so—he is more interested in correlating facts than in accumulating specimens in his own rooms. Perhaps his speciality may lie in the direction of drawing deductions from things too large to be 'collected' in the style of the antiquary—Greek temples or Roman roads—which one cannot stock in a cabinet or even in the largest of museums. Perhaps, too, he may be more interested in the relations of things to each other, rather than in the details of the things themselves. But 'comparative archaeology' is the sport of the few—we are most of us interested in some one or two epochs or countries rather than in the general survey of the universe.

When Archaeology was still in the stage of mere Antiquarianism it used sometimes to provoke the scorn of the Philistine. William Cobbett, not altogether a fool, was evidently under the impression that museums were *raree* shows of things odd and unimportant. He wrote in 1833 the egregious words :—

'Of what use is the British Museum ? Why should English tradesmen or farmers be called upon to pay taxes for the support of a place which is intended only for the amusement of the curious and the rich, and not for the benefit of the poor ? For his own part he did not know where the British Museum was ; nor did he know much about what it contained. But from the little that he had heard of it, even if he knew where it was, he would not take the trouble of going to see it.'

Now the British Museum was in 1833 ill-administered, ill-arranged, rather difficult of access, and often closed. But still it already contained many of the outstanding items which are its pride to-day, and was undoubtedly the most important library and collection of antiquities in the realm. It seems difficult to conceive the mental state of the man who never wished to visit it, and thought of it only as an institution on which some small percentage of the national taxation was expended. The only folks of to-day whom I can conceive as echoing Cobbett's scorn in somewhat different language are those extreme Bolsheviks who have uttered the dictum that all old things are necessarily bad, as recalling evil times, and that it is necessary to destroy everything that belongs to the past, in order to get a *tabula rasa* for the future, in art as well as in morals and social order. We must start again—they say—at the level of the primitive man, so that we may clear ourselves from the over-sophistication of artificial civilisation. There are fanatics who have been heard to justify general iconoclasm on this extraordinary thesis. What I have seen of their art-conception fills me with terror, whether it is inspired by a study of neolithic bone carving or cave-painting, or whether it is the mere nightmare production of the self-assertive person, who declares that he sees things in a certain fashion, and that if other persons do not understand his precious cubes or blotches they are sophisticated Philistines.

Archaeology takes it for granted that the relics of the older world are things that can be studied with profit, for the advancement of knowledge, which is an end in itself. And it will not disdain things that may seem trivial to many, because they are neither important in size, nor datable, nor practically useful, nor beautiful in themselves. But everything, from the

eolith in the gravel to the wig-blocks of the eighteenth century, has its place in the general correlation of human evolution. Personally—I own it a little shamefacedly—I am not over enamoured of flint implements or bone 'scrapers' or pre-dynastic Egyptian pottery: but this is mere weakness, I will grant. With Sir Antony Panizzi, I feel that I can take more interest in one early book than in any amount of mammoths' bones. Fortunately for Archaeology there are others who take the opposite view, and prefer flint chips to any amount of miniatures or majolica.

Archaeology worked in old days in comparatively narrow circles and with limited means alike of exploration and of comparison. The father of English Archaeology, John Leland of All Souls College, a most meritorious man, far before his age in mentality, rode laboriously on his nag across Welsh passes and Damnonian moors, noting not only the exact state of half-ruined thirteenth-century castles, but with especial zest Roman reliefs and inscriptions, whose contracted lettering was a source of much irritation to him, and led him into some odd hypotheses. His *Itinerary* gives us valuable hints as to many architectural relics which were still fairly perfect in his day, but have now left scarce a trace behind. I cannot discover that he ever tried excavation—he was a 'solitary horseman'—like the hero of many of G. P. R. James' forgotten novels—ever on the move, and with neither the time nor the money to settle down to hire men for spade-work. But his all devouring note-book and his insatiable curiosity showed the true spirit of the archaeologist. I love to think of him as the founder of our race, rather than William Camden—a more unscrupulous and more pretentious person in my judgment—though more learned: we owe much to his Britannia Romana which even to-day has occasionally to be consulted. But he was living in full Renaissance times—while Leland was a pioneer.

Excavation belonged to a later generation—when we find it practised in the Middle Ages it was pure treasure-hunting that set the spade to work, experience had shown that gold and silver sometimes lurked in the ruin or the barrow. The first recorded Corbridge find of Roman gold set Richard de Lucy to get from an early Plantagenet that curious charter which gave him a monopoly of digging in the Roman town—where modern excavation has unearthed two other hoards of second-century and fourth-century *aurei*. Richard Coeur de Lion was indirectly the victim of another gold discovery—when the recalcitrant Lord of Chaluz happed upon the great Gallo-Roman set of small golden votive statues of divinities seated in a circle, of which smaller examples in baser metal may be seen in some French Museums to-day. He fought to keep his find, and his king got his death by a crossbowman's chance shot during the siege of his castle. Richard may serve as the first treasure-hunter in my memory who came to an ill end. The Middle Ages held the search for ancient gold unlucky—as witness the strange tale of the excavation in the Roman Forum in the *Gesta Romanorum*—which William Morris turned into a poem in his *Earthly Paradise*—'the Statue made of Cornel Wood.'

The earliest archaeologist of the true sort was generally, like Leland or Camden, an identifier of ancient sites and legendary stories, for the pure love of advancing knowledge. The treasure-hunter who existed alongside, may trace his origin perhaps to an earlier human passion, mere acquisitiveness, not necessarily depending on a desire to correlate historical objects with

historical annals. Some mediaeval princes had a taste for accumulating cabinets, not only of jewels or gems—collected as other mediaeval princes collected the relics of saints—or as our philatelic friends to-day store up postage stamps for mere rarity—but of oddities of all kinds. Anything almost might come in, from captured suits of armour of famous enemies to narwhal's horns, or the then rare ostrich egg.

From similar gatherings by non-royal hands private or public museums, as opposed to princely treasure-houses, had their logical origin. The most famous early English Museum was certainly that of Tradescant, which passed into the hands of Elias Ashmole, and was by him bequeathed to the University of Oxford. It was typical of the seventeenth-century mind, which did not yet differentiate objects of archaeological interest from mere curiosities, or even from natural history specimens. In Ashmole's gift figured not only Guy Fawkes' lantern, the sword which the Pope sent to Henry VIII when he made him Defender of the Faith, and Queen Elizabeth's embroidered shoes, but such things as the Tartary Lamb—an alleged animal producing cotton instead of wool for its fleece, and a complete stuffed dodo from the Isle of Mauritius. It is melancholy to have to relate that both the Tartary Lamb and the dodo became in the early eighteenth century the prey of the moth! The bird, which would have been invaluable to any natural history museum a few decades later, was burnt, only its beak and a few of its bones being preserved. If such things could happen in a University Museum, it may be guessed what was the lot of private gatherings, when a zealous antiquary was succeeded by a heedless son. Only things which neither moth nor rust could corrupt, and which thieves did not break through to steal would survive. Coins and jewels were the luckiest objects as a rule—their obvious value caused them to be better guarded than armour—the destined prey of rust—or tapestry, the happy hunting ground of the moth. Even coins, however, were not always safe in public museums—as witness the too celebrated Le Maitre, the French surgeon, identical according to many with J. P. Marat, the revolutionary, who contrived in 1777 to carry away a big gold medal from the Bodleian Collection, and got as far as Henley with it.

The eighteenth century was the time of the antiquary, a personage varying in personality and pursuits, but always possessed of his collections, which frequently became the base, by bequest, of the museum or a society or a public institution. But it was also the time of some archaeologists who were more than antiquaries, such as General Roy, the indefatigable man on the little grey pony, true spiritual son of Leland, who drew sketches of nearly every Roman camp in Britain, which are still valuable as showing walls, banks and ditches that have been ironed out by cultivation since the time of George II or the early years of George III.

As the eighteenth century grew on, and the nineteenth century started, the antiquary continued to found collections, which more and more frequently became the base of local museums, as generous (or bored) descendants presented them to institutions or localities. Sometimes they have developed into great institutions. More often they have not.

The country-town museum is, alas! not often a centre of archaeological inspiration. Too often it was started, like the Ashmolean or the British Museum itself, as a mixture of natural history collections, miscellaneous curiosities, and real historical treasures. We have got long past that un-

happy ideal in London; but in small towns—and even in towns that are not so small sometimes—the sunlight often strikes through a dusty glass roof on to the decayed penguin, which moults an occasional feather on to one of the hundred South-Sea-Island clubs which killed Captain Cook. And hard by there may stand a case of Mediaeval Charters, whose seals the glaring sun of an exceptional August has melted into shapeless blobs of green or brown wax, adhering tightly to the fly-blown cardboard on which they rest. Do not imagine that this is an invention—an archaeologist's nightmare: for twice have I seen with my own eyes this very distressing spectacle—once in the West and once in the North. Museums started by an Early-Victorian enthusiast, have drifted under the care of some decayed dependent of a late mayor—or Lord Lieutenant sometimes—and owing to local apathy have become dust-traps. The advent of the rare tourist of archaeological proclivities is viewed with anything but pleasure by the illiterate curator, who emerges from some kitchen downstairs to turn the rusty key in the grinding lock.

What is the cause of this? Mainly I suppose the fact that the love of antiquity is not hereditary, and that nature often skips a generation in the distribution of tastes. There is no dispensation in archaeology that 'Amurath to Amurath' succeeds: and where the founders of the museum—a single enthusiast, or a pair of enthusiasts—have passed away, there is often a gap in management and interest, before another heaven-born archaeologist comes upon the scene. But in some localities the gaps seem to be very long ones—when the ownership of the museum has drifted into the hands of a neglectful town council, or a moribund body of aged trustees.

I suspect that many of my audience will recognise in this description a caricature—more or less exaggerated—of some collection in their own neighbourhood. If I can persuade them to take up a tiresome task, and to do their best to blow away the dust, my time will not have been altogether wasted. I know the difficulties—the indolence of the curator, who wants *quieta non moveri*, because it will cause him personal trouble, and (probably) expose his ignorance of the objects which he has to guard. The pitying contempt of a town council for those who are interested in what they consider 'old junk,' which no sensible person could wish to investigate. Or the indignation of senile trustees for those who want to disturb a collection which has not been moved this forty years, and which they think might at least last out their own time, before it is pulled about by some one whom they regard as an intruder or an outsider. All these obstacles may be in your way, and yet it may be your duty to start the movement for change and development—which is long overdue, and which you yourself are in the best situation to set going. Here is the opportunity for the genuine archaeologist, who has a sense of duty, and who will sometimes (I fear) want the hide of a rhinoceros before he has finished with the whole of his task.

What a single man may do is well before your eyes in Cambridge. The Fitzwilliam was always a splendid institution, but observe the way in which it has blossomed out under its present management, when not only its 'friends' contribute their annual quota, but the frequent millionaire (under judicious pressure) drops priceless acquisitions at short intervals. So much can tireless enthusiasm accomplish.

Archaeology in the eighteenth century was only emerging by degrees from

antiquarianism, and the collection of miscellaneous oddities: and we may add that its scope was almost entirely confined to the study of classical art, Greek or Roman, at one end, and local mediaeval relics at the other. It was not till the first years of the nineteenth century that it opened up on to larger perspectives—the first great change was brought about by the discovery of Egypt as a field for research, which dates from the bringing over to England of the Rosetta stone, and the other important Egyptian antiquities which the French savants of Bonaparte's expedition had collected, and which fell into British hands in consequence of Abercrombie's victory at Alexandria, and the capitulation of Menou's marooned army a few months after. A generation later the Assyrian discoveries of Layard and his contemporaries opened up another archaeological field, as broad and as new as the Egyptian. And then came the extension of archaeology into other regions—India, Persia, Java, China and Japan, Mexico and Peru—quite recently into inner Asia Minor, Mongolia and the Gobi in Asia, and the Maya ruins of Yucatan in America.

But the mere addition of great architectural and sculptural fields of enquiry in newly explored regions was not the only thing that transformed archaeology in the nineteenth century. A wholely different line of enquiry was opened up by the discovery of the interest that lay beneath the surface in even the best known lands of Europe. Many turned to the study of prehistoric antiquities and primitive culture. It was found out that France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Scandinavia, the Balkans and the British Isles could supply something more than the relics of Roman and Greek civilisation, or the spoil of the castles and churches of the Middle Ages. Archaeology had meant in 1800 little more than the study of two thousand years of culture in Europe: by 1900 it had split up into so many branches that no man could hope to acquire more than a superficial knowledge of them all—he could only be a specialist in one or two at the most. Hence came not mere archaeologists, but Assyriologists and Egyptologists, Americanists and Sinologists, men who had mastered the outlines of Cretan or Hittite culture, and not less those whose interests centred only on the cave dweller and the lake-dweller, the masters of palaeolithic and neolithic studies, to whom mankind almost ceases to be attractive when once historical times are drawing near, and the unit of calculation shrinks into mere centuries instead of dealing with misty thousands of years.

The field before us is almost appalling in its breadth. We see new branches of archaeological study cropping up every day—and are sometimes tempted to envy Leland or Ashmole, the members of the Dilettanti Society, or the original founder of the British Museum, to whom 'a knowledge of antiquity'—as they called it—was a thing within the grasp of any gentleman of leisure and proper artistic curiosity.

Differentiation of studies makes it as hard to keep archaeologists together as it is to deal with historians, or (even worse) with scientists *en masse*. Yet I see no reason why we should not retain our federation, if only we are broad minded enough to grant, each of us, tolerance to the particular interests of our neighbour. Because I like coins there is no reason why I should contemn my brother in archaeology who likes flint chips. There is room for both of us—and we can always unite in our opposition to the Philistine or the Bolshevik who sees no profit in either of our studies. Let us therefore

agree to differ in the details of archaeological taste, but hang together in the defence of Archaeology as the most human of studies, with room within its scope for the researcher with the spade as well as for the researcher with the manuscript. Of those who sit before me to-day there is none but can find his proper mental pabulum in Cambridge, whether he mounts the charabanc to-morrow to enjoy the mere mediaeval glories of Audley End or Thaxted church, or whether he prefers to ponder on the artistic treasures, sundry and manifold, of the Fitzwilliam, or to deal with Roman and British relics, or to specialise on what I privately consider the bleaker joys of the Museum of Prehistoric Archaeology. And looking round the catalogue of the excursions that the more restless of us will undertake during the next week, let us congratulate ourselves above all things that in this generation we are seeing some attempt made at last to conserve for posterity not only sanctuaries for bird and beast and flower, but all the surviving architectual monuments of England. It is not usual to hear blessings poured upon an institution with the rebarbative name of the 'Board of Works.' But I have seen so many precious things put under its care, and well treated, of late, that I cannot refrain from expressing my gratitude to that public custodian of antiquity, which drives away the Vandal, and relieves the careless or apathetic (or, perhaps merely impecunious) private owner of so many responsibilities. Alas! that the scheduling of Ancient Monuments started so late—many is the picturesque and historic building that has perished in my own memory, because legislation for its protection did not yet exist. At any rate, we are doing for our children more than our fathers did for us in the archaeological way! 'Without being over-boastful, I think we may say, with Homer's hero, that in this respect at least *"Ημεις μέν πατέρων μέγ' ἀμείμονες ἐνχόμεθ' εἶναι.*'

At the conclusion of the President's address a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Vice-Chancellor on the motion of Professor Sir W. Boyd Dawkins (Hon. Vice-President), seconded by Professor A. Hamilton Thompson.

The party then proceeded to Sidney Sussex College where they were hospitably entertained to tea by the Vice-Chancellor and Mrs. Weekes, in the gardens of the College.

SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE.

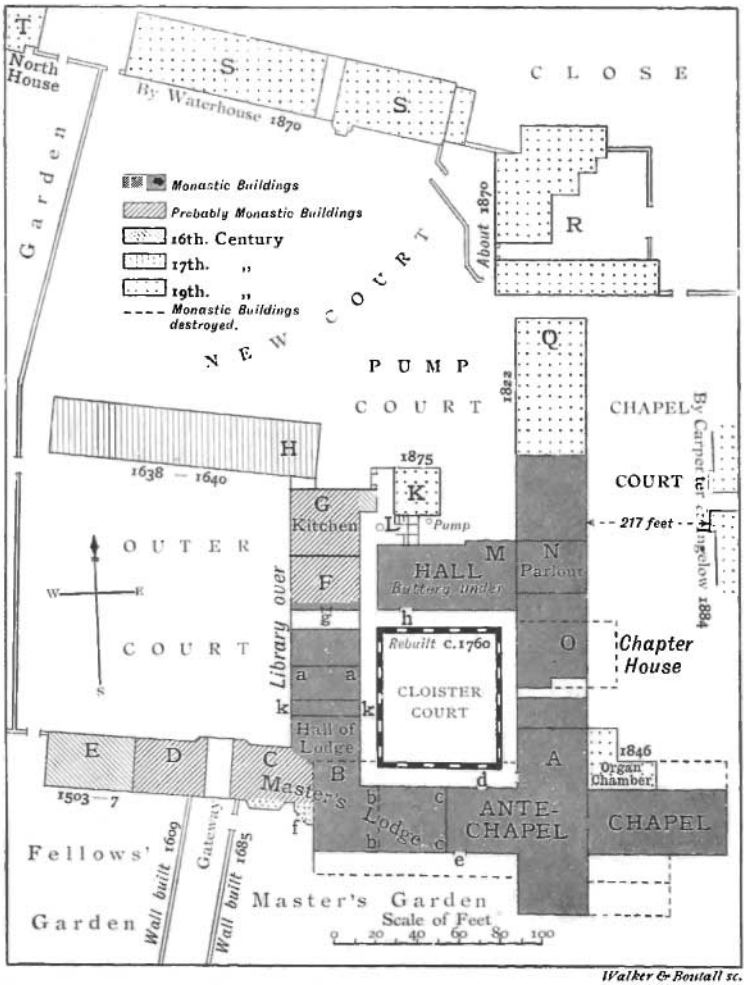
The College was founded in 1596 by a bequest of the Lady Frances, Countess of Sussex, daughter of Sir William Sidney, and was the second of those established after the Reformation. It occupies the site of the house of the Franciscan Friars. The buildings of the College were designed by Ralph Symons, the architect who had already been employed to build Emmanuel College and to alter Trinity College. The Hall contains the portrait of the Foundress and also that of Oliver Cromwell, who was entered as a fellow-commoner here in 1616.

The members next made their way to Jesus College where they were received by the Master, Mr. Arthur Gray, M.A., who conducted them round the College.

JESUS COLLEGE.

The College was founded in 1497 by John Alcock, Bishop of Ely, on the suppression of the Benedictine nunnery of St. Radegund, and consequently its plan is quite different from that of any other college in either University. It is monastic, not collegiate,

A Benedictine nunnery, governed by a Prioress, and called the Priory of St. Mary and St. Radegund to whom their conventual church was dedicated. was founded at Cambridge early in the 12th century.[1] Part of the buildings that still exist must, from their style, have been begun soon after



CAMBRIDGE. PLAN OF JESUS COLLEGE

that date. During the 13th and 14th centuries the community was evidently opulent and well-managed, for the buildings erected during that period are first-rate specimens of architecture. The tower-gateway through which the College is approached is of unique design. The range out of which it rises

[1] A. Gray, 'The priory of St. Radegund, Cambridge,' *Cambridge Antiquarian Society Publications*, 1898.

unfortunately received a third floor in 1718, by which the effect of the tower was much injured. Bishop Alcock's crest—a cock standing on a globe—is noticeable here and elsewhere on the collegiate buildings. The College Chapel consists of the Chancel of the Conventual Church, the Ante-chapel, separated by Alcock's screen, representing the eastern portion of the original nave, the remainder, including both aisles, having been demolished in the process of converting the nunnery into a College.

An evening meeting was held at 8.45 in the Art Schools, when Professor Hamilton Thompson delivered a lecture on the growth of the University and Town of Cambridge, illustrated by lantern slides.

Wednesday, 20th July

Wednesday, 20th July, was given up to an excursion by motor coaches into Essex,[1] the party being under the guidance of Professor Hamilton Thompson.

The programme included Horham Hall, Thaxted, Saffron Walden and Audley End.

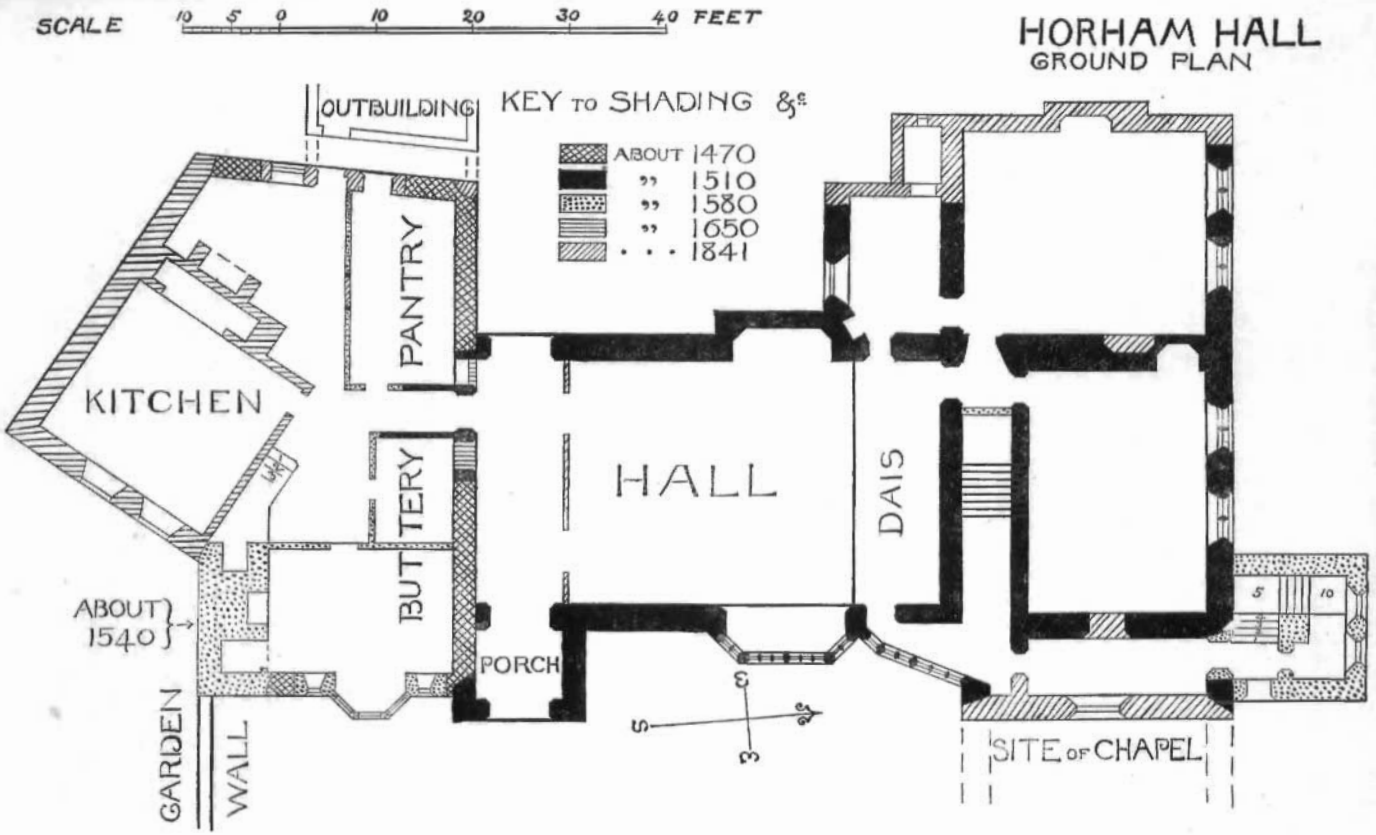
HORHAM HALL.[2] (Visited by kind permission of Mrs. Humphry.) The north part of this house, including the hall, forms the main portion of a brick mansion built by Sir John Cutte in the first half of the 16th century, and subsequently curtailed in size. The block south of the hall, however, is earlier than the rest of the building and is timber framed, though at a later date cased with brick externally. This portion is in a different parish from the rest, and it is possible that it may have been the solar block of a 15th century house, the hall of which may have been taken down when Sir John Cutte joined it to his new building. The staircase-tower on the north side of the house was begun later in the 16th century, when the present oblique passage between the hall and the north block was probably made; while the kitchen, built at an angle to the south block, appears to have been added when the west part of the house was partially destroyed in the course of the 17th century. Internally, the building preserves much of its original character; the screen of the hall remains, with old timber ceilings, fireplaces, stained glass, and painted decoration, and the original timber framing of the south block is partly exposed.

A. H. T.

THAXTED CHURCH. The church of St. John Baptist, St. Mary and St. Lawrence was appropriated in the 12th century to the prior and convent of Stoke by Clare, and subsequently to the dean and canons of the college which superseded the priory. The original plan was probably cruciform with a central tower; but no part of the existing church is earlier than the second quarter of the 14th century, when the arcades of the nave were built. Up to this date the nave may have been aisleless. The present aisles, however, are later, the south aisle and porch belonging to the end of the 14th century, and the north aisle and porch to the middle of the

[1] For plans and illustrations, cf. *Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, Essex.*

[2] A full account with illustrations was published in *Country Life*, vol. xviii (8th July, 1905).


SCALE 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 FEET
HORHAM HALL
GROUND PLAN
OUTBUILDING
KEY TO SHADING &c
ABOUT 1470
" 1510
" 1580
" 1650
. . . 1841
KITCHEN
PANTRY
HALL
DAIS
BUTTERY
ABOUT 1540
PORCH
GARDEN WALL
SITE OF CHAPEL
5
10

15th. The rebuilding of the transepts appears to have been nearly contemporary with that of the south aisle. Whether the central tower, if there were one, was taken down then or later, is quite uncertain ; the west tower and spire, at any rate, were not taken in hand till the close of the 15th century. After 1500 the chancel was entirely rebuilt, together with three of the crossing-arches, and a clerestory and new roof were added to the nave. The chancel has north and south chapels, extending its whole length, and divided from it by arcades of four bays, with four-centred arches which have spandrels pierced with tracery. Among the many features of interest in this magnificent church may be noted especially the considerable remains of stained glass of the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries, the case and spired cover of the font, the old reredos in the north transept, and the remains of screenwork in the chancel chapels. Both porches are vaulted and have upper chambers.

A. H. T.

Mr. Rushforth called attention to the very fine 15th century glass, notably the series of full-length figures in the windows of the north aisle. In one of the windows of the south aisle are remains of the story of the Fall, remarkable for the originality of the compositions, whereas the subject usually follows conventional lines.

The town of Thaxted contains a large number of interesting timber-framed houses and the 15th-century Guildhall is of outstanding merit.

Leaving Thaxted, the party visited Saffron Walden, where luncheon was served in the Town Hall. Afterwards a short drive brought them to Audley End, admission to which had been kindly granted by Lord Braybrooke.

AUDLEY END.[1] Audley End is a fine house of the beginning of the 17th century, built by Thomas Howard, first earl of Suffolk, who inherited the estate through his mother, Margaret, duchess of Norfolk and daughter of the lord chancellor Thomas, Lord Audley, who died in 1544. As originally built, it consisted of two quadrangles of which only the west range of the inner court, containing the hall, and the adjoining north and south wings, are left. On the death of the third earl in 1688, the barony of Howard de Walden went into abeyance between his daughters ; and, during the occupation of Audley End by one of these, Elizabeth, countess of Portsmouth, the outer court was pulled down. The east range of the inner court was destroyed later. Although so much has disappeared, the house is still one of the best examples of a large mansion of its period. The west front has the bay window of the hall in its centre, flanked at either end of the hall by two open porches, with loggias above, round which the pierced parapet of the hall is continued. The main wall is treated plainly, with large mullioned windows ; but the porches and loggias are elaborately treated with groups of columns at the angles, and with strap-work on the pedestals and intermediate parapet of the upper order. Internally, the hall has a remarkably fine screen and gallery : the panelling, fireplace, and timber roof with plaster ceiling, are also original. The south end was altered in the 18th century, with a stone screen and double stair, leading to the saloon or great chamber, which has a rich plaster ceiling with panels moulded with figures of fishes and broken by a series of pendants.

[1] *Country Life*, vols. lix, lx (19th and 26th June, 17th and 24th July 1926).

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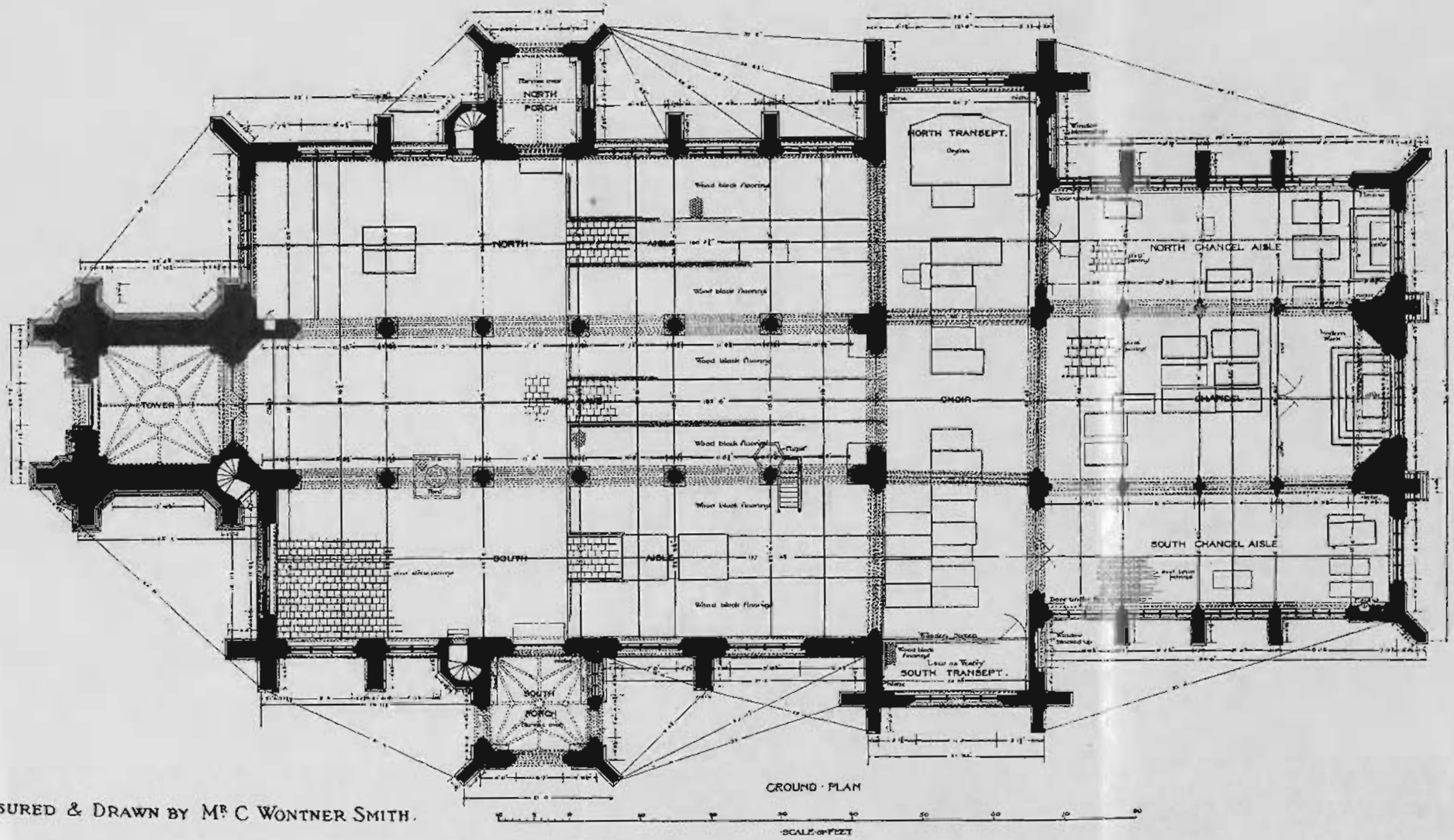

MEASURED & DRAWN BY MR C WONTNER SMITH.

GROUND PLAN OF THAXTED PARISH CHURCH

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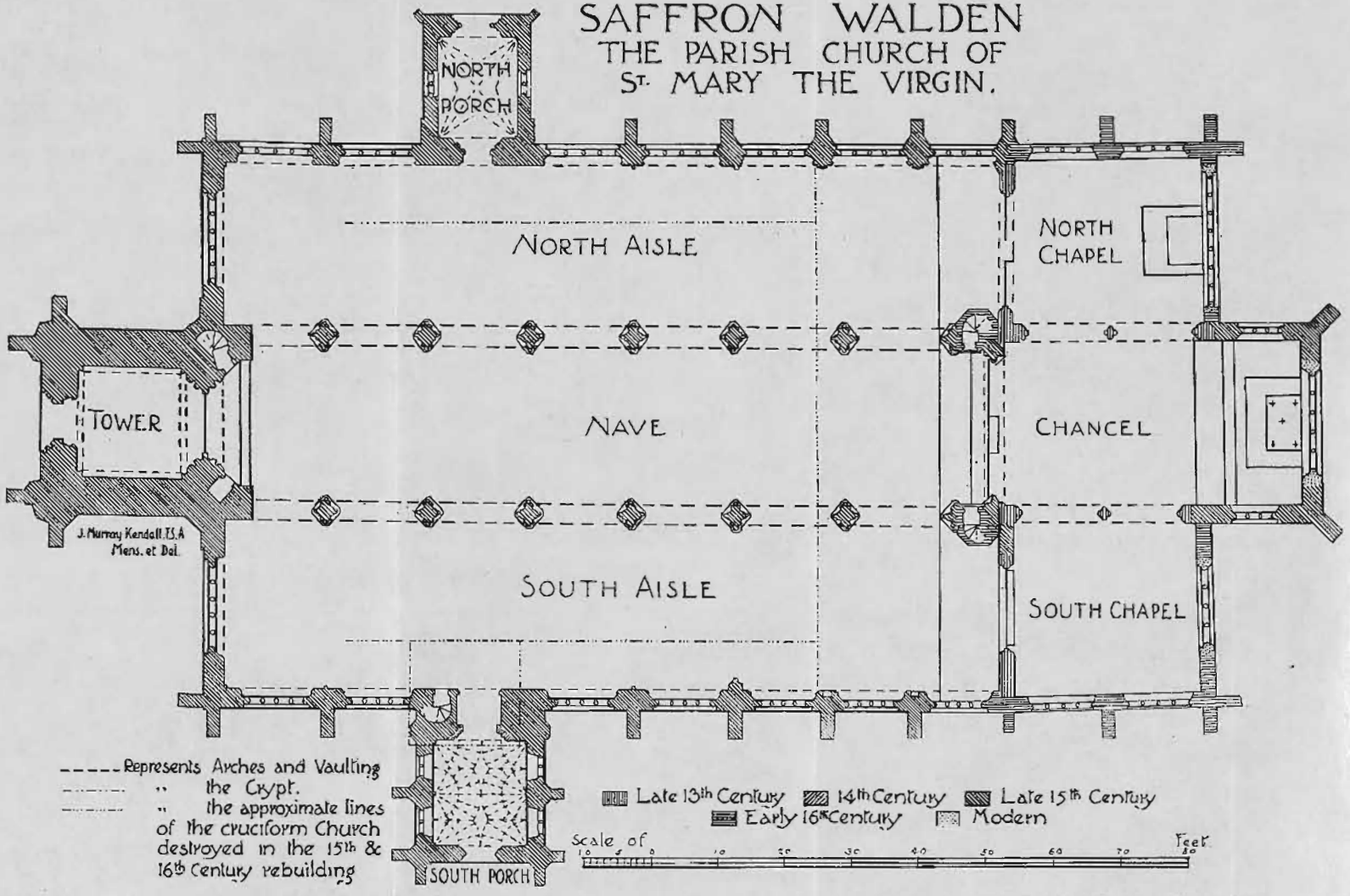
SAFFRON WALDEN
THE PARISH CHURCH OF S^T. MARY THE VIRGIN.



There are two staircases of 17th century date between the west range and the wings, and much fine plasterwork, with fireplaces and other original decoration, remains in the various rooms. The stables, to the north-west of the house, are a beautiful brick building of the middle of the 16th century.

A. H. T.

Some time was spent in viewing the interior of the house and the wealth of interesting and beautiful objects which it contains.

Some of the members were glad to avail themselves of the opportunity, kindly provided, to view the museum which contains, among other things, the valuable collection of Anglo-Saxon Antiquities found at Little Wilbraham in Cambridgeshire, by the Hon. R. C. Neville, F.S.A., and described by him in ' Saxon Obsequies ' (1852).

Returning to Saffron Walden, where tea was provided, the party afterwards proceeded to the Church.

SAFFRON WALDEN CHURCH.

The church of St. Mary was appropriated to the neighbouring abbey of Walden, on which the repair of the chancel consequently devolved. To the inability of the abbey to undertake a large scheme of building, when the nave was being rebuilt at the expense of the parishioners, may be due the preservation of the chancel arcades of the 13th-century church. There is distinct evidence that the church at this date was cruciform, with aisles to nave and chancel; and the arches at the west end of the chancel aisles are of this period and opened in the east wall of the transepts. A complete rebuilding was begun towards the end of the 15th century, when the nave was aisled to the full length of the transepts, the tower was added, the chancel reconstructed with a clerestory and a charnel-house below the east end, and the clerestory added to the nave. The porches also belong to this work, which was spread over a considerable period, and concluded with the widening of the chancel chapels to the same width as that of the aisles of the nave. The crypt beneath the south aisle belonged to the 13th-century building. The carved niches in the north aisle are of the 14th century, but have been rebuilt in their present position. The church contains a large number of brasses, and in the south chapel is the black touchstone monument of Thomas, lord Audley of Walden, who succeeded More as chancellor, and died in 1544. While the development of the church is not unlike that of Thaxted, the architectural resemblance of the later work to that of Great St. Mary's at Cambridge is remarkable, and the turrets at the west end of the chancel owe something in their design to the example of King's College Chapel.

A. H. T.

On leaving the church, the party made their way to the museum where, under the guidance of the curator (Mr. H. Collar), they had an opportunity of examining a collection of local and other exhibits which, both for intrinsic interest and excellence of arrangement, is indeed a remarkable one for a comparatively small town.

SAFFRON WALDEN.

The town contains some ancient and picturesque houses, several displaying pargetted work. One of the most striking is a gabled house (once the Sun Inn), said to have been occupied by Cromwell and Fairfax as temporary headquarters during the Civil War.

At the evening meeting Mr. L. C. G. Clarke, M.A., F.S.A., Curator of the University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, gave a lecture with lantern illustrations on some of the Prehistoric and Romano-British objects contained in the collection under his charge.

Thursday, 21st July

The day's proceedings began with the Annual General Meeting of the Institute, held in the Arts School at 9.30.

Owing to the pressure of his parliamentary duties, the President had been obliged to return to London and his place, as Chairman of the meeting, was taken by Sir W. Boyd Dawkins.

The Annual Report and Statement of Accounts (copies of which had been circulated) were taken as read and, on the motion of the Chairman, were unanimously adopted.

Col. Pemberton proposed and Dr. A. Randall Davis seconded a motion that an effort should be made to wipe off the arrears in the issue of the Journal. This was carried.

The question of the place in which to hold the next Summer Meeting was discussed. Shrewsbury and Edinburgh were suggested and the matter was left in the hands of the Council.

A proposal to alter the date for holding the Summer Meeting was made, but the meeting decided by 24 votes against 3 that the date should remain as at present.

The business of the Annual Meeting having been disposed of, the day was spent in visiting some of the colleges under the guidance of Professor Hamilton Thompson.

The first of these to be inspected was King's College.

KING'S COLLEGE.

The King's College of St. Mary and St. Nicholas was founded by Henry VI in 1446, and directions for its buildings were given in the document known as his Will. The foundation, however, was not completed upon the lines thus prescribed, and, for nearly four hundred years, the College occupied the quadrangle on the north side of the Chapel, adjoining the Schools quadrangle, and now forming part of the University Library. The Chapel was finished slowly, and it was not until the middle of the 18th century that a further addition was made upon the site south of the Chapel which Henry VI had intended to form the great court of the College. Then the block known as Fellows' Buildings was added on the west side of this area, from designs by James Gibbs. Early in the second quarter of the 19th century, the old provost's lodge on the south-east side of the Chapel was taken down, and the screen and gateway were made on the east face of the site, together with the long north range of buildings, including the Hall, Library and Provost's Lodge. Further modern additions of four separate periods have been made on the north side of the College, including the quadrangle next the river, the south and east sides of which were designed by G. F. Bodley.

The Chapel, begun at the foundation of the College, and planned upon its present scale, was not completed until the second quarter of the

16th century. Planned originally in twelve bays for cross-vaults with tie-ribs, it was eventually covered with fan-vaulting. The change of design can be easily traced, and is further marked by the difference in the stone employed, the older part being built of Yorkshire limestone from Huddleston, near Tadcaster, and the later of Weldon stone from Northamptonshire.

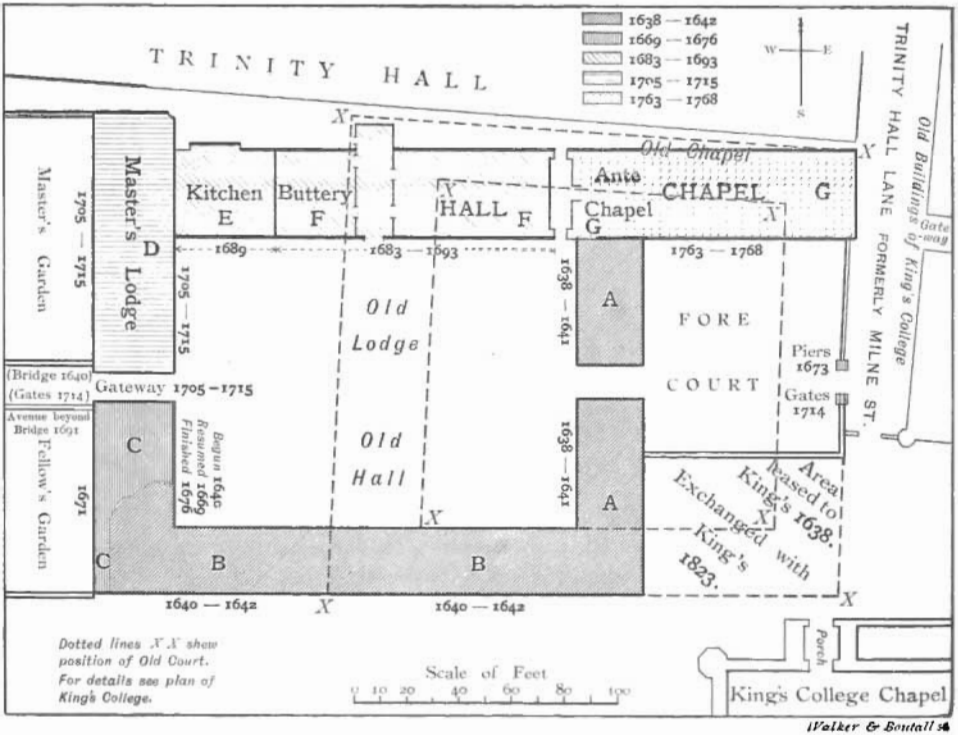
The furniture includes the fine series of stalls, the canopies of which were finished in the 17th century, the screen and loft in the bay between the Chapel and the Ante-Chapel, put up about 1536, and the metal lectern, with the statuette of the Founder, given by Provost Hacombleyn in the reign of Henry VII.

A. H. T.

At the request of Professor Hamilton Thompson, a description of the windows of the Chapel was given by Mr. G. McN. Rushforth, M.A., F.S.A.

He said that the 25 windows of the Chapel contained a display of early 16th-century glass which was unequalled in the world. The executors of Henry VII naturally gave the commission to Barnard Flower, the king's glazier, a naturalized Dutchman who had supplied the windows for Henry VII's Chapel, Westminster; and the King's College windows were to be like them, and to represent 'the Story of the Old Law and the New Law.' The contract with Flower is lost, but its substance is recited in the later ones. Payments to him were being made up to February 1517, but he died soon after, and then occurs an interval about which we know nothing. Barnard Flower, as Mr. J. A. Knowles has said (*Antiquaries Journal*, vii, 284), was in a very large way of business, and no one firm could undertake the the work which he left unfinished. The executors accordingly called in six artists or firms, and in 1526 made two contracts for finishing the windows; the first of April 20th, with Galyon Hone (Flower's successor as king's glazier) and three others; the second of May 3rd, with Francis Williamson and Symond Symondes. Only two of the six seem to have been of English origin. The contracts were for 22 (including the east and west) windows, implying that four had been finished by Flower. Can these four be identified? It is hardly possible to do so merely by style, for Flower must have employed many artists; and it must be remembered that it was a time of transition when the old Gothic setting and treatment of subjects was being replaced by the forms and style of the Renaissance, and one artist might have adopted more of the new manner than another. Nevertheless, it is reasonable to assume that the windows showing Gothic treatment and details are earlier than those in which the ornaments are classical. The scheme of subjects begins with the Nativity of Mary in the westernmost window on the north side, and one would expect the work to begin here. But the first window is dated 1527, and, like the third, is in the fully-developed Renaissance style that we find in the great bulk of the glass. On the other hand the second window (above the north door) is decidedly archaic in style, with Gothic details and design, and white tone; and accordingly it is usually ascribed to Flower. Then the window on the north side of the screen is dated 1517, and the one next to it towards the west evidently goes with it. Both have some Gothic details, but pictorially they belong to the more advanced work in the Chapel and show, if, as seems to be the case, they come from Flower, what different styles of glass his work-shops could produce. Again, going

eastward, the windows containing the Betrayal and Mocking have features belonging to the older style, but for all that they may belong to the later contract, and be due to the use of old cartoons or the employment of rather old-fashioned painters. It may be that, as soon as the Chapel was ready (about 1515), Flower intended to start with the north side and from the west end of nave and quire simultaneously, but for some reason the first window in the nave was not ready, and therefore the second is the first of Flower's windows that we have. The windows by the screen (1517) would then be the beginning of his work on the north side of the quire. A number of the central lights of the windows on both sides of the Chapel, which separate the subjects in the side lights, have Gothic details, and may have been inserted separately and independently. All this points to considerable

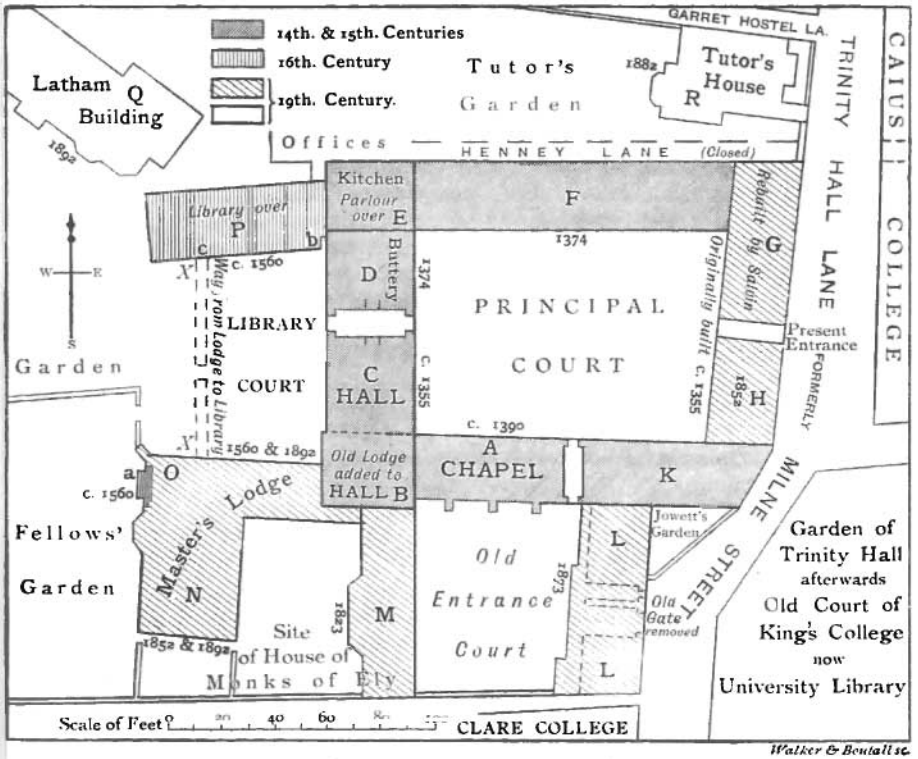


CAMBRIDGE. PLAN OF CLARE COLLEGE

variety of treatment among the glass-painters employed, some following the Gothic or transitional style, others the forms of the fully-developed Renaissance. The windows show every stage, and we can only say that probably the artists who worked under the contracts of 1526 followed the latest developments.

Some of the members afterwards followed Mr. Rushforth in a tour round the windows, and heard his explanations of the subjects.

CLARE COLLEGE. The College was founded in 1326 by Elizabeth, countess of Clare, and preserves some remains of its early buildings at the back of the Hall range. The present beautiful quadrangle was begun in 1638, in the characteristic mixed style of the day, and was completed about 1715. The west range shows the progress made in the adaptation of classical features to the traditional masoncraft of Cambridge builders, and the difference between the treatment of the earliest part of the quadrangle and the elevation of the river front is worth notice. The Chapel was added in 1769. The Hall and Combination Room have handsome panelling, and the details of staircases throughout the College are of great beauty. Recently, a range of buildings has been added in the Backs from designs by Sir Giles Scott. The bridge across the river is one of the most beautiful features of the College, and is the earliest of the series of Cambridge bridges. A. H. T.



CAMBRIDGE. PLAN OF TRINITY HALL

TRINITY HALL. The buildings of this College, founded in 1350 by William Bateman, bishop of Norwich, were very much altered in the 18th century; but the Chapel, on the south side of the first court, though refaced and classicised, is substantially the medieval building. The Library range in the second court is a building of the second quarter of the 16th century, and the Library, on the first floor, is an extremely interesting room, preserving its original arrangements in great perfection. A. H. T.

After an adjournment for luncheon, the party reassembled at 2.30 in the Chapel of Trinity College, where Professor Hamilton Thompson gave a history of the foundation and a description of the Chapel, the members afterwards proceeding to view the Library and other buildings of the College.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

It was founded by Henry VIII by the amalgamation of King's Hall, which had been founded by Edward III, with Michaelhouse and one or two smaller foundations. The present Great Court, entered through the gateway of King's Hall, occupies the greater part of the site of that College and of Michaelhouse. It reached its present condition at the close of the 16th century, during the mastership of Thomas Nevile, to whose time belongs the rebuilding of the Hall and the construction of the fountain in the middle of the court. The Chapel on the north side was completed in the reign of Queen Mary. Nevile added the court which bears his name on the west side of the Hall. This originally was open towards the river, and the north and south ranges, with open arcades on the ground floor, were shorter than at present. When the Library was added by Wren about 1677, both wings were continued two bays westward to join it, thus entirely enclosing the court. Bishop's Hostel, a good brick building, was constructed in the later part of the 17th century to the south-west of the Great Court. Later buildings include the large block at the kitchen end of the Hall, added by James Essex in the 18th century, the New Court, an early 19th century Gothic building, and the two courts, known as Whewell's court, between Trinity Street and Sidney Street.

A. H. T.

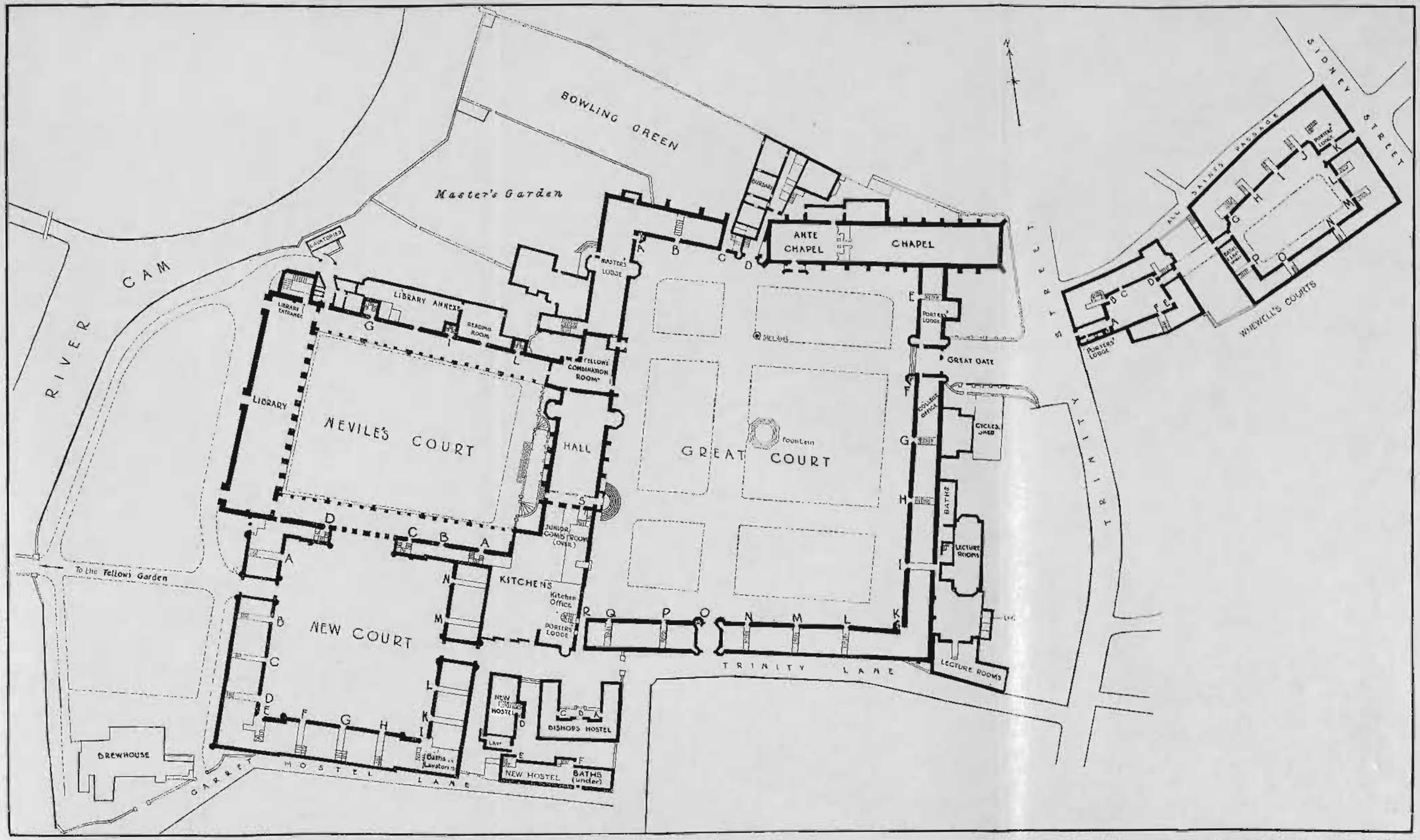
Tea was served in the College Hall, which was built c. 1604, the proportions being based on those of the Hall of the Middle Temple.

Owing to the demands of his professional duties, Professor Hamilton Thompson was compelled to leave Cambridge at the close of this day's proceedings, and the opportunity was here taken to accord to him a very hearty vote of thanks for his valuable help at the meeting. This was proposed and seconded by two former members of the College, Mr. S. D. Kitson, M.A., F.S.A. and Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon, M.B.E., M.A., F.S.A.

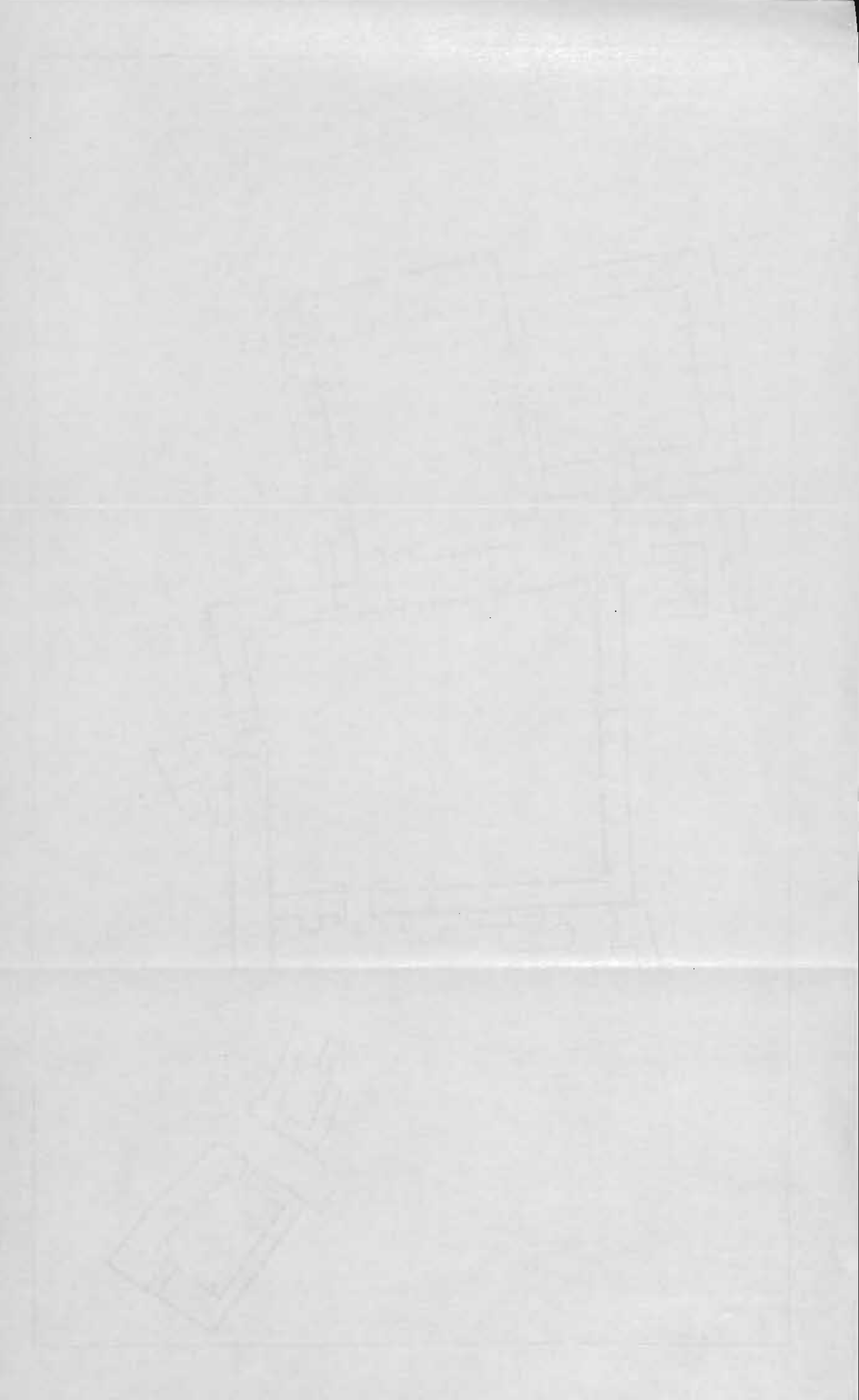
An adjournment was then made to St. John's College, where the duties of guide were shared between Professor Hamilton Thompson and Mr. H. H. Brindley, M.A., F.S.A.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

The College of St. John the Evangelist was founded in 1511 by the executors of Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII, and was opened in 1516. The shield of arms with supporters, on a ground carved with daisies, above the Gateway of the College, recalls the foundress and her Christian name. The Gateway, with the Hall and other portions of the First Court, belong to the period of foundations; but the south side of the court was refaced in the 18th century. The old Chapel, on the north side, together with what remained of the ancient hospital of St. John, was destroyed in the 'sixties of the 19th century to make room for the modern Chapel, the architect of which was Sir Gilbert Scott. Scott also lengthened the Hall by throwing into it the old master's camera with the combination room below. The second court, built in 1598–1602, is a very perfect example of Elizabethan brickwork, designed by the Cambridge mason Ralph Symons, who also



TRINITY COLLEGE. PLAN OF THE BUILDINGS



did much work at Trinity and other colleges. The first floor on the north side is occupied by the long gallery of the old master's lodge, now the Combination Room: this is a remarkable example of a gallery of the period, with a fine plaster ceiling. This range was continued westwards to the river early in the 17th century by John Williams, bishop of Lincoln: the extension thus made is the Library of the College, and retains most of its original furniture. A third court was added south of the Library later in the same century, and in 1835 the College was extended beyond the river by the building of the large New Court, approached by the covered bridge known as the Bridge of Sighs. The Kitchen Bridge, to the south of this, belongs to the 17th-century additions to the College.

A. H. T.

In the evening the Mayor and Mayoress of Cambridge (Alderman and Mrs. J. S. Conder) gave a Reception at the Guildhall, which was attended by the members of the Institute and many local residents. A selection of music was performed, and Dr. W. M. Palmer, F.S.A., delivered an interesting lecture on Old Cambridgeshire, illustrated by slides from photographs taken by the local Photographic Society.

Friday, 22nd July

This day was devoted to places of interest in Cambridgeshire, the first stop being made at Sawston Hall, which was visited by permission of Commander Eyre, R.N. The house was described by Dom Bede Camm, M.A., O.S.B., F.S.A.

SAWSTON HALL.

The Hall is a moated manor house, the home of the Huddlestons since the 16th century, and was rebuilt in the reign of Queen Mary, who granted Sir John Huddleston materials from the ruins of Cambridge Castle, since his house had been burnt by a Protestant mob, because he sheltered her there at the death of Edward VI. Quadrangular in form, it remains almost unaltered. The house possesses a very remarkable priests' hiding-hole, for the Huddlestons have always adhered to the old religion. Many family portraits remain, including that of Sir John Huddleston, " once Chamberlayn unto Kinge Phylipe and Captaine of his Garde, and one of Queene Maryes most honorable Privie Counsell," who died in 1557, and whose tomb is in the adjoining church. There is some remarkably fine oak panelling, especially in the long gallery, and the Flemish tapestries are of much interest.

R. B. C.

Leaving Sawston Hall, the party were driven to Whittlesford Church, where they were received by the vicar, the Rev. R. Letts, M.A., who gave a description of the building.

WHITTLESFORD CHURCH.

The Church is dedicated to St. Mary and St. Andrew and has a complicated ground-plan. It consists of a chancel, having on the south side a chantry, formerly a separate building; nave; south aisle; south porch, of timber construction; and a central tower, Whittlesford being one of a local group

of four churches having central towers. The tower is Norman, having heraldic shields over the windows; the rest of the Church is mainly Perpendicular. The south Chapel has a small piscina, a parclose and roof-brackets, and the south door has some good Early English hinges. The well-carved stalls and bench-ends are also worthy of notice. Some interesting fragments of 15th century Alabaster tables, discovered built up at the east end of the Church, are exhibited in a glass case in the vestry. In Mr. Rushforth's view the principal pieces belong to a Trinity, a Coronation of the Virgin and a Resurrection. Other pieces represent two animals drawing a cart and looking backwards[1]; two prostrate men with bound hands; the upper part of a large image of a crowned Virgin Saint; a smaller draped and barefoot figure; and remains of an image of St. Sithe, with keys and rosary.

In addition to its interesting Church, Whittlesford possesses a picturesque 16th century Guildhall.

A pleasant drive brought the party to Royston, the road at one point crossing the Branditch, a fosse and vallum earthwork running from fen to forest. Here luncheon was served at the Bull Hotel, after which the journey was resumed to Guilden Morden Church, where Dr. Palmer acted as guide.

GUILDEN MORDEN CHURCH.

The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a Perpendicular Chancel with the original sacristy on the north side. The sill of the south-east window forms the sedilia, near which is a cinquefoil piscina. There are hammer-beam roofs to both nave and chancel, and the Decorated chancel screen is one of the finest in the country. It is a double screen with a wide central opening, flanked by two lateral screened compartments, each 6 ft. 9 in. square. The tracery consists of a series of six ogee-headed double openings, separated by slender banded shafts and with a pair of cusped quatrefoil openings above each. In the lower panels are painted figures of two East Anglian saints, St. Edmund and St. Erkanwold. The rood-loft staircase and doors remain. The nave is Decorated, but of two periods, and an early Perpendicular parclose-screen, formerly in the south aisle, now stands under the tower arch. The basin of the font is Norman, though now resting on a five-shafted base of later date. With reference to the beautiful chancel screen, Mr. Aymer Vallance, M.A., F.S.A., drew attention to the fact that this was open at the top and had no loft. The lofts were an adjunct of the 15th century and were used for various purposes, especially as a platform for singers and musicians required for the more elaborate part-music or prick-song then coming into fashion. The roods were removed by royal order immediately after the accession of Elizabeth, but the lofts were taken down by a later order due to the Puritan movement against musical services.

The next Church to be visited was that of SS. Peter and Paul at Bassingbourn, which was also described by Dr. Palmer.

BASSINGBOURN CHURCH.

The Chancel has a fine Decorated east window with a bracket on each side; three lofty windows on the south and two on the north, a third being blocked when the north Chapel was added in the 15th century. Underneath the blocked window is an unusual Aumbry with carved animals underneath. The

[1] Cf. *ante* pp. 121, 122, Pl. iii, 2.

Chapel has been destroyed, but a trefoil piscina and aumbry appear on the outside wall. Two Piggott coats of arms may be seen in the south windows, this family having lived in the Rectory house during the 18th century. There is a lofty Decorated chancel arch with a Perpendicular screen and the entrance to the rood-loft staircase is visible. This stair continues to, and has an opening on, the chancel roof. The nave has six Decorated arches with eleven masks at the ends of the hood-moulds, and the octagonal clunch piers stand on carved stone bases of an earlier date. A Chapel is built out of the east end of the south aisle, the east window of which contains niches in each jamb. On the south wall of the Chapel is a fine Decorated piscina. The aisles do not run to the east end of the nave, which has a quatrefoil window there on each side. Other features which may be noticed are some open seats in the nave; the Perpendicular panelled font; a brass of 1683 in the middle aisle; four early tombstones with crosses, three of them being at the base of the tower arch, the fourth in the south porch which contains portions of its original Perpendicular woodwork. Under the tower (rebuilt 1897) is an iron-bound chest containing parish books. The Churchwardens' accounts, which begin in 1498, are of unusual interest and contain several early inventories as well as details of the performance of a religious play. Here also is a library of about 800 volumes, chiefly of 16th and 17th century Divinity. In the belfry are two wooden ploughs. One of the chapels was that of the famous Trinity Guild, the other being the Chapel of Our Lady.

The party then proceeded to Arrington, on the Ermine Street, where an *al fresco* tea was provided at the Hardwicke Arms Hotel, a few members afterwards taking a glance at Arrington Church, close by.

A short drive brought the party to Wimpole Hall, to which access was obtained by the kind permission of the Hon. G. Agar-Robartes.

The curious and interesting Church of St. Andrew stands hard by the Hall, and the party, for greater convenience, was divided into two sections, one viewing the Hall first, the other the Church; by this means the somewhat limited space in the latter was not overcrowded.

WIMPOLE HALL.[1] The central block of Wimpole Hall dates from the time of Thomas Chicheley, 1632. From the south front of this is a fine view down an avenue over two miles long, and from the north front, another view over Wina's pool to an artificial ruin on rising ground. The walls of the private Chapel were painted by Sir James Thornhill (1675–1734), whose work is also to be seen at Hampton Court, Greenwich, Windsor and in many country houses, and who designed paintings for the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. The house contains pictures by old masters, and many of the manuscripts now known as the Harleian MSS. were at one time or another collected in the library here, where there are also two "cock-fighting" chairs. The immense early 18th-century carpet in this library is probably the most important English carpet of its date in existence.

CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW. A Church was built here by Robert de Lisle, owner of the chief manor and advowson in the last half of the 13th century, and he founded a chantry in it about 1270. This Church consisted of nave, aisles, chancel, west tower, with a chapel

[1] *Country Life*, vols. xxiii (15th February, 1908), lxi (21st—28th May, 1927).

built out of the north aisle. The widow of a Lord Mayor of London, William Standon, refounded this chantry in 1459. Nearly the whole of this Church was taken down by order of Lord Chancellor Yorke in 1748, and the materials used for building the ruin seen at the end of the north avenue. The present Church is smaller than the nave of the old Church, of which the Standon chantry chapel containing the Chicheley monument and a fine heraldic window and two brasses, were preserved. This chapel contains an alabaster monument to Thomas Chicheley 1616; monuments to Lord Chancellor Yorke, 1764, the second Earl of Hardwicke, 1790, and to other members of the Yorke family. Mr. Rushforth pointed out that perhaps the most interesting feature of this Church is the superb heraldic glass in the middle window on the north side of the chapel, apparently about 1340, as it includes a shield of France and England quarterly. It is very rich in tone and well preserved, and includes a full-length figure of a pilgrim, said to be one of the Uffords, whose arms appear on three of the shields. The others are France and England quarterly, England with a label azure, Bassingbourne (twice), De Bohun, Engayne and De Lisle.

At the evening meeting in the Arts School, Mr. Arthur Gray, M.A., Master of Jesus College, delivered a lecture on ' The School of Pythagoras,' with lantern illustrations.

The so-called ' School of Pythagoras,' probably a gentleman's house on the outskirts of the early town, is a 12th-century building situated on the west side of the river Cam, near the junction of Northampton Street and the Madingley Road.

Saturday, 23rd July.

FENSTANTON CHURCH. This day was allotted to an excursion into Huntingdonshire[1], the first point reached being the Church of SS. Peter and Paul at Fenstanton. This has a fine chancel with a magnificent east window. The chancel is Decorated in date and contains good sedilia and a piscina. The founder, William de Longthorne, Rector 1345–52, is commemorated by a stone in the pavement.

Parts of the tower are of the 13th century, but the greater portion, as well as the spire, are of 14th century date. Of the same period is the south porch, which, however, incorporates some ornamental details of the 13th century. The nave arcades are of the Perpendicular period, while other notable features are a fine oak pulpit with linen-fold panels; the base of a Churchyard cross; and a monument to the famous landscape gardener, Lancelot Brown (known as ' Capability Brown '), who died in 1783.

S. I. L.

BUCKDEN PALACE. On leaving Fenstanton a drive through attractive surroundings brought the party to Buckden Palace, where they were received by Miss Edleston. Considerable excavations have been in progress here on the site of the palace, the remains of which consist of tower, gate houses and curtain wall, still standing, and foundations of the Chapel, Great Hall and other buildings.

[1] For plans and illustrations cf. *Huntingdonshire, Royal Commission on Historical Monuments.*

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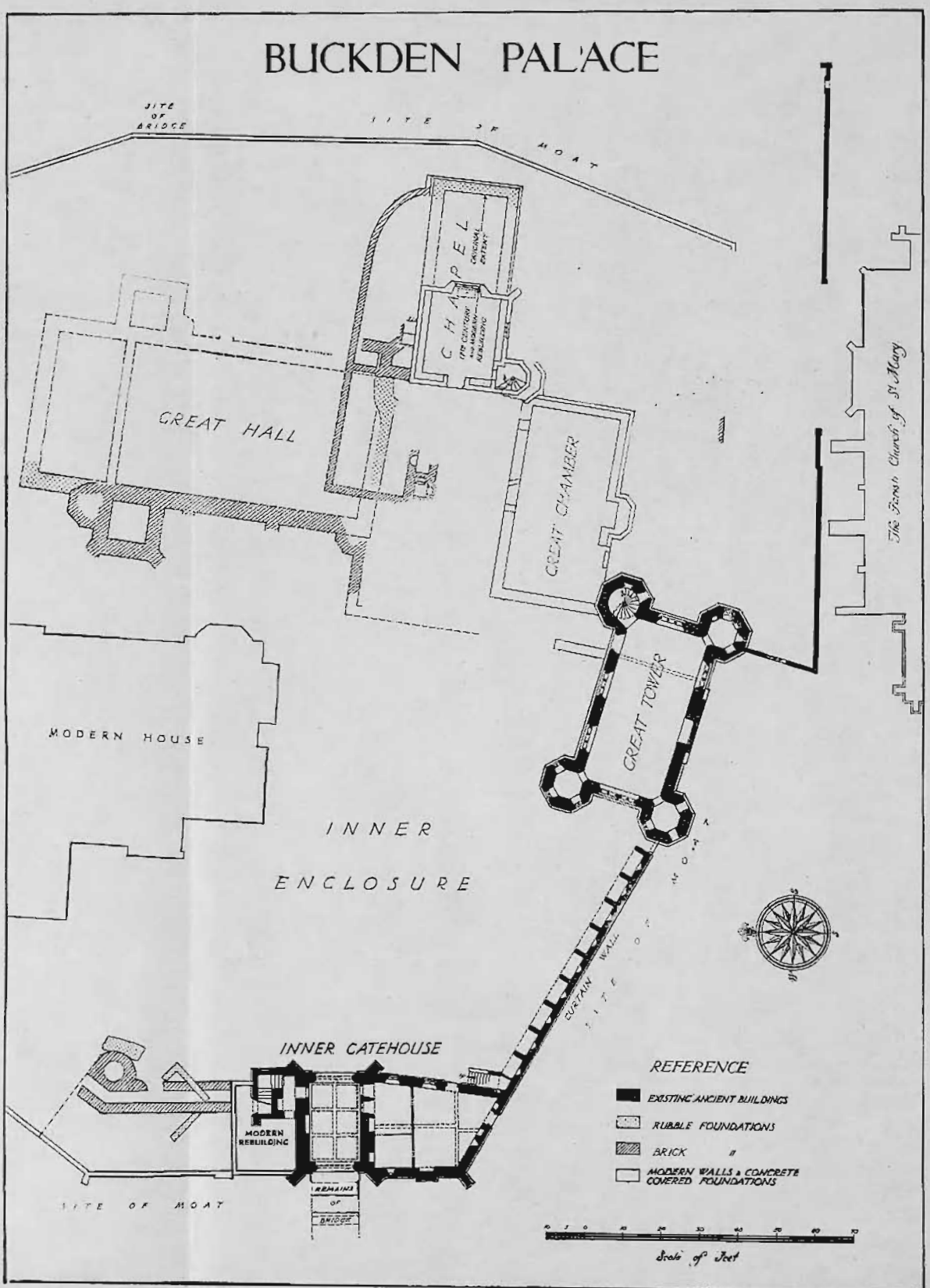


In the unavoidable absence of the owner, Mr. R. Edleston, F.S.A., Miss Edleston most kindly and efficiently undertook the duty of guide to the members.

The manor belonged to the Bishops of Lincoln at the time of the Domesday Survey, but it is uncertain when first a house was built on the site. From the account given in 'The Monuments of Huntingdonshire' (*Royal Commission on Historical Monuments*, 1926) it appears that Bishop Hugh de Wells (1209–35) is said to have built or rebuilt a manor house at Buckden and Bishop Robert Grosseteste (1235–54) is credited with building the Great Hall. The buildings were burnt in 1291 but the extent of the damage does not appear. To the 13th century would appear to belong the foundations of the Great Chamber, the Chapel, and parts of the Great Hall. An extensive rebuilding of the palace took place under Bishops Thomas Rotherham (1472–80) and John Russell (1480–94); the former, according to Leland, built the Great Tower and restored the Great Hall; the Great Tower was probably finished by Bishop Russell, whose arms formerly appeared on the woodwork, and the same bishop built the Inner and Outer Gatehouses and the enclosure walls. Considerable repairs were made to the buildings by Bishop John Williams (1621–42), who appears to have rebuilt and shortened the Chapel, and repaired the cloister. Under the Commonwealth a large part of the house including the Great Hall was demolished, but the house was restored on a smaller scale by Bishop Robert Sanderson (1660–63), the Great Hall not being rebuilt. In 1839 about half the main building and part of the gatehouse-range were demolished and the Great Tower dismantled. The Great Chamber, Chapel, and adjoining buildings were pulled down in 1871, when the modern house was erected, and the most was filled in at the same time. The existing remains are handsome examples of late 15th-century brickwork.

BUCKDEN CHURCH (ST. MARY).

The Church has 13th-century work in the lower part of the Chancel walls, which contain sedilia and a piscina; the upper part is *c.* 1427. The nave and south aisle are 15th century (about 1440), and the north aisle somewhat later. The tower and spire are fine examples of 15th century work and there is an interesting porch with a room over; the centre boss of the vaulting has a carved representation of the Assumption of the Virgin, and the front is ornamented with carvings of animals, etc. The Church contains monuments to several Bishops of Lincoln, and there are some fragments of 15th-century glass in the south aisle. The pulpit is a richly carved example of early 17th-century work and some curious pieces of foreign carved woodwork have been utilized in the reading-desks.

S. I. L.

BRAMPTON CHURCH.

The next building to be visited was the Church of St. Mary at Brampton, which has an early 14th-century chancel with fine arcading in the walls and a 14th-century screen. The nave and aisles are early 15th century with buttresses of unusual design, and there are fine roofs with tracery panels, while rich flowing tracery may also be seen on the south door. The semi-Gothic tower dates from 1635.

S. I. L.

Brampton is, of course, closely connected with Samuel Pepys, whose sister, Paulina Jackson (d. 1689) is buried beneath an inscribed grave-slab in the Church. Pepys' parents are also buried at Brampton, and there are several entries in the registers relating to the family, but whether Samuel himself was baptized here is uncertain, as the registers do not begin till the year 1653, some twenty years after his birth.

The house, known as Pepys Farm, where his parents resided and which he afterwards inherited, lies a short distance from the village on the road to Huntingdon. The garden of this house, as the party were reminded by Mr. Rushforth, was the scene of the episode which occurred in October, 1667, and is so inimitably described in the Diary, namely the search for Samuel Pepys' hoard of gold which he had caused to be buried there during the scare of a Dutch invasion earlier in that year. The house has been acquired by the Earl of Sandwich and restored as far as possible to its original form, as an interesting memento of the immortal diarist. A few members afterwards paid a visit to the house and garden.

HUNTINGDON. On reaching Huntingdon, luncheon was served at the George Hotel and there was sufficient time left for some of the members to make a brief exploration of the town, which contains two churches of some interest, namely, All Saints', in the market place, a building mainly of the 15th century but containing a small amount of 13th-century work; and St. Mary's, which exhibits work of the 13th and 14th centuries, with later restorations. The 12th-century Hall of St. John's Hospital, with its original arcades, stands opposite the east end of All Saints' Church.

A very short drive brought the party to Hinchingbrooke[1] where some time was spent in viewing the mansion and its contents. The Earl of Sandwich himself very kindly undertook the duty of guide.

HINCHINGBROOKE HOUSE. The Benedictine nunnery of Hinchingbrooke is said to have been moved here from Eltisley in the time of William I. It was a small house and was finally suppressed in 1536. The site was granted in 1538 to Sir Richard Williams, alias Cromwell, and either he or his son, Sir Henry, transformed and mainly rebuilt the nunnery buildings as a house. The alterations were so extensive that it is difficult to determine how much of the old building was retained. Sir Henry Cromwell entertained Queen Elizabeth here in 1564; and his son Sir Oliver, the Protector's uncle, similarly entertained James I when he was on his way from Scotland to London to be crowned in 1603. In 1627 Sir Oliver Cromwell sold the house to Sir Sidney Montagu, ancestor of the present owner, the Earl of Sandwich. The house was extensively damaged by fire in 1830, when the great staircase was destroyed. The house contains interesting details of the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries, and the gatehouse is a handsome example of late 15th or early 16th-century work.

Before leaving, Mr. R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A. (Vice-President), expressed the thanks of the Institute to the Earl of Sandwich for his kind reception.

The party then left for St. Ives, where tea had been arranged at the Golden Lion Hotel.

[1] *Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, Huntingdonshire*, 152–6; *Country Life*, vols. xxii (2nd November. 1907), lxv (6th and 13th April, 1929).

ST. IVES. The picturesque old town of St. Ives was known in Saxon times as Slepe, and so appears in Domesday. Its name was afterwards changed to St. Ives from Ivo, a Persian Bishop, who died here about A.D. 600, his relics being later transferred to Ramsey Abbey. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the town is the ancient bridge crossing the Ouse. It is of six spans and is said to have been built late in the 14th or early in the 15th century, but the two southernmost arches were rebuilt in 1716 by Charles, 1st Duke of Manchester. The brick parapet is of the 18th century and may have been built at the same time as the southern arches. The middle pier on the east side projects far into the river, and above it was built the Chapel of St. Leger, which has since been converted into a small dwelling to which two storeys were added in 1736.

No evening meeting was arranged for this day.

Sunday, 24th July

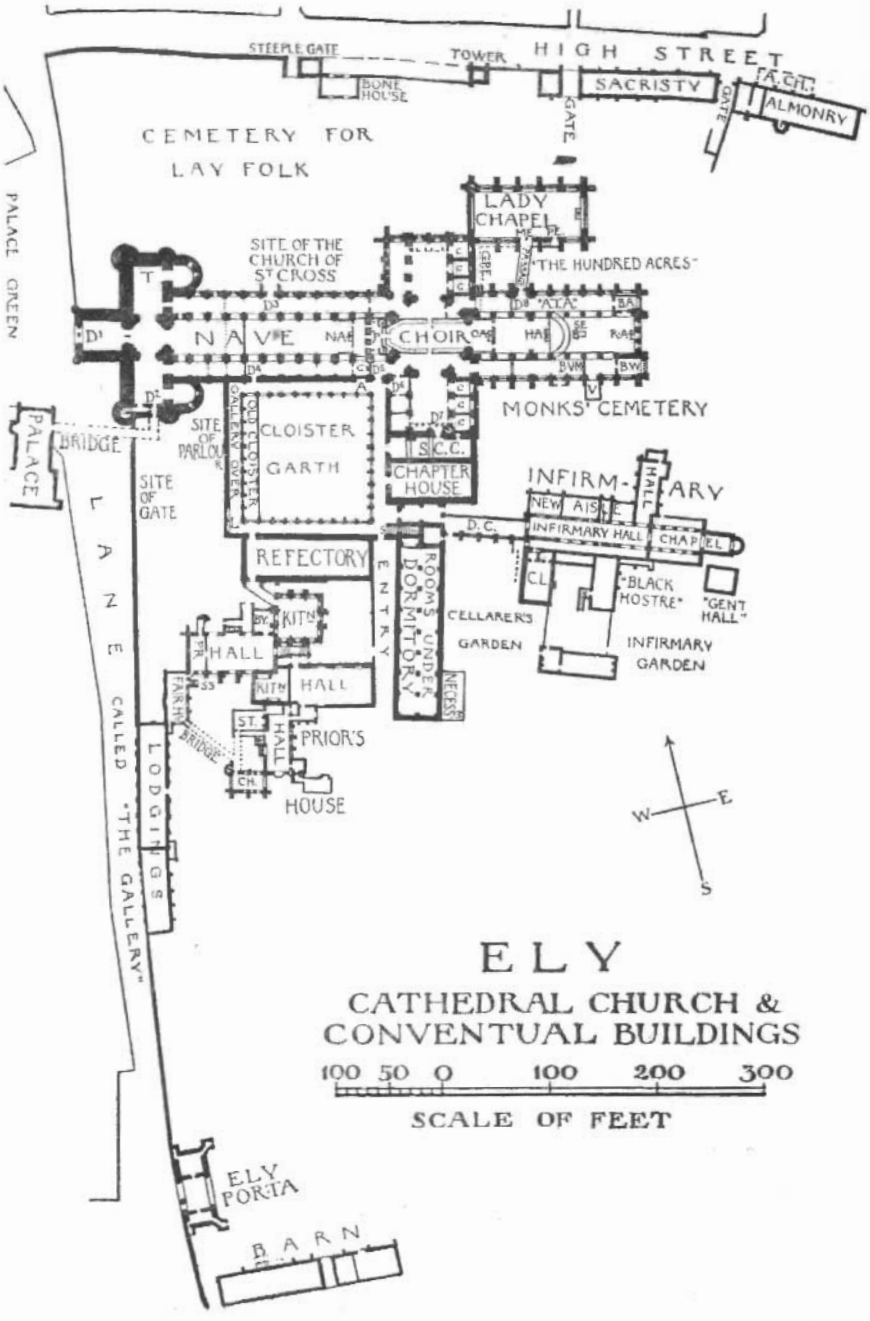
Many members of the Institute availed themselves of the arrangements kindly made by the authorities of King's College, whereby a block of seats was reserved for the Institute at the 3.30 p.m. evensong in the Chapel.

Monday, 25th July

ELY. The visit to Ely fixed for this day was favoured by beautiful weather. An interesting drive of nearly an hour brought the party by about 10.30 a.m. to the Cathedral where they were received by the Dean, the Very Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D.

The members being seated in the Octagon, the Dean made a short speech of welcome, after which, Mr. T. D. Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A. (formerly Surveyor to the Dean and Chapter of Ely), gave an interesting historical account of the Cathedral. Mr. Atkinson had most kindly and at short notice taken the place of the Rev. Dr. Cranage, F.S.A., who was unable to be present owing to serious illness, and his presence was greatly appreciated. At the conclusion of his account the members divided into three parties under the guidance of the Dean, Canon Evans and Mr. Atkinson, for a perambulation of the Cathedral. This occupied the time up to luncheon which was served at the Bell Inn, the Lord Bishop of Ely (Dr. White-Thompson), Bishop Price, the Dean and the Canons in residence being present as the guests of the Institute. At 2.15 the members reassembled in the Deanery garden and listened to an admirable descriptive account of the monastic buildings by Mr. Atkinson, after which the party once more split up into three divisions and were shown the principal points of interest remaining of the monastery.

ELY CATHEDRAL. As a religious house, Ely is one of the most ancient foundations in the Kingdom; as a Cathedral Church it is, if we exclude those of Henry the Eighth and subsequent foundations, the latest save one. In 673, Queen Ethedreda founded her monastery in the Isle of Ely (the island of willows ?). The Isle of Ely, still a County distinct from that of Cambridge for administrative purposes, was then an actual island surrounded by marsh and mere.



ELY

CATHEDRAL CHURCH & CONVENTUAL BUILDINGS

100 50 0 100 200 300

SCALE OF FEET

The Abbey was sacked by the Danes in 870; re-established under the influence of Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, in 970; defended against the Conqueror by Hereward the Wake but surrendered by the monks. The See was created in 1109 by division of the diocese of Lincoln.

The history of the present Church begins in 1081 with the appointment as Abbot, of Simeon, Prior of Winchester. This connection with Winchester is important. Simeon was not only the prior but he was the brother of Walkelin the bishop, and a relative of the King. Although Simeon appears to have been nearly ninety years of age at the time of his removal to Ely, he immediately set about rebuilding the Church. The influence of Winchester is still apparent in the plan of the building.

Abbot Simeon's Church had a central tower and a single western tower flanked by secondary transepts. The Winchester Norman west end has been destroyed but the foundations indicate a similar arrangement. At Winchester the triforium gallery is carried across the ends of the main transepts; but it is the outer wall, not the inner, which is carried up as a gable, so there is not the usual triforium arcade. The same feature was intended or actually built at Ely, but the original design has been altered and the galleries are now very narrow and are carried by quite light columns. The foundations of the east end of Ely have been exposed and show an apse which seems to have been altered at an early date to a square end. Winchester has an apse with the aisle continued round it, still preserved in the crypt. The point at which the similarity of the two churches ceases is that Ely has no crypt.

The Norman work at Ely is of the somewhat primitive character of most of our great churches: the pier-arches are low, the triforium and clerestory are lofty, so that the three storeys are approximately equal, as at Winchester, Peterborough and Norwich. It misses the stately proportions of Durham. The aisles have the simplest vaulting. The nave had none; there was probably a flat wood ceiling.

The plain work of Simeon was continued westwards for probably nearly a century up to the end of the nave, but the western tower and transepts were treated with great richness of arcading and effective grouping of turrets. The beautiful and refined Galilee, built in the early years of the 13th century, almost certainly takes the place of an earlier porch, for its massive side walls are necessary as buttresses to the north and south arches of the tower. In the 14th century an additional storey was added of octagonal form with turrets against the alternate sides. To this happy solecism the tower chiefly owes its unquestioned distinction. The whole west end, notwithstanding the loss of the north transept, is perhaps the noblest in England.

The ritual arrangements were as follows. The monks' quire was under the tower and in the first bay of the nave. After the rebuilding of the octagon the new stalls were placed in the same position. The Norman pulpitum remained till near the close of the 18th century and some sketches of it have been preserved. The walls in this part (the east bay of the ritual nave) show some of the original painted decoration. The adjacent bay of the south aisle contained an altar. The west aisle of the south transept formed a vestry and was entered direct from the cloister (part of the present stone screen is modern). The east aisle, now the Chapter Library, doubtless contained three altars. The corresponding aisle of the north transept

retains evidence of its altars; the division walls show considerable though faint remains of Norman painting. This transept has an outer doorway at its north-west corner giving access to the lay folks' cemetery and also admitting pilgrims to the shrine. This part of the transept fell and was rebuilt from the designs of Grumbold in 1699. A Church dedicated to the Holy Cross was built by the convent in 1359–6,[1] for the use of the public, on the north side of and close to the nave. This allowed the monks more exclusive use of their own Church.

The next chapter in the history of the Church is the addition of a large retrochoir by Bishop Hugh de Northwold between 1235 and 1252: a beautiful piece of work, refined in detail but continuing, as it was bound to do, the general proportions of the Norman work of which it was a prolongation. The eastern bay of each aisle was converted into a chantry chapel of extraordinary richness in the 15th and 16th centuries.

The central tower fell in 1322. In the reconstruction a new departure was made. The four tower-piers were not rebuilt but instead of them, eight piers, two in each arm of the cross. The central space thus became octagonal and each arm of the cross was shortened by one bay. The octagon was built in stone to the ridge of the main roof, where it was finished with a rich brattishing. Within the stone octagon a timber lantern was constructed, also of octagonal form. The angle posts of the lantern, 60 ft. long, are carried at a height of near 100 ft. from the floor by a system of brackets, two to each post, springing from adjacent angles of the stone octagon. These brackets are hidden from below by the wooden ceiling in the form of vaulting, which, of course, has no structural value. The painted decoration is modern. The work was finished about 1342. The large central space thus provided for a modern congregation formed no part of the scheme of those who planned the octagon, for the new stalls of the monks were placed (c. 1340) exactly where the old stalls had been, thus cutting right across the octagon. Marks where they abutted can still be seen on the two western piers. They are now placed east of the octagon.

The tower may have fallen eastwards and crushed the presbytery. In any case, this was rebuilt at the same time as the building of the octagon. The new work stopped short of Northwold's work, leaving a pair of Norman shafts between the 13th-century work and that of the 14th century.

While the centre of the Church was under reconstruction a large and magnificent detached Lady Chapel, noted for its sculptured pictures,[2] was built to the north of the presbytery. It was connected with the Church by a passage.

The 14th century was the great period at Ely. Besides the undertakings just described, much work was done in the conventual buildings.[3]

In the 19th century a great deal of substantial repair was done, but the buildings suffered less than most of their kind from restoration. The boarded ceiling of the nave was constructed and decorated about 1862.

Ely has probably the most complete conventual buildings in the country. They follow strictly the normal Benedictine plan and are of extraordinary interest. The only buildings of the first importance which have been

[1] F. R. Chapman, *Sacrist Rolls of Ely*, i, 77, 103, 104.

[2] M. R. James, *The Sculptures of the Lady Chapel of Ely*.

[3] F. R. Chapman, *The Sacrist Rolls of Ely*.

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PLATE V

ELY CATHEDRAL

GROUND PLAN.

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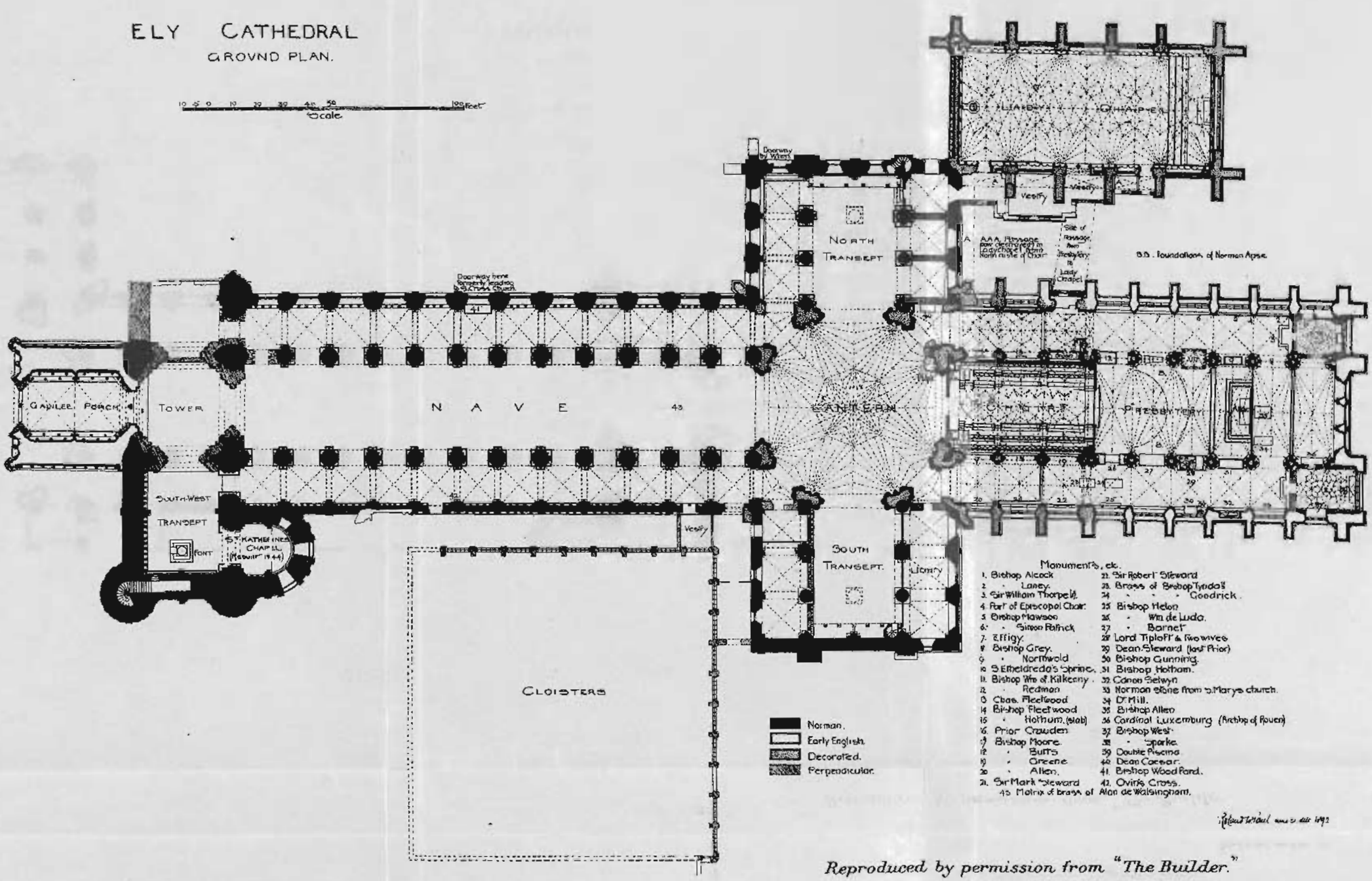


Monuments, etc.

1. Bishop Alcock
2. " Laney.
3. Sir William Thorpe(?).
4. Part of Episcopal Chair.
5. Bishop Mawsoo
6. " Simon Patrick
7. Effigy.
8. Bishop Grey.
9. " Northwold
10. S. Etheldreda's Shrine.
11. Bishop Wm of Kilkenny
12. " Redman
13. Chas. Fleetwood
14. Bishop Fleetwood
15. " Hotham. (slab)
16. Prior Crauden
17. Bishop Moore.
18. " Butts
19. " Greene
20. " Allen.
21. Sir Mark Steward
22. Sir Robert Steward
23. Brass of Bishop Tyndal?
24. " " " Goodrick
25. Bishop Helen
26. " Wm de Luda.
27. " Barnet
28. Lord Tiptoft & two wives
29. Dean Steward (last Prior)
30. Bishop Gunning.
31. Bishop Hotham.
32. Canon Selwyn
33. Norman stone from S. Mary's church.
34. Dr Mill.
35. Bishop Allen
36. Cardinal Luxemburg (Archbp of Rouen)
37. Bishop West
38. " Sparke.
39. Double Piscina
40. Dean Caesar.
41. Bishop Woodford.
42. Ovirs Cross.
43. Matrix of brass of Alan de Walsingham.

Robert Weir del. et lith. 1892

Reproduced by permission from "The Builder."

destroyed are the cloister, the frater, the kitchen, the chapter house and the range containing the dormitory. Of all these except the last, there are sufficient remains to allow of complete paper-reconstruction of their plans.

The cloister is to the south of the Church. The north and east walls and the north-east and north-west doors to the Church and the armarium for books remain. Foundations of a rectangular chapter house have been traced, some remains of the 13th-century frater still stand, and south of them are considerable remains of the Norman kitchen.

All the buildings that have still to be mentioned, though mutilated, are (unless otherwise described) almost intact, are covered by their medieval roofs and are occupied as dwelling houses. The most striking of them is the large and lofty 14th-century guest hall with a vaulted basement, now the Deanery. A little distance to the south of it is the Prior's House, a 14th-century hall on a Norman basement, with a famous chapel. Between the two halls there was formerly a large kitchen which served both. It also served a third hall, now ruined, projected from it eastwards, which may have been for seculars belonging to the House. To the south-west of the guest hall and connected with it is yet another hall of the 14th century, also with a vaulted basement; we now call it the Fair Hall. It was perhaps, intended for royal visitors and other guests of distinction. To the south-west of this again, is a Norman building, originally of one storey, divided in the 14th century into two storeys. This range was extended further south in the 14th century.

The infirmary lies to the east of the cloister, from which it was approached by a passage under the dormitory and thence by a vaulted corridor. It is practically intact except for the west wall, and the roof of the nave. It is a late Norman hall with aisles and a chapel consisting of nave and aisles and a vaulted chancel. As was usual in monastic infirmaries the aisles were in the 14th century divided from the nave by partitions and cut up into a number of separate rooms. Some interesting additions were also made in the 14th and 15th centuries. The vaulted Norman kitchen is on the south side of the nave and over it is a later room which we may call the Misericord.

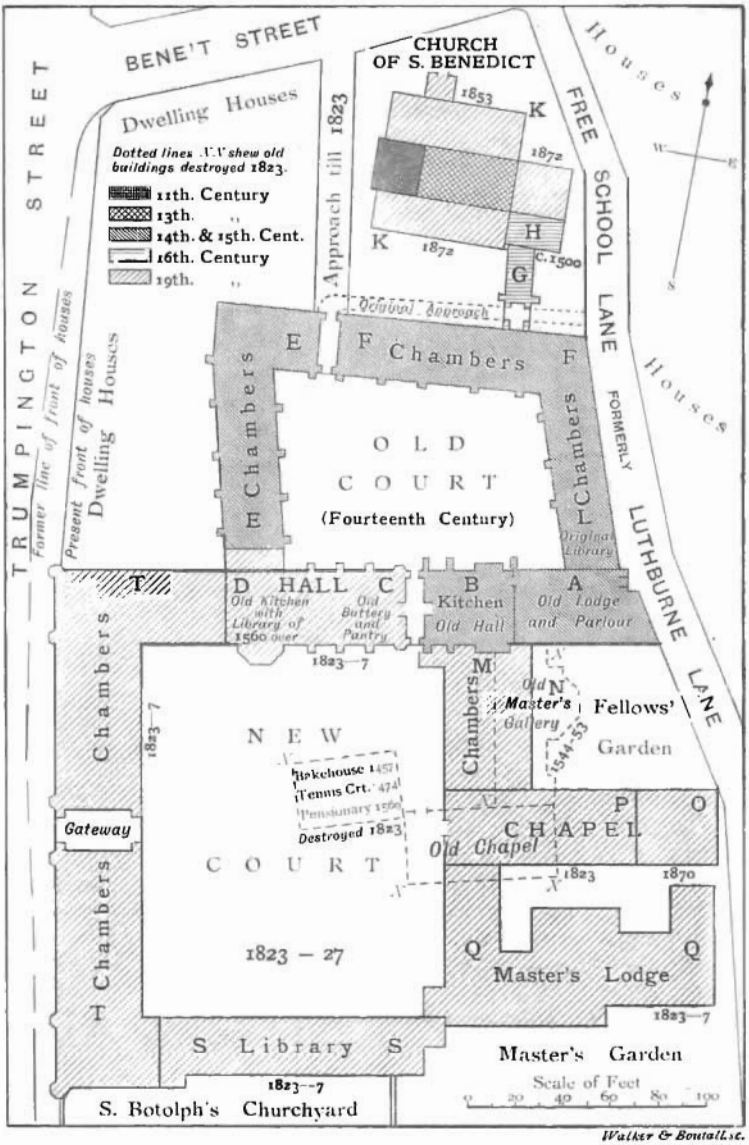
A very noble gateway, the 'Ely Porta,' was built at the end of the 14th century and near it is a great range of store houses.

The monks' cemetery lay to the east of the Church. To the north of it there is a range of buildings, chiefly of the 14th century, containing perhaps the Almoner's department and a modern gateway, possibly on the site of an old one. Further west there is another gateway leading to the lay-folks' cemetery and to the Church of the Holy Cross. Attached to the gateway there are remains of a Bone-house with a Chapel over it.

T. D. A.

At 4 p.m. most of the party attended the Cathedral Evensong, which was followed by tea, when the members enjoyed the kind hospitality of the Dean and Canons at their respective houses.

The Lord Bishop of Ely had given permission for a visit to the Palace, of which the members availed themselves before the return journey to Cambridge was begun. His Lordship cordially welcomed the party and after briefly referring to the history of the Palace, acted as guide throughout the visit.



CAMBRIDGE. PLAN OF CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE

At the evening meeting in the Arts School, the Rev. Canon H. P. Stokes, LL.D., F.S.A., gave a lecture on The Appointments of certain Heads of Houses in Cambridge, in which he described some of the ancient and curious ceremonies which have survived in connection with certain of the University appointments.

Tuesday, 26th July

The day was spent in visiting more of the colleges and other points of interest in Cambridge, the party being, during the morning, under the general guidance of Dr. F. T. Allen (Secretary of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society).

The first College to be inspected was Corpus Christi, which was described by the Vice-master, the Rev. C. A. E. Pollock, M.A.

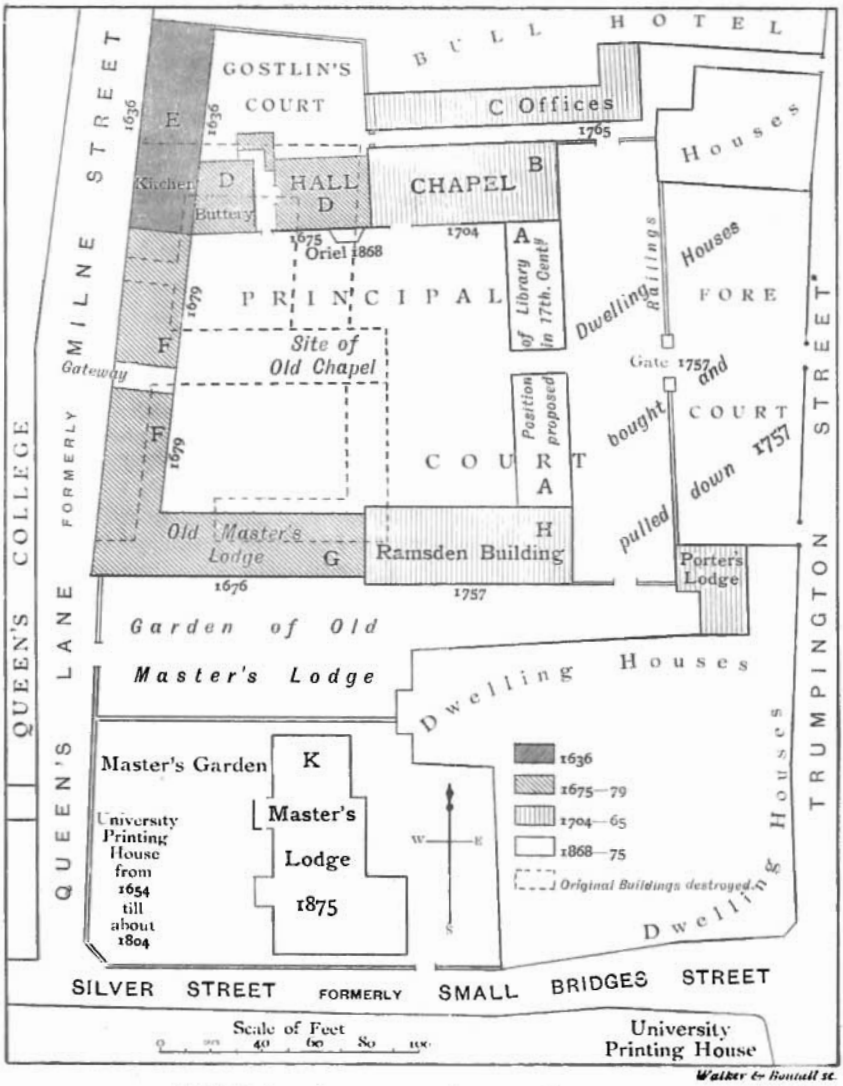
CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE. This College was founded in 1352 by the Cambridge Guilds of Corpus Christi and St. Mary. The modern Court, entered from Trumpington Street through a gateway with flanking turrets imitated from those of the older colleges, has the Hall on the north side (left); the Chapel and the Master's Lodge on the east side; and the Library on the south side. The passage at the east end of the Hall leads to the old Court, the first closed quadrangle built in Cambridge. The Library contains the unique collection of manuscripts collected by Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1569–75. In one of the rooms under the Library is the Lewis Collection of coins, gems, vases and other objects of antiquarian interest.

Proceeding to St. Benedict's Church, close by, the party listened to an account of the building by Mr. G. A. D. Hill.

ST. BENET'S CHURCH. This is the oldest surviving building in Cambridge, the tower (together with a few fragments elsewhere in the Church) being Saxon work of about A.D. 1000. The uppermost of the three stages of the tower has in each face a double round-headed window finished with a mid-wall baluster shaft, and flanked by single round-headed windows inserted in the 16th century. Internally the tower arch is of massive construction, with moulded imposts and stripwork round the opening. The Church was used as the Chapel of Corpus Christi College up to the close of the 16th century, being connected therewith by a gallery, now converted into College rooms.

The next building to be visited was St. Catherine's College, which was described by Dr. Allen.

ST. CATHERINE'S COLLEGE. This College was founded by Robert Wodelarke, third Provost of King's College, in 1475, but the present buildings (with the exception of the range of chambers at the north end, which date from 1634–6) are those erected by John Eachard, D.D., master from 1675 to 1697, the Chapel being added in 1704. The buildings are mainly of brick.



CAMBRIDGE. PLAN OF ST. CATHERINE'S COLLEGE

QUEENS' COLLEGE.

Queens' College was also described by Dr. Allen. Founded on this site in 1447 by Andrew Dokett, under the patronage of Margaret of Anjou, Queen of Henry VI, and refounded in 1465 by Elizabeth Widvile, Queen of Edward IV, and formerly lady in waiting to Queen Margaret, this College can claim two royal foundresses, a fact which explains the position of the apostrophe in ' Queens' ' (as distinguished from Queen's College, Oxford). The first or principal court was built immediately after the foundation. The material is red brick and the plan includes square corner-turrets and an entrance-gateway flanked by towers—the third to be built in Cambridge. The second or cloister court is nearly coeval with the first court. Above the north Cloister, occupying the whole side of the court, is the gallery of the President's Lodge, erected probably about 1537. It is a singularly little altered specimen of the domestic architecture of the 16th century.

The afternoon opened with a visit to the University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, where the Curator, Mr. L. C. G. Clarke, M.A., F.S.A., received the members and subsequently entertained them to tea in the building.

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM.

The University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology owes its existence primarily to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society (founded in 1839), part of whose activities consisted in collecting local antiquities. The Society still gives a yearly grant, but in 1883 made over their collections to the University, when they were temporarily housed in a part of the Museum of Classical Archaeology in Little St. Mary's Lane. The Baron von Hugel was appointed Curator, and his remarkable collection from Fiji, with the collections of Dr. Alfred Maudslay and the late Lord Stanmore, formed the nucleus of the Ethnological Department of the Museum. Through the indefatigable energy of the Baron and the generosity of many friends, not only were both the archaeological and the ethnological collections rapidly expanded, but also, sufficient money was collected for the erection of the present building (part of a larger scheme) which was opened in 1913. The Museum now serves the double purpose of a University Museum for teaching, etc., and a public Museum for the collection and exhibition of local antiquities.

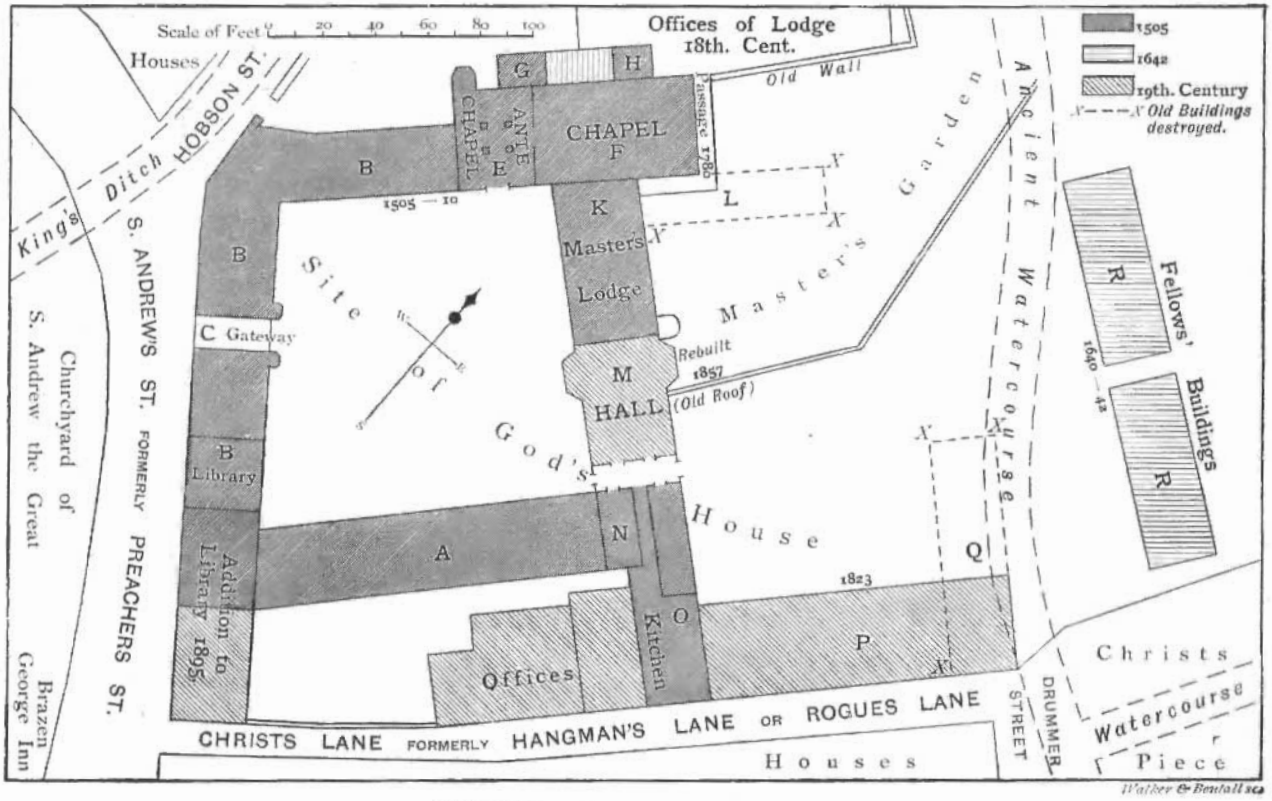
At the present time the Collection, which is rapidly growing, contains a wealth of interesting exhibits, admirably displayed, the ethnological section being especially comprehensive.

The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to Emmanuel and Christ's Colleges, under the general guidance of Dom Bede Camm, M.A., O.S.B., F.S.A.

At Emmanuel College, the Master, Dr. Peter Giles, kindly met the party and described the buildings.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE.

This College was founded by Sir Walter Mildmay of Christ's College, a great Puritan, in 1584 on the site of the suppressed Dominican Priory. The Hall occupies the place of the old Church of the Friar Preachers. The later Chapel, with picturesque cloister, is the work of Sir Christopher Wren (1668–72). It may be compared with the Chapel of Pembroke. The Hall was entirely altered by Essex in 1764, and in the same century the greater part of the principal Court was rebuilt. The



CAMBRIDGE. PLAN OF CHRIST'S COLLEGE

new buildings and the Lecture-rooms were designed by Mr. Leonard Stokes. John Harvard, the founder of the American University which bears his name, was a member of this College.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE. On entering Christ's College, Dom Bede Camm undertook the description of the various portions of the building. This College, a doubly royal foundation, is the successor of a house for students known as God's House, founded on another site in 1442 by William Bingham and transferred and refounded under the same title in its present position. It was renamed and endowed in 1505 as Christ's College by Lady Margaret Beaufort under the influence of her confessor, John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester. Fisher was Chancellor of the University and occupied rooms in the College, as did also the Foundress, whose Oratory, looking into the Chapel, still exists. The Hall was restored in 1875 by George Gilbert Scott and the Chapel in 1899 by G. F. Bodley.

The College possesses some exceptionally fine gold plate, the gift of the Lady Margaret, and numbers among her eminent sons, Milton, Paley and Darwin.

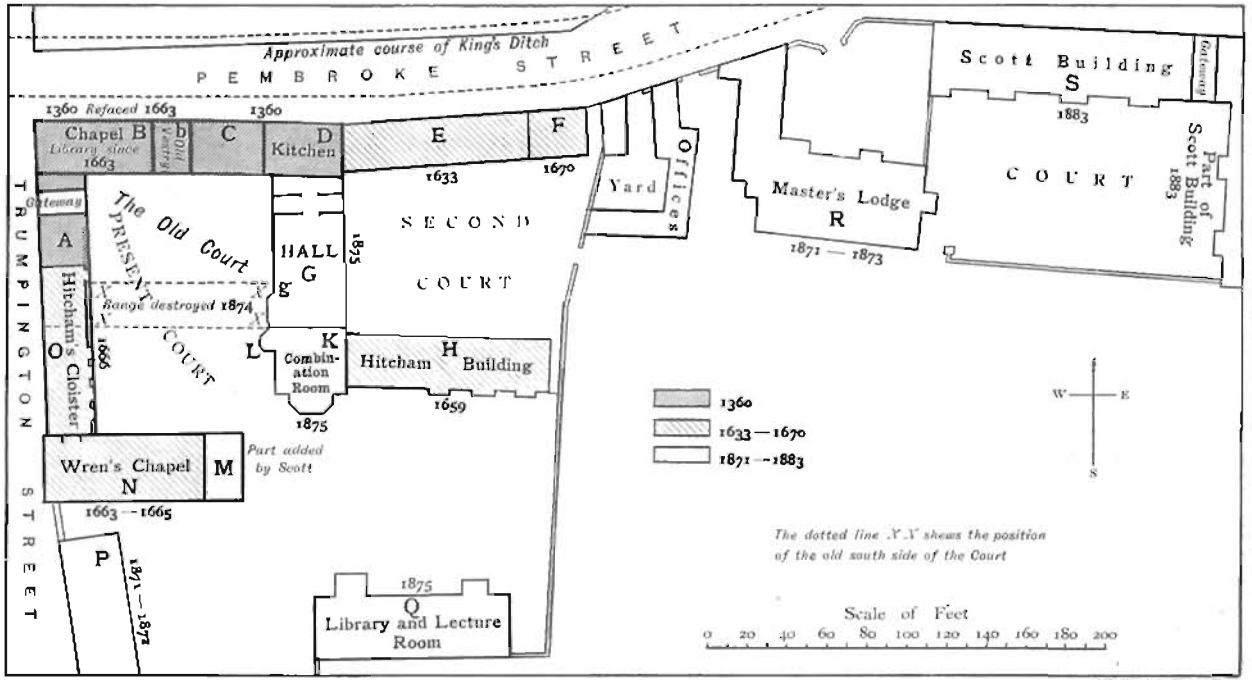
At the evening meeting in the Arts School, two papers were read, both illustrated by lantern slides. The former was by Dom Bede Camm, M.A., O.S.B., F.S.A., on Rood Screens and the latter by Mr. E. A .B. Barnard, F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S., on a 16th century dole-gate from Denny Abbey, near Cambridge. The dole-gate referred to had been exhibited to those members of the Institute who visited Coughton Court[1] in the course of the Summer Meeting at Birmingham in 1926.

At the close of the proceedings a presentation was made to Mr. Barnard of a silver salver (to which a suitable inscription was afterwards added), to mark the Institute's grateful appreciation of his valuable and efficient services as Hon. Secretary of the Summer Meeting. The presentation, to which practically every member attending had contributed, was made on behalf of the Institute by Mr. R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A. (who, in the unavoidable absence of Sir W. Boyd Dawkins, occupied the Chair) and Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon, F.S.A., who had acted as Treasurer of the fund. Mr. Barnard, in thanking the donors, assured them that the gift would remain a valued memento of a happy occasion.

Wednesday, 27th July

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE-LESS. This day was again devoted to Cambridge, and the members were, during the morning, under the guidance of Dr. F. T. Allen. The Church of St. Mary's-the-Less, which was the first building visited, served as a chapel to Peterhouse—to which it is still connected by a gallery—until 1632, at which time the present College Chapel was consecrated. It was originally dedicated to St. Peter, and its foundation dates from the 12th century. The present Church was built circa 1340–52. The beautiful Decorated east window is worthy of particular note. There were chantry chapels on the north and south

[1] *Archaeological Journal*, vol. lxxxiii, p. 295.



CAMBRIDGE. PLAN OF PEMBROKE COLLEGE

sides, that on the north was founded by Thomas Lane, Master of Peterhouse (1436–73); that on the south, presumably, by John Warkworth, also Master (1473–1500). Excavations made by Dr. R. Lachlan and Mr. E. A. B. Barnard (August, 1926), revealed the foundations of a small Chapel measuring approximately 8½ ft. by 12½ ft., built out from the south wall of the Church, and there is good reason for believing that these are the foundations of the Chapel erected by John Warkworth.

PETERHOUSE. The adjacent College of Peterhouse was also described by Dr. Allen.

This is the oldest of the Cambridge colleges, having been founded by Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, in 1281. It retains much of the original hall on the south side of the chief court. The north range was begun in 1474, and the west or Library range some ten years later. In 1632 Dr. Matthew Wren (Master, 1625–34), uncle of the famous Sir Christopher Wren, commenced important additions to the College, and while this work was proceeding he began the chapel and cloisters, but they were not completed until after the Restoration.

The Library has some valuable possessions, and the Chapel contains some medieval panelling, possibly brought from St. Mary's-the-Less.

Proceeding next to Pembroke College, the party were conducted over the College by Dr. E. S. Minns, F.S.A.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE. The College was founded in 1346 by Marie de Saint Paul, widow of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke. She lived for nearly thirty years after the foundation of the College, and it is probable that the whole of the original quadrangle was completed in her lifetime. Much of the 14th-century building still remains, but has been refaced. The Chapel, designed by Christopher Wren, was consecrated by Dr. Matthew Wren (Bishop of Ely, 1638–67) in 1664, and is purely classical in design. The old Chapel, refaced with brick in 1663, was converted into a Library thirty years later. Edmund Spenser and the younger Pitt were members of this College.

The remainder of the morning was spent in examining the treasures of the Fitzwilliam Museum.

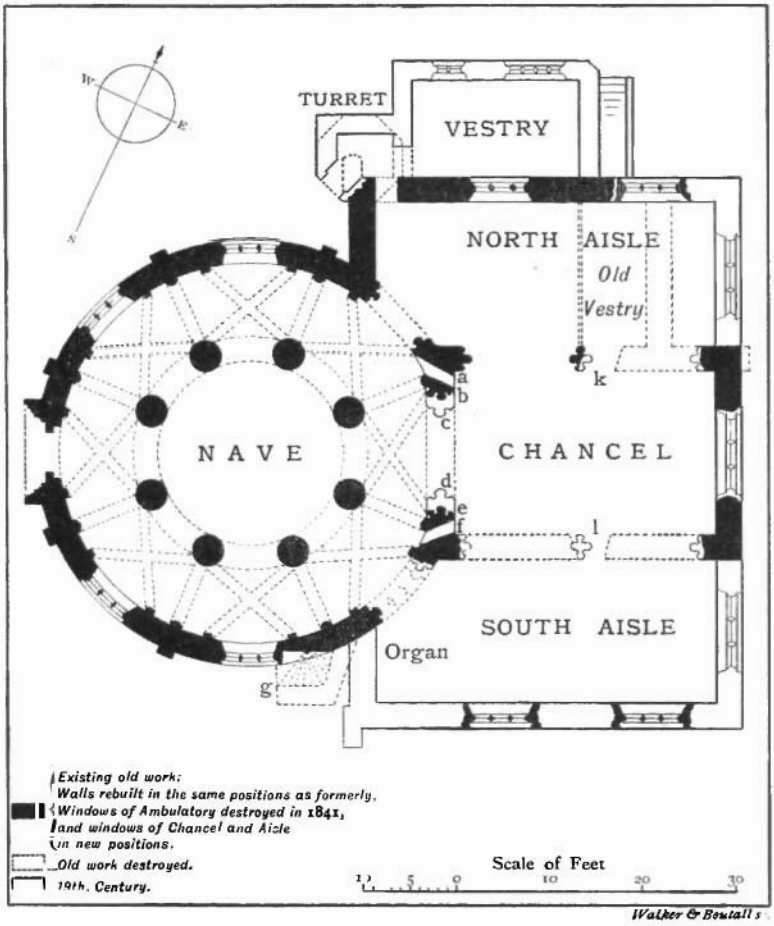
THE FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM. This building was erected in order to house the collection of pictures, engravings, illuminated manuscripts, printed books, etc., bequeathed to the University by Richard, Viscount Fitzwilliam, in 1816.

In 1912 C. B. Marlay, M.A., of Trinity College, who died on 18th June of that year, bequeathed to the Museum a very large and valuable collection of pictures and miscellaneous works of art, together with the sum of £80,000 for the enlargement of the existing building, and the cost of the necessary increase of the staff. This collection, to be called the Marlay Collection, is housed in an extension of the Museum which was opened on 14th June, 1924. A further extension is in process of construction.

After an interval for lunch the party reassembled at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, where the Vicar, the Rev. Canon S. T. Adams, M.A., gave a description of the building.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

This Church, commonly known as the Round Church, is one of the four round churches in England still in use for worship. It was probably built between 1120 and 1140, and in its original form consisted of the present nave with its ambulatory and, probably, a semicircular apse on part of the site of the modern chancel. In 1841 a drastic restoration was undertaken, which aimed at putting back to the Norman period the architecture of the Church, which



CAMBRIDGE. PLAN OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE

had undergone various alterations and had received additions from time to time. Consequently much mischief was done in obliterating ancient work and in constructing modern additions for which there was no authority. This Church, like St. Sepulchre's at Northampton, was simply a parish Church, modelled on that at Jerusalem and had no connection with the Knights Templars.

MAGDALENE COLLEGE.

At Magdalene College, which was visited next, the members were conducted round the College by Mr. Talbot Peel, M.A. This College was founded by Thomas, Lord Audley, in 1542, to replace Buckingham College, the site of which had been granted by Henry VI in 1428 to the English Benedictines as a hostel for monks of their Order. On entering the court the Library and Chapel are on the north side. The Hall was built for Buckingham College by Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, but it has been much altered since. Here there is a portrait of Samuel Pepys, by Sir Peter Lely.

The feature of the Second Court is the range of buildings commonly called the Pepysian Library, which was built some years before Pepys bequeathed his Library to the College, to be placed in a room in the 'New Building.' His books arrived in 1724, when the arms of Pepys in the pediment of the central window, his motto 'Mens Cujusque Is Est Quisque' and the inscription 'Bibliotheca Pepysiana, 1724' were added.

On leaving Magdalene College, the party walked on by way of the Backs to 73, Grange Road, where they were most hospitably entertained to tea by Mr. A. H. Lloyd, F.S.A. and Mrs. Lloyd, and were given an opportunity of viewing their host's valuable collection of Greek coins and other objects of antiquity.

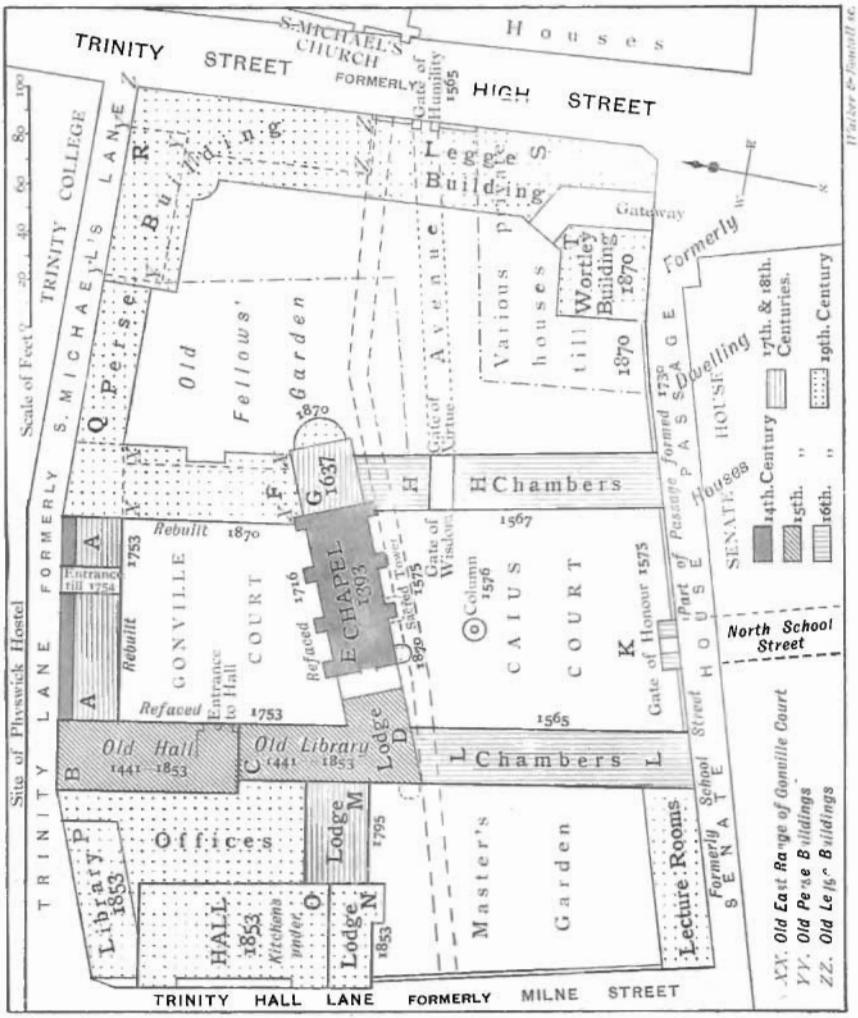
Concerning this Collection, Dr. G. F. Hill, F.B.A., F.S.A. (Keeper of Coins and Medals, British Museum), contributes the following note: The Collection of Greek coins formed by Mr. A. H. Lloyd is one of the most remarkable ever brought together by one man. By confining his efforts to Sicily and Southern Italy he has been able to collect, in a surprisingly short time, not only a number of rare pieces, but long series of the issues of single mints. His collection is thus not merely a show-collection, but one which provides invaluable materials for the scientific study of ancient numismatics. Among the rarities the first place must be allotted to the decadrachm of Agrigentum, one of two found in recent years; there are in all, probably not more than four genuine specimens of this coin extant. There are two specimens of the famous Syracusan decadrachm of 480 B.C. known as the Demareteion. The series of early and transitional tetradrachms, and indeed the whole of the Syracusan series, is extraordinarily rich. Other mints that are represented by great rarities and fine series are Gela, Messana, Segesta and Selinus in Sicily, and Metapontum and Rhegium on the mainland; but there is hardly any mint in which the collection can be called weak.

GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE.

Later a pleasant walk along the Backs brought the party by way of Garret Hostel Bridge to the Gate of Honour of Gonville and Caius College. Here the librarian of the College, the Rev. G. A. Schneider, M.A., took charge and showed the members over the College, which was founded as the Hall of the Annunciation by Edmund Gonville in 1348, and removed to its present site in 1351. The second foundation was created by Dr. Caius in 1557, who was Master of the College from 1559 until his death in 1573. The College was entered through a small and insignificant doorway, situated where the present main entrance is, called the Gate of Humility. Thence

the student, symbolically, should traverse a straight path until he reached the Gate of Virtue, and finally on through the Gate of Honour to receive his University degree in the Senate House.

The original Gonville Court is north of the Second or Caius Court.



In the Chapel is the very interesting tomb of Dr. Caius himself, placed there in 1575; and also that of Dr. Stephen Perse, who died in 1615, and who founded the Cambridge school that bears his name.

This brought Wednesday's proceedings to a close, there being no evening meeting.

Thursday, 28th July.

At the invitation of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, a joint excursion of the two Societies was made to the two Suffolk churches of Lavenham and Long Melford.

A drive of 33 miles brought the party to Lavenham, where the Rector, the Rev. G. H. Lenox-Conyngham, M.A., met them at the Church and gave an account of the building.

LAVENHAM CHURCH. The Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Lavenham, one of the finest Perpendicular churches in England, stands on the site of an older one, but apart from the chancel, where the tracery of the east window dates from about 1360, the building is of late 15th century date. The greater part was built by members of a rich family of cloth men named Spring, in conjunction with John de Vere, 13th Earl of Oxford. The nave (96 ft. in length) has arcades of six bays, the caps ornamented with Tudor flowers, and the spandrels of the arches filled with good panelling. The west tower, which seems to have been intended to be still higher, is a magnificent structure, 141 ft. in height. The fine clerestory has two 3-light windows to each bay, and from the stone shafts dividing them, spring the principals of the roof, which is good but less elaborate than some local examples. The Church, however, contains some exquisite woodwork in the screens and parcloses. Of the latter there are two: the Spring parclose in the north aisle, and the Oxford in the south aisle. A few fragments of old glass remain and there are some interesting monuments and brasses.

The interest of Lavenham is not confined to the Church, for several picturesque old houses date back to the time when the cloth trade flourished here and the weavers (some of whom were Flemings) were busy with their looms. The Guild Hall in the market place is considered one of the finest old timber-framed buildings in the country. It was originally the Hall of the Guild of Corpus Christi, one of the Cloth Guilds of Lavenham.

KENTWELL HALL. After luncheon at the Swan Hotel, a start was made for Long Melford, a halt being made *en route* to view the exterior of Kentwell Hall,[1] by permission of Major and Mrs. G. C. Nevile. This is a fine old Elizabethan mansion surrounded by a moat and was the seat of the Clopton family, having been built by Thomas Clopton in 1597.

LONG MELFORD CHURCH. At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Long Melford, the party was received by the Rector, the Rev. R. S. Bree, M.A., who gave a description of the building. It is a magnificent example of late Perpendicular work of about 1497 and consists of chancel; a nave of seven bays, with a lofty clerestory; north and south aisles, each with an eastern Chapel; and south porch. In addition there is a large Lady chapel eastward of the chancel and entered through an interesting vestry.

[1] *Country Life*, vol. xii (11th October, 1929).

The west tower is of comparatively modern date, replacing one that was destroyed by fire.

Round the outer cornices of the Church are names of benefactors and dates of erection of different parts of the building and on the south porch, built by John Clopton, is an 'Orate' for William Clopton and his wife, Margery, and for other members of the family.

Exclusive of the Lady chapel, the Church has a total length of some 180 ft. and contains 96 windows, some of which contain 15th-century painted glass collected from various parts of the building. The sites of six former altars are marked by piscinae and there are many canopied niches. In the wall of the north aisle is an alabaster carving of the Adoration of the Magi, which was found beneath the floor.

In the Clopton Chapel, situated at the east end of the north aisle, there are traces of mural paintings and a painted and carved scroll runs round the cornice with a series of metrical inscriptions in Gothic characters. The verses are said to have been written by Lydgate, the poet-monk of Bury St. Edmund's, to which Abbey the manor of Long Melford belonged. At the entrance to this Chapel is a small apartment with a carved stone ceiling and a fireplace.

The Chapel in the corresponding position in the south aisle is known as the Martyn Chapel, having been built by Laurence Martyn, his wife, Marion, and other members of his family, in 1484. The east window of this Chapel contains the best of the ancient painted glass.

The Lady Chapel was built about 1495 by John Clopton, John Hill and Richard Loveday. It measures 52 ft. by 38 ft. and bears on the outside a long inscription of similar character to that on the Church. The arrangement of the interior, which has a vaulted centre with an encircling aisle or ambulatory, suggests that it may have been a place of pilgrimage. The roof has some fine flush-work panelling. For over 200 years this building was used as a school and subsequently as a depository for coal and lumber, until repaired and restored to ecclesiastical uses.

The Church contains a double hagioscope and a number of interesting monuments and brasses to Cloptons, Martyns and others, including a canopied tomb with the effigy of Sir William Cordell, Speaker of the House of Commons under Queen Mary.

On the south side of the Churchyard stands a hospital for 'twelve poor men and two poor women,' founded by the above mentioned Sir William Cordell, who died 1581.

After partaking of tea, the members proceeded to Long Melford Hall at the invitation of the owner, the Rev. Sir W. Hyde-Parker, Bart.

LONG MELFORD HALL. This is an Elizabethan moated mansion, built by Sir William Cordell and having mitred turrets and embayed windows. Apparently the house was originally planned in the shape of a double E, facing east and west, the recessed bay on the east face having been filled in during the 19th century. Queen Elizabeth was entertained here in 1578.

On the return journey a halt was made at Clare.

CLARE CHURCH.

The Church (St. Peter and St. Paul) is a large and fine building. As seen to-day, it is mainly a Perpendicular structure, though the lower stages of the tower are part of the original Church built by Richard, Earl of Clare, in the middle of the 13th century. The nave arcades have clustered shafts of quatrefoil plan, being in fact the 13th-century pillars re-used and furnished with new bases and embattled caps. The chancel, which opens by a lofty arch, was extensively repaired in 1617, when the interesting heraldic glass in the east window was inserted. The south porch and adjoining Chapel date from *c.* 1380, the former having two traceried windows and a groined roof. The north porch, which is somewhat later, also has traceried windows on each side, with seats under, and the door is a good specimen of ornamented woodwork. The font, coeval with the south porch, is a fine example of Perpendicular date and the 16th century eagle lectern (originally a gospel-desk) is one of the best in England.

AUTUMN MEETING

VISIT TO CANTERBURY

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 24TH, 1927

On Saturday, 24th September, an autumn meeting was held at Canterbury.[1]

The party left Victoria at 10.18 and arrived at 12.30. They had lunch at the County Hotel, Canterbury, and then went to St. Augustine's Abbey, where they were welcomed by the Bursar, Rev. R. U. Potts, M.A., F.S.A., who acted as guide and very fully and carefully explained the history of the Abbey and the numberless objects of interest discovered during the recent excavations upon the site.

It would appear that within the Abbey area there were three ancient churches, set out more or less in line. The oldest is dedicated to St. Pancras and occupies the most easterly position. The next oldest is that of St. Peter and St. Paul, which stands to the west of the line and between them is the Chapel of St. Mary.

The development of these churches during their long history was made very clear by Mr. Potts.

ST. PANCRAS' CHURCH AND ST. AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY[2]

The Benedictine abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul (to which a further dedication in honour of the founder was added in 971) was begun by St. Augustine in 598 on land outside the city walls given by king Ethelbert. The Abbey Church was completed and dedicated in 613.

The earliest surviving building is the Church of St. Pancras, built by St. Augustine, and consisting of a rectangular nave, with a porticus or chapel on the north and south, western porch, and an apsidal chancel formerly separated from the nave by a triple arcade. The apse was replaced in the middle ages by a square east end. The Church was constructed of thin Roman bricks, laid with a wide mortar joint. Only the lower portion of the walls survives.

West of St. Pancras lie the remains of the Norman Church, beneath which in recent years the excavations directed by Mr. Potts have disclosed the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, also begun by Augustine in 598, and consecrated in 613. It was originally laid out on lines similar to St. Pancras, but the western end was partitioned off to form a narthex. At a later date,

[1] The Editor is indebted to Mr. J. Holland Walker, F.S.A., for the Report of the meeting.

[2] The plan of St. Augustine's will be printed in the *Archaeological Journal*, 1929. cf. *Archaeologia*, lxxvii, Pl. xxx, pp. 201–216.

possibly towards the end of the 8th century, the nave was enlarged by the removal of the partition-wall, and a new narthex, porch and tower were added at the west end, and the north chapel was also enlarged. The bodies of St. Augustine and his five immediate successors, Laurence, Mellitus, Justus, Honorius and Deusdedit, and, later, Nothelm, were buried in the north chapel. Theodore, Britwald, and Tatwin lay in the nave, and in the south chapel, Ethelbert, Bertha his wife, and Letard, her chaplain.

East of the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul and separated from it by part of the monks' cemetery, was the chapel of St. Mary, built about 616 by King Edbald. In it were buried Edbald and other Saxon kings.

Abbot Wulfric (1049–1059) took down the west front of St. Mary's chapel and the apse of the Abbey Church, and these buildings were united by a ' new work,' octagonal outside and circular within.

Between 1070 and 1087 the first Norman abbot, Scotland, began the rebuilding of the whole Church, commencing at the east end of St. Mary's : all buildings in the way were rased to the ground as the work proceeded : the new crypt, quire and presbytery, with its three eastern apses, were complete at his death in 1087. The Church was finished by his successor, Wydo, and the bodies of St. Augustine and the later bishops were translated in 1091 to new shrines in the apsidal eastern chapels, and the kings were moved to the south transept. The shrines have disappeared, but four of the tombs remain against the south wall of the south transept.

Early in the 16th century a rectangular Lady Chapel was built beyond the eastern apse.

Of the conventual buildings, which lay on the north side of the Church, there remain the low walls of the Cloister ; the foundations of the frater are exposed along the north walk, with a hexagonal kitchen beyond : on the east were the chapter-house and dorter, still awaiting excavation : the western range comprised the Abbot's lodging and Hall : the undercroft of the latter remains, and above it was built a library in 1848.

The monastery was entered by the great gatehouse, built by Abbot Fyndon about 1300. To the north of this are the remains of the almonry : to the south was the Guest Hall, now the College dining-hall, and the Guest Chapel, now the College Chapel. Further south are modern buildings, and the range is completed by the so-called Cemetery gate, built 1360–1375.

The Abbey was surrendered in 1538 ; the Abbot's quarters and some other buildings were made into a palace for the reception of Anne of Cleves, but later the rest fell into ruinous condition, from which it was rescued in 1843 by Mr. A. Beresford Hope. Through his influence the site was converted into St. Augustine's Missionary College, buildings needed for this new purpose were designed by Butterfield, and the College was opened in 1848.

After tea at the County Hotel, the members of the party visited St. Martin's Church, where, in the regrettable absence through illness of C. Cotton, Esq., O.B.E., F.R.C.P.E., they were received by the Archdeacon of Canterbury, Canon Hardcastle.

The Archdeacon gave an admirable address on the history of St. Martin's, after which the party examined the building in detail and applying the knowledge of its history imparted by the Archdeacon, arrived at varying conclusions with regard to its date.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH

Upon the slope of a hill towards the east, and about half a mile from the mediaeval walls of Canterbury, lies the little Church of St. Martin. It is just off the Roman road leading from Rutupiae to Durovernum and is celebrated as being the site of the place of Christian worship used by the Frankish princess Bertha during the first forty years of her married life to the heathen Saxon king Ethelbert. It is further celebrated in the history of this country as being the spot where the apostle of the English, Austin the Monk, and his forty companions first began their ministrations when they arrived as missionaries from Rome in A.D. 597 to convert the inhabitants of this part of England to the Christian faith.

The Church, as it has stood since the 14th century, presents an aisleless nave of just over 40 ft. long by 25 ft. wide, and a chancel of 40 ft. long by $14\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, with a western tower. The south-west door to the nave has long been blocked up, and that on the north was destroyed 70 or 80 years ago: both were of 13th-century style, the last replacing a Norman door. There are two blocked-up doorways in the chancel, both on the south side, so that the sole access to the Church now is beneath the tower at the west end. The chancel arch was apparently Transition or Early English if the rebuilt structure is anything of a copy of the older one. The windows are mostly of 13th-century date and the eastern is a triplet of lancets of very beautiful proportions. There is a stoup, a squint, a piscina in the nave, and a sedile and altar-tomb in the chancel, with many other interesting features. But its chief interest lies in the materials of which it is built, the method of the building of them, and the original plan of the Church, which can be recovered at least from the time of its Saxon building or restoration. Much controversy in the past has been occasioned by attempts to elucidate the foundation and history of this building. Amongst the theories put forward the following have been the most important:—

1. A Roman date for the chancel and a later Roman date for the nave.
2. A Roman date for the nave and a later Roman date for the chancel.
3. A Roman date for the chancel and a Saxon date for the nave.
4. An early Saxon date for the chancel and a later Saxon date for the nave.

It will be seen from a consideration of the materials, building and plan, together with the evidences remaining in the walls themselves, that the last is the most likely theory to be correct, and one that can reasonably be fitted to agree with the only early documentary evidence extant.

PROCEEDINGS AT ORDINARY MEETINGS OF THE ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

Wednesday, 2nd February, 1927

Mr. Harry Plowman, V.P. in the chair.

Miss Rose Graham, F.S.A. read a paper on ' The Order of Saint Antoine de Viennois and its English Commandery,' with lantern illustrations.

Wednesday, 2nd March, 1927

Sir Charles Oman, President, in the chair.

Mr. Ian C. Hannah, M.A., D.C.L., F.S.A. read a paper on ' Byzantine influences in the architecture of the West,' with lantern illustrations.

Wednesday, 6th April, 1927

Sir Charles Oman, President, in the chair.

Mr. J. W. Walker, F.S.A., read a paper on the recent excavation of the Priory of St. Mary Magdalene at Monk Bretton, Yorkshire, with lantern illustrations.

In the discussion there spoke, Colonel J. W. R. Parker, C.B., Mr. Sydney Kitson, Mr. A. G. K. Hayter and Mr. Garraway Rice.

Wednesday, 11th May, 1927

Mr. Harry Plowman, V.P. in the Chair.

Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, M.C., M.A., D.Lit., F.S.A. read a paper on ' London and the Vikings : new materials,' with lantern illustrations.

In the discussion there spoke, Mr. A. W. Clapham, Mr. Garraway Rice and Mr. W. G. Klein.

Wednesday, 15th June, 1927

Mr. Harry Plowman, V.P. in the Chair.

Miss M. A. Murray read a paper on ' Excavations at Stevenage,' with lantern illustrations.

In the discussion there spoke Mr. Garraway Rice and Mr. Wainwright.

Thursday, July 21st, 1927

Annual General meeting held in the Arts School at Cambridge, at 9.30 a.m., on Thursday, 21st July, 1927.

In the absence of the President, Sir William Boyd Dawkins, V.P., took the chair.

The Chairman moved that the report of the Council and the accounts for the year 1926 be taken as read. Agreed.

The Chairman then presented the Report and Accounts and moved their adoption. This was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Klein referred in feeling terms to the recent death of Mr. W. Heward Bell.

Col. Pemberton deplored the continual delay in the issue of the Journal, and a resolution was passed that its publication be expedited.

A proposal to alter the dates of Summer Meetings was negatived by 24 votes to 3.

Wednesday, November 2nd, 1927

Mr. Harry Plowman, V.P. in the chair.

Mr. G. H. Jack, F.S.A. read a paper on 'The Romano-British town of Magna (Kenchester),' with lantern illustrations.

In the discussion there spoke Mr. Garraway Rice, Miss Graham, Mr. Hemp and Mr. Crowther-Beynon.

Wednesday, December 7th, 1927

Sir Charles Oman, President, in the chair.

Mr. Charles R. Beard read a paper on 'The Clothing and Arming of the Yeomen of the Guard from 1480 to 1700,' with lantern illustrations.

In the discussion there spoke Mr. J. G. Mann.

Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

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