Proceedings at Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

November 3, 1865.

The Marquess Camden, K.G., President, in the Chair.

The attendance at this, the opening meeting of a new session, was more than usually numerous. The noble Chairman took occasion, on the re-assembling of the Society, to advert to the cordial welcome and hospitalities that they had found in Dorset, amidst scenes of great archæological interest. Lord Camden expressed the satisfaction with which he had participated in the proceedings of the annual meeting held at Dorchester; he congratulated his archæological friends around him on the success that had attended their congress, and on the accession of many energetic recruits to the ranks of the Institute. The choice of the place of their next annual gathering had fallen on the metropolis; the noble President looked forward with gratification to the prospect of future successes under the gracious encouragement of Her Majesty, who had been pleased to sanction a visit to Windsor Castle, with its numerous features of interest, archæological and artistic.

The first subject brought before the meeting was the discovery of the position of the Roman Station Othona, the *Ithanceaster* of Saxon times, at St. Peter's Head on the coast of Essex. The circumstances that had brought to light the long-forgotten vestiges of that important stronghold on the Saxon Shore, through works of reclamation under the charge of Mr. Hemans, as first announced to the Institute by that gentleman, have been stated in a former volume of this Journal.[1] The Rev. R. P. Coates now described the results of a recent visit to the site under the friendly guidance of the Rev. John Warner, rector of Bradwell-*juxta-mare*, the parish in which it is situated. He placed before the meeting a series of drawings by the Rev. H. M. Milligan, and a large collection of coins and miscellaneous relics that had been entrusted to Mr. Coates by Mr. J. Oxley Parker, on whose estates the discovery was made, and by whose liberality the explorations have been carried on. Mr. Coates gave the following account of his expedition, and of the ancient chapel, St. Peter's-on-the-Wall:—"After a pleasant drive of thirteen miles from one great estuary, the Crouch, to the shores of another, the Blackwater, on which Bradwell is situated, I recognized from some distance the Western elevation of the building, once a church, now a barn, which was with me the principal object of investigation. But I will first endeavour to give a

[1] Arch. Journ., vol. xxii. p. 64. See also the notices by Mr. Roach Smith, Gent. Mag. 1865, p. 403.

slight account of the Roman *castrum*, through the western wall of which it protrudes. This post, the Othona of the Itinerary, has the walls on three of its sides, North, West, and South, distinctly traceable ; the work is of the kind called *emplecton ;* the appearance is as follows :—one course of stone above the ground-line, then three sets-off of wall-tiles, each receding the same distance beyond the one below it ; then the vertical wall is carried up with four courses of stone and three of tiles. Nothing remains higher than this, except on the South side, where there are two more courses of stone. The N.W. and S.W. corners of the *castrum* are rounded off ; about the middle of the West wall there is an opening, perhaps a gate. Further onwards, to the North, the solid foundation of a tower projects, in form a segment greater than a semicircle, and thirteen feet in width where it joins the wall ; against the rounded N.W. corner there is the base of another semicircular tower, fifteen feet in diameter. In the North wall there are two openings, possibly gateways ; but in the South wall there is no trace of any gate or tower, and the sea seems to have come nearly up to the S.W. corner, for at the level of the ground-line of the wall there is a layer of sea-weed, covered by more recent deposits. Of the East wall, towards the sea, there are no remains, and some persons have thought that there was no wall on that side ; but it seems more probable that it has perished by the action of the sea. At about 120 feet from the South wall, and about 220 feet from the West wall, there are ruins of what may have been a later building. The general dimensions of the work are as follows :—Length, West wall, 520 feet ; North wall, about 270 feet (now traceable) ; South wall, 117 feet. The eastern opening is about 570 feet, so that the *castrum* does not appear to have been precisely rectangular. Supposing the North and South sides to have extended about as far as the West and East, the area enclosed would be about seven acres. The ancient chapel, St. Peter's-on-the-Wall, of which the remaining portion, the nave, measures 54 feet in length by 26 feet in width, projects about 20 feet beyond the face of the Roman wall ; the masonry of its walls for about four-fifths of the height being apparently original, probably Early Norman. In the North and South walls there are remains of four windows, now blocked up, placed very high—the crowns of their arched heads reaching to the top of what appears to be the original wall. In the middle of the South wall is a doorway ; further towards the East a second ; and a third in the West wall. The East end is built up, but there are traces of the arch of an apse, constructed partly with Roman bricks ; the foundations also of the apse have been exposed to view."

Mr. Coates noticed also traces of a building to the North, possibly a sacristy. He proceeded to describe certain constructive details, indicating, as he believed, that in a later age, probably the late Middle-pointed period, the Norman walls were heightened about one-fifth, and buttresses constructed to support the additional weight. The numerous relics that were placed before the meeting, by kind permission of Mr. Oxley Parker, consisted of Roman personal ornaments and appliances, fibulæ, styli, combs, armlets, tweezers of bronze, spindle-whorls, beads, rings, &c., with numerous tools, weapons, implements of bone, fragments of glass, jet, and Kimmeridge coal. The coins found at Bradwell, about 200 in number, comprise many of Constantine and his family, and of a long series of the later emperors. Mr. Coates pointed out especially a

coin of Carausius, of the rare type "Pacator Orbis;" also silver pennies of Æthelwulf, and three sceattas, one of them of an unique type.

The Rev. F. Spurrell offered some remarks on the remains disinterred at Bradwell, and especially on the chapel described by Mr. Coates, a structure that some antiquaries had been inclined to attribute to times earlier than the Norman period, usually considered to have been the period of its construction, the debris of the adjacent Roman Station having supplied the chief part of the materials. A full account of the remarkable vestiges of *Othona* will doubtless be given in the Transactions of the Essex Archæological Society.

The Count Constantine Tyszkievicz, honorary foreign member of the Institute, sent an account, with numerous drawings, representing leaden pellets, or small *bullæ*, found during the previous summer in the sandy bed of the river Bug, at Drohitchin, an ancient town on the confines of Lithuania and Poland. These objects, which vary in size from about half an inch to nearly an inch in diameter, bear symbols of very curious character in relief, chiefly resembling those commonly known as merchants' marks; and, in a few instances, birds, human heads, also devices closely resembling such as occur in heraldic bearings of the Slavonic nations. These *bullæ* are pierced transversely, as if for suspension by a cord, and they had been regarded by the Society of Antiquaries at Wilna as seals that had been appended to grants, or other documents. The Count is, however, inclined to consider them connected with certain religious or talismanic purposes; he sent drawings of numerous symbols resembling those on the leaden pellets, and occurring on the cinerary urns found in tombs of the Slavonic race. This curious subject will be more fully brought forward in this Journal hereafter, with representations of the most remarkable types of the devices.

Mr. Albert Way remarked that a large collection of perforated relics of lead, precisely similar in form and dimensions, had been submitted to the Institute, through the Rev. Canon Scarth, by Miss Hill, of Bath. These, however, are unquestionably Roman, and had been found at Brough in Westmoreland, near the Station *Verteræ;* they seem to bear marks of legions or cohorts, also human heads, birds, and singular unexplained characters. Mr. Roach Smith, by whom these relics (of which a very small number of examples had occurred elsewhere) have been published in the Collectanea Antiqua (vol. iii. p. 197, pl. xxii.; vol. vi. p. 117, pl. xvi., xvii.), is of opinion that they may have been attached to merchandise by a string passing through the pellet, which was then impressed with some distinctive device, the process employed being that commonly used in continental custom-houses even at the present time. If this probable explanation be admitted, the little *bullæ* brought under the notice of the Institute by their learned Lithuanian correspondent may have considerable interest, as connected with ancient commerce; and, if the devices should be satisfactorily explained, they may supply evidence of the lines of communication by which various commodities were transported into Europe at an early period. In the absence of certain information in regard to the intentions of the pellets found at Drohitchin and at Brough-upon-Stanmore, the numerous relics of a similar description, pierced transversely for attachment by a cord, and figured by Ficoroni in his work on "Piombi Antichi," are well deserving of notice.

The Rev. Canon Scarth sent a notice of the discovery of two Roman

pigs of lead in the ancient bank of the river Frome at Bristol. One of these relics of ancient metallurgy had been purchased for the lead works at Redcliffe Hill, Bristol, the same establishment by which the leaden pig found near Blagdon in 1853, and inscribed with the name of Britannicus, had been acquired and presented to the British Museum. Mr. Scarth stated that its preservation had been due to the good taste and praiseworthy liberality of Mr. Arthur Bush, of the Redcliffe Company, and that gentleman, appreciating the historical interest of such relics, had again used his influence to rescue the specimen lately found, which he had sent under the obliging care of Mr. J. Reynolds, and presented it to the Institute. The inscription on this *massa plumbi* had not been satisfactorily explained, and Mr. Scarth promised a further account at the next meeting.

A special vote of acknowledgment was cordially passed to Mr. Bush for his courtesy and liberal feeling evinced on the present and also on the previous occasion.

The Rev. H. V. Le Bas, Vicar of Bedfont, Middlesex, gave some account of mural paintings found in August last during repairs of the church of that parish; he exhibited drawings on a large scale and photographs of these relics of early art. The subject of one of the paintings is the Crucifixion; the outline is distinctly visible, but the coloring is much faded. The other painting, of which a carefully colored fac-simile has been executed for the South Kensington Museum, represents the Day of Doom; it has suffered considerable injury. Some traces of a third painting, Mr. Le Bas stated, had subsequently been brought to light; it had been cut through in forming a hagioscope.

The Very Rev. Canon Rock observed that, from the style of treatment, the first of these wall-decorations may be assigned to the latter part of the thirteenth, or possibly to the first years of the fourteenth, century. The Saviour is seen affixed to the cross by three nails only, and the five wounds seem to be represented as "wells of mercy." The design of the other painting, the Last Judgment, may be regarded as of somewhat later date. The preservation of accurate fac-similes of all such relics of art in our country, as, in the present instance, had been effected through the vigilance of the officers of the Kensington Museum, is obviously most desirable.

Mr. H. W. King took occasion to offer a short description of a remarkable relic of art representing the same subject as one of those exhibited by Mr. Le Bas, and we have been indebted subsequently to Mr. King's kindness for the following more detailed particulars:—"In 1844 a large mural painting was discovered in West Ham Church, Essex, which after a brief exposure was again covered with lime-wash. The only record is contained in an anonymous pamphlet published at the time, purporting to give a description of the picture; but, as the writer evidently did not understand the subject, and was unacquainted with Christian iconography, his account is inaccurate and of no archæological value. The renovation of the interior of the church in September last afforded a favorable opportunity for endeavoring to disclose the picture anew, and, under the superintendence of the Rev. R. N. Clutterbuck, of St. Mary's, Plaistow, it was successfully developed, though apparently in a less perfect condition than when exposed in 1844. Its situation was upon the eastern part of the wall of the North clerestory, and it extended as far as the second pendant of the roof, measuring eight feet in width by five in height. It does not appear that more than this was visible when previously exposed, but, from some

heads which were found on the South side of the chancel arch, it seems clear that this is only one wing of the subject, which probably extended over the East wall of the nave, and to an equal distance on the North and South sides. The whole subject undoubtedly represented the Final Doom. Upon the East wall was doubtless depicted our Lord. The right wing, which remained, represented the "Reward of the Righteous," and the left the "Condemnation of the Wicked," of which not a trace could be discovered. The picture upon the north wall, representing the "Resurrection of the Just," was executed, not in distemper, but in oil color, on very rough plastering, and covered also part of the stones of the arch; in one place, where a beam of the aisle-roof comes through the wall, it was continued upon the surface afforded by its section. It appears to be the work of the latter part of the fifteenth century, and was of inferior though somewhat elaborate execution. The upper part of the painting, extending as high as the wall-plate, and forming a background to the whole, was richly grouped though rudely executed tabernacle work, chiefly white shaded with grey, the windows and crockets strongly outlined in black; and some of the windows were colored red. From the general treatment, it seems clear that this tabernacle work is a conventional representation of the Heavenly Jerusalem. In the niches were several celestials, each wearing a circlet with a small cross over the forehead, and among them two of the heavenly choir playing upon gitterns. At the lower part of the painting, below the basement of the canopy, were two angels raising the righteous by the hand. They seem to have issued through the portcullised gates behind them. There are two of these gates at the lower part of the picture, beside that in the upper part of the canopy into which one of the blessed is entering. From one of them the angels who are assisting the risen seem themselves to have issued, and to be leading the righteous into the other. The risen saints were grouped along the line of the arch in that crowded manner usual, as Mr. Clutterbuck remarks, with mediæval limners. They are singularly irregular in size, the largest being placed just over the crown of the arch, and diminishing as they approached the caps of the columns. All were nude, with hands either joined in prayer or extended as if in admiration. Among the group were two ecclesiastics with red mitres, and a cardinal with a red hat. The writer of the pamphlet above referred to also noted a figure with a beard, which he supposed to represent a "monk, friar, or priest," and a royal personage wearing a crown of gold. The two angels mentioned as raising the blessed were larger than the other figures, and in pretty good preservation; their faces painted with care and not without dignity. They were vested in white albs without cincture or apparels. Close to the angle of the wall, where the painting was much mutilated, three demons were visible; one seemed to be falling headlong, as if to denote the abortive malice of the evil spirits unable to hurt the redeemed, now placed beyond their power. It appeared to the author of the pamphlet that the lower one had a person in his arms, as if bearing him away, with an expression of malicious pleasure in his countenance. The writer also conceived that he saw in this part of the picture the representation of flames in which others were tormented, which he supposed to be "the suburbs of Hell." If such existed it might possibly have represented Purgatory, but it was not apparent either to Mr. Clutterbuck or myself. The Doom of the Lost was no doubt depicted upon the opposite wall, upon the left hand of the Judge, and there was but the least possible space upon

the North side for the introduction of any other portion of the Judgment scene. Since I offered a brief unpremeditated description of this painting at the meeting of the Institute, the Rev. R. N. Clutterbuck has kindly placed in my hands the memoir which he has prepared for the Journal of the Essex Archæological Society; and in the present report I have, with his permission, availed myself of his more detailed observations. As the picture was very imperfect and wholly unintelligible except to those who could reach it by a scaffold, Mr. Clutterbuck observes that he could not suggest any sufficient reason for its preservation, all the rest of the plastering being moreover to be removed for the purpose of pointing the inner masonry. There were indications that the whole interior of the church had been freely polychromed in distemper, but only one small portion of diapered pattern of late date could be copied. We are indebted solely to the exertions of Mr. Clutterbuck for the development of this interesting example of mural decoration."

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Brigadier-General Lefroy, R.A., F.R.S.—An unique steel head of a tilting-lance, of the time of Henry VIII., from the Royal Artillery Museum, Woolwich. It has been figured in this Journal, in illustration of a memoir by Mr. Hewitt. See vol. xxii. p. 295.

By Mr. Reynolds.—Iron spear-head found at Rushall, Wilts. It has been assigned to the Anglo-Saxon period.

By Mr. R. H. Soden Smith, F.S.A.—A gold ring set with a balas ruby cut in form of a prism and engraved in ancient Arabic characters with an inscription, interpreted by M. de Longpérier and also by Mr. Stanley Poole as signifying "Ahmed, son of Tamman." Mr. Poole, however, considers the first letter of the final word somewhat doubtful. The Arab character with floriated ornament in which the legend is inscribed belongs to the third century of the Hegira, the second half of the eleventh century of the Christian era. This engraved ruby is stated to have been found in Babylon during the expedition of Omar Pasha to Bagdad. The ring is now in possession of the Count Benedick Ilinski, by whom it was entrusted to Mr. Soden Smith. It had been bequeathed to the Count by his cousin, Iskender Illai Pasha.—A massive gold ring of English work, of the late Gothic period; it is set with an amethyst, the shoulders of the hoop are ornamented with pierced quatrefoils.—Pair of book-clasps of silver-gilt filigree ornamented with enamel; probably of Southern Russian workmanship.—Sword-guard and pommel of chiseled steel gilt, the pommel in form of a grotesque figure. Flemish work, seventeenth century.

By the Rev. J. Hailstone, by permission of Mrs. Greenwood.—A massive betrothal ring of silver parcel gilt, the hoop fashioned with two hands conjoined, and inscribed on the outside with the posy, in Old English letters,—nul. si. bien.—Date about 1400; weight 124 grains. The ring was found August, 1865, at a depth of nearly eight feet, in digging a grave at Gains Colne, Essex, for the interment of the late Rev. J. Greenwood, D.D., Rector of Colne Engaine.

By the Very Rev. Mons. Virtue.—MS. Psalter of the thirteenth century, considered to be the work of an English scribe. From the occurrence of the dedication of the church of Orpington, Kent, amongst annotations in the calendar, it has been inferred with much probability

that the MS. may have belonged to some ecclesiastic, or other person connected with that place.—A richly embroidered chalice-vail, of English workmanship, date about 1600, and displaying the symbols of the Passion with other sacred devices.

By the Rev. MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, Precentor of Chichester.—Eight leaves of a French MS. of the thirteenth century, portions of a poem. They were found in some French music books in the Chapter Library at Carlisle.

By Mr. NEWMAN.—Two sculptured mirror-cases of ivory, date about 1350. A Spanish work in terra-cotta, the head of a cherub ; date, sixteenth century.

MEDIÆVAL SEALS.—By Mr. M. HOLBECHE BLOXAM, F.S.A.—Silver matrix of a seal of the Convent of Austin Friars, or Friars Eremites of the Order of St. Augustine, founded, probably in the early part of the fourteenth century, at Ballinrobe, on the river Robe, in the county Mayo.[2] It was purchased by Mr. Bloxam, at the sale of ancient relics collected by the late Mr. T. Crofton Croker, F.S.A., dispersed after his decease in 1855. The matrix consists of a massive oval disc of metal, measuring somewhat less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch, and nearly $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in thickness. This disc is possibly of lead cased in silver. A handle of unusual fashion is riveted on to it, formed of silver plate, terminating in a loop for suspension, to which three small crosslets are attached around its edge. The device is a heart transfixed by two arrows in saltire. The legend is as follows:—SIGILLVM : CONVENTꝰ : ORD'IS : ERIMITT : S. AVG : BALENROB. The last word is introduced in the field of the seal and above the heart. The seal is evidently of very late execution. It has been suggested by the Rev. James Graves, Secretary of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, that it may have been provided about 1642, when probably Ballinrobe, in common with other monasteries in Ireland, was reoccupied. Mr. Graves observes that he has seen many conventual seals of that period very similar in character to that in Mr. Bloxam's possession. The matrix exhibited has been noticed in the Archæologia, vol. xviii., p. 438, an impression having been exhibited by Mr. S. Lysons in 1815. The owner of the seal at that time is not mentioned. It subsequently belonged to Mr. J. H. Hearn, an antiquary in the Isle of Wight, by whom it had been purchased at Southampton.

December 1, 1865.

The MARQUESS CAMDEN, K.G., President, in the Chair.

The President announced that he had received a gratifying communication from the Hon. C. B. Phipps, intimating the gracious pleasure of the QUEEN that the meeting of the Institute to be held in London should be announced as under the special patronage of Her Majesty.

A memoir was received from Mr. JAMES BRADBURY, of Huddersfield, describing the excavation of Roman remains at Slack, near that town, on the supposed site of *Cambodunum*. The exploration was undertaken in

[2] Dugdale, Mon. Angl. vol. vi. p. 1590, edit. Caley; Archdall, Mon. Hib. p. 494; Stevens, Mon. Hib. p. 327. This convent was probably that mentioned in 1337 in the register of the Dominican Friary of Athenry as "Monasterium de Roba."

September last, under the auspices of the Huddersfield Archæological Association. Much interest had also been taken in the work by the Rev. James Hope and other members of the Philosophical Society at Halifax. Slack is situated in an elevated position, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles West of Huddersfield, on an old road to *Mancunium*. About forty years since, the attention of antiquaries was excited by the discovery of a small hypocaust. Recent excavations have brought to light two similar relics of Roman construction, one of them measuring 24 feet by 20 feet, the vestiges, doubtless, of a building of importance. Human bones, coins of Vespasian and Nero, ornaments, and pottery, had been found; also a mass of lead ore, about 250 lbs. in weight. These remains appear to indicate the site of baths; and the latest discovery has exposed the *frigidarium*, or cold bath, solidly constructed of concrete, with the usual arrangements for the supply and escape of water. The investigation is in progress, and it has been regarded with interest as bearing on the disputed question of the position of *Cambodunum*. Mr. Bradbury cited the dissertation by Mr. Watson, read nearly a century ago before the Society of Antiquaries. Doncaster had been suggested as the probable site of the Station; but Whitaker, in his History of Manchester, entered into the arguments that had been advanced, and he had arrived at the conclusion that the position is probably at Slack, where he pointed out an area of about twelve acres within which Roman relics were found in profusion; also an altar there occurred, inscribed to Fortune by a centurion of the sixth legion; and other inscribed stones have been disinterred. Mr. Bradbury promised to give further particulars of these explorations in the West Riding. The site was pointed out as debateable ground by Mr. Newton, in his Map of British and Roman Yorkshire published by the Institute in 1846.

A memoir by J. H. Walker, Esq., M.D., on the Roman Hypocaust discovered at Slack, has subsequently been published in the Transactions of the Huddersfield Association, accompanied by three illustrations that show the construction of the work, and the skilfully adapted arrangements of the *suspensura*.

Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., offered some observations on the interest associated with all evidence of the appliances of Roman luxury in Britain. He had made successful excavations at Caerwent, and brought to light a very complete series of bathing-rooms, including the *tepidarium* and the *frigidarium*. The bath itself was there heated by the fire, so that it might be described as at once boiler and bath.

The Rev. B. Hutchinson, Vicar of St. Michael's at St. Albans, gave a short account of the curious vestiges of early architecture in his parish church, now in decayed condition. That venerable fabric has been comparatively neglected, on account of the greater attractions of the Abbey Church. It is well deserving, however, of notice and of preservation, as an example that retains portions of which the date may be ascertained. The church presents curious constructive features,—flint-work compacted together by wall-tiles, doubtless obtained from the wreck of the Roman city within the area of which the church was built. Its age dates from pre-Norman times. We learn from Matthew Paris that Ulsinus, seventh Abbot of St. Albans, in the tenth century, was a great benefactor to the place; that he augmented its population, and erected three churches, of which St. Michael's was one. Mr. Hutchinson gave a few particulars regarding the additions and re-constructions which the church has under-

gone at various periods. These interesting notices were accompanied by a minute report drawn up by Mr. Gilbert Scott, at the request of the parochial authorities; his examination of the dilapidated fabric has aroused well-timed exertions for its preservation. The visitor who may be attracted to that ancient church to admire the monumental statue of Lord Bacon, one of the finest portrait-effigies of its period, will no longer have occasion to regret the neglected condition of the structure. More than £2000, including a liberal contribution of £500 from the Earl of Verulam, have been already expended on works of urgent conservation. The completion of the undertaking demands aid from those who value early architectural remains. The ruin of the fabric reared on the work founded by Abbot Ulsinus, has, however, been arrested. Mr. Hutchinson described windows of early character and other features heretofore concealed, that had been recently brought to light. He expressed the wish that some archæologists might be attracted to the spot, through whose knowledge of ecclesiastical antiquities certain particulars would doubtless be satisfactorily explained. The recent discoveries had become casually known to a distinguished antiquary, on a visit to St. Albans, Dr. Birch of the British Museum; at his suggestion they were brought under the notice of his friends the members of the Institute.

Mr. Charles Tucker sent a notice of Roman relics found at Exeter. He wished to point out an erroneous statement lately made in the local and other papers regarding the alleged discovery of a Roman tessellated pavement during the demolition of the church tower of St. Mary Major, in Exeter. The tower, needlessly sacrificed through recklessness of innovation which could not be too strongly condemned, had been traditionally supposed to occupy the site of a Roman pharos. No mosaic floor had, however, been brought to light. A few decorative pavement tiles, such as were commonly used in mediæval churches, had occurred amongst the debris of the ancient fabric, the wanton destruction of which had been a subject of regret to local antiquaries; one of these tiles displayed the bearing of the De Clares, Earls of Gloucester. Numerous Roman vestiges, coins, ornaments, pottery, &c., were constantly disinterred at Exeter, proving the extent of Roman occupation within that city; the latest discovery occurred in digging foundations for the museum to be erected as a memorial to the Prince Consort; many antiquities, such as Samian ware with other Roman remains, were found on that occasion, some of them at a depth of ten feet below the present level of the street. Amongst the Samian fragments Mr. Tucker noticed several bearing potters' marks; and of these he sent impressions, of which one seems to give the inscription, M. F. GEMIN. M. The late Lord Braybrooke has noticed GEMIN. F. and GEMINI. F. on Samian ware found in his excavations at Chesterford; and in the list given by Mr. Roach Smith in his Roman London, p. 104, occurs GEMINI. M.

Mr. E. Smirke read extracts from a Roll found by Mr. Burtt among records of the Court of Exchequer, and relating to the burning of lepers in the reign of Edward II. in Jersey. His observations on this curious subject have been printed in this Journal, vol. xxii. p. 326.

Mr. Sprengel Greaves, Q.C., remarked, that in the unusual case to which Mr. Smirke had called attention, it may be inferred that the lepers had suffered the penalty either of treason or felony; otherwise their goods would not have been forfeited to the crown, as appeared by the document

in question. It is evident by ancient records that in the thirteenth century criminals were commonly executed by the *furca*, or gallows; burying alive and drowning were, however, not uncommon punishments, and it appears by the Custumal of London, about 1320, that felons were drowned in the Thames.

Some additional particulars were communicated regarding the pig of lead found at Bristol, and presented at the previous meeting by Mr. Arthur Bush. The Rev. Canon Scarth expressed his opinion that the Emperor designated in the inscription was Antoninus Pius, who succeeded Hadrian A.D. 138. In this conclusion the learned writer on Roman Epigraphy, Dr. MacCaul, of University College, Toronto, concurs with Mr. Scarth; no pig of lead of that period had previously been found. This interesting addition to the evidence regarding Roman metallurgy will be more fully noticed and figured hereafter in this Journal. With the sanction of Mr. Bush, through whose praiseworthy exertions it has been rescued from the furnace, it will be deposited with the series in the British Museum.

The Rev. J. Fuller Russell, B.D., called attention to the threatened destruction of the sculptured rood-screen in the Priory Church at Christchurch, Hants, which has been figured, from a drawing by Mr. Ferrey, in this Journal, vol. v. p. 73. A remonstrance addressed by the Earl of Malmesbury to the daily papers was read, and also a statement by Mr. Ferrey, author of the Architectural History of the Church. Mr. Burtt informed the meeting that the well-timed appeal by the noble Earl, who resides in the ancient Grange of the Prior at Heron Court, had arrested the reckless innovation of modern taste. Mr. Ferrey reminded the Institute that their memorial, in 1847, had happily averted a proposition to destroy the screen, which has lately been menaced anew through the caprice of injudicious promoters of a scheme of improvement, such as has frequently proved more injurious to monuments of ecclesiastical architecture than were even the troopers of the Civil Wars. The circumstances of the previous appeal for the preservation of the screen are fully stated in the report of the meeting of the Institute, January 7, 1848, given with a letter addressed to the Society by the Earl of Malmesbury, who is the owner of a portion of the church. See the "Proceedings of the Institute," in the concise abstract at that time issued to the members, p. 13.

After some discussion it was proposed by Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., and seconded by the Very Rev. Canon Rock, D.D., with the unanimous assent of the meeting, that a remonstrance deprecating the destruction of the screen, as now for the second time projected, should be addressed to the Committee for the "Restoration" of the Priory Church.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. Henderson, F.S.A.—A Persian hunting-horn or oliphant of ivory, sculptured with representations of animals, foliage interlaced, and other elaborate ornaments.

By Mr. C. Bowyer.—The Blessed Virgin with the infant Saviour, an Italian work of art in *gesso*.

By Mr. W. J. Bernhard Smith.—A double-edged blade forged at Solingen, and mounted with a cross-guard of Indian work of russet steel

inlaid with gold.—A small cross-bow, probably for a lady's use, the stock inlaid with grotesque ornaments in brass.

By Miss FFARRINGTON.—Drawings of a singular low arch, three feet from the ground, in the exterior north wall of Leyland Church, Lancashire. It was suggested by Canon Rock, that this curious feature of church architecture may have been connected with the dwelling of an anchorite attached to the church.

A valuable collection of early documents relating to Staffordshire and Shropshire, and some parts of North Wales, were sent for examination by Dr. Kendrick, M.D., by permission of Mr. Whitehall Dod, of Llanerch Park, Flintshire. They included various evidences of curious interest, accompanied by several remarkable seals, especially the seal of John de Verdon, appended to a grant of land in Alverton, near Cheadle ; the seal of Thomas Talbot, in the reign of Henry V., attached to an instrument which relates to his lordship of Wrockwardine, Salop ; the seal of William of Child's Ercall, in that county ; that of William de Calverhall, near Wem, t. Edward II., also a curious seal of Sir Thomas Beek, with other good examples.

February 2, 1866.

The MARQUESS CAMDEN, K.G., President, in the Chair.

The noble MARQUESS, in opening the proceedings, alluded briefly to the satisfactory prospects of the arrangements for the London Congress. He had received from the Lord Mayor and municipal authorities assurance of their friendly dispositions. The meeting would be inaugurated by an assembly in the Guildhall.

Mr. J. WEATHERHEAD, Curator of the Museum at Leicester, described some Roman remains lately found in that town, the *Ratæ* of Antoninus. In December a large glass vase had been disinterred at a depth of five feet in Oxford Street. It is of unusual form, hexagonal, with a single handle, and measures about nine inches in height. This sepulchral vessel claims notice chiefly from the circumstance that it contained a fluid, covering a deposit of burnt bones, and doubtless intended to preserve them from decomposition. On analysis, this liquid proved to be a saline solution with salts of lime ; its preservation in a liquid state is doubtless owing to the circumstance that the mouth of the vase had been closed by a leaden cap, the lower portion apparently of some vessel, firmly fixed by hard cement. A piece of stone (syenite) had been placed upon this covering, but no other protection was noticed around the vase. The discovery of liquid under such circumstances is a fact of rare occurrence ; in glass urns disinterred in Sardinia it is stated that a fluid has been found hermetically enclosed in the rim around the mouth. The hexagonal form is rare in glass urns found in this country ; a Roman vase of that shape, but of larger dimensions than the specimen lately found, was brought to light about 1830, in the grounds of the Abbey at Leicester ; it contained bones, and was perfect when disinterred. No local depository having at that time been established, this relic remained in private hands, and its fragments only were brought to the Museum in 1861. These examples of Roman glass found in England show considerable perfection in manufacture ; such vases are mostly globular or four-sided, with ornaments occasionally, or

with names of the makers in relief upon the base. The vase found last year at Leicester bears a wheel-shaped device of which Mr. Weatherhead sent a cast; it was apparently a sort of "trade mark." A vessel of this description, of hexagonal form, is preserved in the British Museum; it was found at Barnwell, near Cambridge. Another, in unusual preservation, was dug up a few years since at St. Albans, with sepulchral vessels, in the churchyard of St. Stephen's parish. It measures fourteen inches in height, and is one of the most remarkable specimens of Roman glass discovered in Britain. The discovery is noticed, Journ. Brit. Arch. Ass., vol. viii. p. 77.

Mr. STUART, Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, offered some observations on a series of diagrams of incised symbols that occur on the Pillar Stones of Scotland, which he exhibited to the meeting. Among them are figures of an animal like an elephant, serpents, crescents, circular discs, combs, mirrors, and other objects. These symbols occur in simple outline on the rude Pillar Stones, and the same figures are represented on the Cross Slabs, with the addition of intricate forms of ornament. In one case, some of the symbols have been found engraved on plates of silver which formed part of a great hoard of treasure dug up at Norries Law, in Fife, as described and figured, Arch. Journ., vol. vi. p. 248. Drawings of all the symbols occur in the first volume of "The Sculptured Stones of Scotland," and they have been figured in this Journal, vol. xiv. p. 185.

The great peculiarity of the symbols is the fact that they are almost literally confined to that part of Scotland lying on the North of the Firth of Forth, which, in the days of Bede, was the Country of the Picts. No similar monuments are to be found on the West Coast, the Country of the Scots, and, with one exception, the symbols are unknown in Strathclyde and Galloway. They do not occur on the stones of the Celtic people of Ireland or Wales, and they are unknown to the antiquaries of Continental Europe and the East. From the frequent occurrence of the Pillars in connection with cists and mounds, Mr. Stuart had been led to attribute a sepulchral design to the symbols; and, while he believed that the examples on the rude Pillar Stones are earlier in date than the introduction of Christianity into Scotland, it seems plain that some of the Cross Slabs partake of the symbolism of both systems, and are the work of a transition period. As indicative of the early occurrence of the symbols, Mr. Stuart gave an account of a slab on which some of them were sculptured, and which was found between the covers of a cist containing an urn and a bronze dagger.

Mr. Stuart also exhibited drawings of figures sculptured on the walls of several caves in Fifeshire recently brought into notice by Professor Sir James Simpson. Mr. Stuart gave some historical details of these and other caves, as retreats of the Early Missionaries; and he pointed out that among the very miscellaneous groups of sculptures which occur on the walls (including crosses of various forms) there are many examples of those symbols which have hitherto been only found on the Pillars. The caves occur in the Country of the Picts as well as the Pillars; and in the sculptured caves on the South of the Forth, the peculiar symbols do not occur. As to the meaning of the symbols, Mr. Stuart regarded it as a doubtful and difficult question, from the want of any analogous examples with which to compare them. It did not admit of

any conclusive answer; but the subject would be discussed in a Chapter on the History of Symbols, in the second volume of "The Sculptured Stones of Scotland," shortly to be published.

Mr. Stuart concluded by suggesting the great desirability of a thorough examination of the many caves which are known to have been inhabited along the coasts of England and Wales and in which sculptures may occur.

Mr. Stuart took this occasion to bring also before the Institute diagrams of the Chambered Tomb in the great Mound of Maeshowe in Orkney. The mound is placed in the neighbourhood of the Stone Circles at Stennis, and near to it are many smaller barrows. It is about 300 feet in circumference by 36 feet in height, and is surrounded by a trench 40 feet wide. On its being excavated by Mr. Farrer, it was found that a passage 54 feet in length, formed of great slabs, led from the west side of the mound to a central chamber, also constructed of slabs, which were made to converge, so as to form a dome-shaped roof, after the plan of the "Pict's Houses" of Scotland and the Cloghauns of Ireland. From this chamber are three openings, giving access to three crypts. On the walls of the central chamber are many Runic inscriptions, the number of letters being about one thousand. Mr. Stuart regarded the structure as of a much earlier date than the inscriptions. It appeared to him to be of the same class as New Grange in Ireland, and he pointed out various analogies between these structures, as well as other Chambered Tombs in Scotland and Ireland, and on the Continent. As in the case of New Grange, the chamber of Maeshowe had been violated by the Norsemen, who probably carried off the valuables which it had originally contained. The Runic inscriptions, as interpreted by the late Professor Münch, are not of earlier date than the twelfth century; and, from a reference in one of them to "Jerusalem-farers," he was led to believe that the Howe had been plundered and the inscriptions written by a body of Crusaders, of whom Earl Ragnald was leader, and who wintered in Orkney in the year 1153. According to one of the inscriptions, the Norse people were anticipated by some one who carried off much treasure from the Howe, three nights before they invaded it; and, a few years ago, a great hoard was found some miles from Maeshowe hid in the sand, consisting of silver torques, brooches, ingots, and Saxon coins of the tenth century. The only remains found in the Howe were bones and teeth of the horse in large quantities, and a small piece of a human skull; in like manner, the only remains found at New Grange when it was opened in the seventeenth century, were the bones of animals, and pieces of deers' horns.

Lord Talbot de Malahide made some remarks on the character and date of the chamber at Maeshowe, as compared with the mound enclosing similar remains at New Grange near Drogheda. Professor Donaldson and the Very Rev. Canon Rock took part also in the discussion on the questions suggested by Mr. Stuart's discourse. Lord Talbot, after commending the energy and intelligence shown by Mr. Stuart in investigating the long-neglected sculptured monuments of Scotland, expressed his opinion that the incised devices belong to two distinct periods, the earliest symbols probably being connected with sepulchral remains, the later, long subsequently, may have been influenced by some form of Christian belief.

Mr. Smirke, adverting to the remarks that he had offered at the previous meeting, in regard to the burning of lepers, said that the punishment thus inflicted had probably been contemporaneous with proceedings in France,

in 1321, when lepers were condemned for the alleged crime of poisoning wells in order to exterminate the Christian population, their agency having been thus employed by the Mahometan Princes of Spain.

Mr. Sprengel Greaves, Q.C., concurred in the view taken by Mr. Smirke; he suggested that the record seemed to show a confession without trial. Lord Talbot, referring to the extraordinary delusion that had prevailed in France in the fourteenth century, in regard to the alleged poisoning of springs of water, observed that, in recent years, when a panic prevailed in Sicily through apprehension of cholera, it was believed that the malady had been caused by emissaries of the Bourbon family, and by the poisoning of wells through such agents, who were in many instances cruelly massacred.

Mr. Hewitt gave some remarks on a hand-mortar of the beginning of the seventeenth century, a rare weapon for firing grenades from the shoulder; it was brought, by permission of Brigadier-General Lefroy, R.A., from the Royal Artillery Museum at Woolwich.

A copy of the Survey of the eastern branch of the Watling Street in Northumberland, extending from Portgate on the Roman Wall to Berwick-on-Tweed, was presented. This Survey had been carried out by direction of the late Duke of Northumberland, by Mr. MacLauchlan, as a sequel to the Survey of the Roman Wall. Special thanks were voted for this valuable addition to the library of the Institute, the last evidence of the noble liberality shown by the lamented Duke in promoting the investigation of the earlier remains in the northern counties, and a memorable result of his encouragement of the study of National Antiquities.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. Soden Smith, F.S.A.—Roman pottery and a fictile lamp found near Dorchester, Oxfordshire, between the Thame and the Isis.

By Mr. W. J. Bernhard Smith.—Fragments of ancient pottery found on the surface in peaty soil, on part of the elevated plateau known as Sunningwell Plain, near Abingdon, Berks, adjoining Bruncombe Wood, the property of Sir G. Bowyer, Bart. These fictile relics are continually turned up by the plough, and are found every year in renewed abundance, though the fragments are of smaller size than formerly. No traces of a kiln have occurred near the place, but at the foot of the hill there is clay in abundance, and modern brick and tile works exist there.

By Mr. Henderson, F.S.A.—Kuttar daggers from Delhi and Oude, obtained from the collection formed in India by the late Earl Canning. These weapons were intended to be used with the left hand, whilst the right grasped the "tulwar."

By Mr. S. Dodd.—Representation of the figure of Edward the Confessor, from the East window in the chancel of Romford Chapel, Essex, which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary and the Confessor. The chapel was built in 1407, and the painted glass appears to have been "renewed," according to an inscription placed under it, by the chapel warden, in 1707. Lysons (Environs, vol. iv. p. 193) states that in the East window of the North aisle were formerly the figure of the king with those of two pilgrims by whom the ring was brought to him, according to the legend related in this Journal, vol. xxi. p. 103. The figure of the Confessor has been engraved by James Smith.

By Mr. H. G. Bohn.—Painting in the style of the Flemish school, the Virgin with the infant Saviour, surrounded by angels. This specimen of early art, executed on a gold ground, has been attributed to Mabuse.

By the Rev. Mackenzie Walcott, B.D.—Silver reliquary in form of a scull, probably of Spanish work ; date seventeenth century. It belongs to Mr. Ricardo Copi, of Deptford.

By Mr. Lewis Hind, of Sutton, Surrey.—Series of photographic facsimiles of the illuminations in the Grimani Breviary preserved in the Library of St. Mark's, Venice. These exquisite miniatures, 110 in number, include chiefly the masterpieces of Memling, with paintings by his scholars and coadjutors, Gerard van der Meire, Anthony of Messina, and Livien de Gand.

By the Rev. James Beck.—A decorative pavement tile, bearing a key ensigned with a coronet, possibly the device of the Poynings family.—Enameled locket, enclosing a portion of the hair of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I., obtained when her remains were brought to light in Newport Church, Isle of Wight, in 1793.—Watch, of oval form, made by Bateman, a skilful artificer of the seventeenth century.—Portrait of a lady, by George Chinnery, an artist who first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1791 ; he went to China, and painted miniatures for some years at Canton.—A design for the copper coinage of 1788.

Mrs. Alexander Kerr sent from Vienna for presentation to the Institute a series of photographs of examples of Mediæval Art preserved in that city.

By Mr. E. Pepys.—The "Original Declaration thankfully laying hold of His Majesty's free and general Pardon," published by the House of Commons, June, 1660, in pursuance of the King's sign manual issued at Breda.—Crown piece of Edward VI., 1551, and crowns of Charles I., one with the harp mark, the other with the star.

By Sir T. E. Winnington, Bart., M.P.—A document of the time of Charles I., to which is appended an impression of the Great Seal in unusually perfect condition.

March 2, 1866.

The Marquess Camden, K.G., President, in the Chair.

It was announced by the President that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had been pleased to intimate his consent to be announced as Honorary President of the Annual Meeting of the Institute to be held in London.

Mr. W. H. Tregellas read a memoir relating to the British fortress at Wimbledon known as Cæsar's Camp, and supplementary to that which he had communicated at a previous meeting. He placed before the meeting an accurate plan of the camp, from a recent Survey, which will be published with his memoir hereafter.

Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., gave a description of a mosaic pavement found early in January *ult.*, at Caerleon, Monmouthshire, the Roman *Isca Silurum*. The design represents a labyrinth of rectangular form, resembling that of certain Roman mosaics preserved in Italy, Switzerland, &c., but no example had previously been found in England. The pavement had been removed with great care, under the direction of Mr. J. E. Lee,

F.S.A., Secretary of the Monmouthshire Archæological Association, in whose museum at Caerleon it has been deposited. This interesting addition to examples of tessellated floors in this country will be given in the publications of that Society. Mr. Morgan stated that the area of the chamber was about 13 ft. by 11 ft. The pavement lay in the churchyard at a depth of about 4 ft., on the north side of the church; the portions that are deficient must have been destroyed in early times in forming graves. According to tradition there had stood a Temple of Diana where the church was subsequently erected. The pavement is wholly of black and white *tesseræ*, with the exception of a vase, introduced in the design, and decorated with a few red *tesseræ*. The ground is white; the central part representing a labyrinth that measures 8 ft. square.

Major WRAY, R.E., sent some particulars of discoveries that have occurred in the course of recent public works in Portland; by his kind direction some of the relics found there were sent by Captain Tyler, the officer in charge in the island. Within the old entrenchment on the upper portion of the West slope of the Verne Hill, an interment was found; the body had been deposited without cremation in a cist formed of stone slabs set edgeways and covered with similar pieces of stone; no trace of any internal coffin was noticed, nor any weapon or ornament. Similar interments, as shown by diagrams submitted to the meeting, had occurred in the neighbourhood; in one instance a small cist, in which the corpse of an infant probably had been placed, was found lying E. and W., with the feet to the West; transversely, to the West of these three graves, there was a fourth placed N. and S., the feet to the South. These cists, which lay about four feet under the surface, were in each instance wider at the head than at the foot, and broken pottery was found adjacent to them. On the top of the Verne Hill was disinterred a large urn, laid on its side, on the breast of a skeleton found with two others huddled together in one cist formed of slabs of stone of an upper Portland bed; the slabs were placed in like manner as in the graves already noticed. The urn contained a small quantity of charcoal. On the South slope of the Verne Hill had been brought to light, within a circular stone wall of dry masonry, about 5 ft. in height and 6 ft. in diameter, a skull of an ox (*Bos longifrons ?*), with decayed bones and a quantity of ashes. In course of works in that part of the island were also found a disc of Kimmeridge clay shale, the bones of a human finger with a spiral bronze ring, and a gold Gaulish coin. On the North Common, below the Verne Hill, had been found an entire skeleton, laid E. and W. in a cist of the same construction as the others, and covered by loose slabs, the whole being of shale: within this cist were iron nails, that had apparently been used in forming an internal coffin of wood, of which no other traces appeared. Several similar graves were likewise exposed to view in this locality; and, in excavations for drains on the North Common, pottery, Roman coins of Vespasian (?) and Antoninus, an enameled fibula, a bronze ring, a flat circular stone, possibly a quoit, and pieces of the horns of deer and other animals, cut off by the tool, were collected. These, with other relics, lay at a depth of about two to four feet.

We are indebted to Mr. JOHN EVANS, F.S.A., to whose courtesy and numismatic skill we have been often indebted, for the following particulars regarding the gold coin, already noticed, found a few years ago near the surface, on the War Department land. This piece is regarded by Mr.

Evans as Gaulish rather than British. The type is figured from a specimen found at Soissons by M. Lambert, Numismatique Gauloise du Nord-Ouest de la France, pl. vi., no. 5, and in the Revue Numism., vol. ii., pl. iii., no. 2. The nearest approach to the type, among gold coins claimed by Mr. Evans as British, is that given in his valuable work, pl. B., no. 9.

A silver penny lately found near the surface in Portland, and sent by Captain Tyler, was ascribed by Mr. Evans to Henry III.; it is of his Class V., with the "little old head" of that king. It was struck at London. The moneyer is TERRI ON LVND; namely, Terri le Chaunier, one of the "Custodes Monete" in 1222.

Mr. J. JOPE ROGERS communicated a notice of a mural grave, a stone coffin, and two effigies of persons of the family of Carminow, in Mawgan Church near Helston, Cornwall. In 1865 the South wall of the South transept, which usually has been known as "the Carminow Aisle," and was probably built about the end of the fourteenth century, was demolished and rebuilt. The wall contained a low arched recess, in which lay a stone cross-legged effigy much defaced; on the shield is the bearing of the Carminow family (*azure* a bend *or*). A female effigy, likewise of freestone, and supposed to portray the wife of the knight, lay on a ledge of the wall near to his memorial, the recess being scarcely of sufficient depth to receive a single figure. During the removal of the transept wall it was discovered that a carefully-built grave, four feet in depth, formed part of its construction, being carried down from the floor line to the foundations. This grave contained a perfect skeleton regularly laid out, the arms extended on either side; of the coffin a few fragments of ornamented metal only were found. The grave was covered by a stone coffin, which was built into the wall, having its base level with the transept floor; its form is that in use in the earlier periods. It had been split across and repaired, and was filled with rubbish, amongst which were three skulls, bones, fragments of alabaster and stained glass, the head of an iron hammer, and part of a rake. Two Nuremberg counters were found in the wall: of these, one bears, on the obverse, a figure seated at a counter-board and engaged in making a calculation; a book of accounts lies open at one end of the table: reverse, the alphabet in ordinary Roman capitals. Compare the type, dated 1553, given in Snelling's Jettons, pl. iv., fig. 14. The other is of an ordinary type; obverse, the imperial mound or Reichsapfel; legend, Hans. Schultes. zu. Nurenberg; reverse, three crowns alternately with three fleur-de-lys: legend. Glick. kumpt. von. Got. ist war. The Carminow family, Mr. Rogers remarked, is of great antiquity in Cornwall, having resided at Carminow in Mawgan parish, as supposed, before the conquest. The old Cornish historian, Hals, mentions a trial in the Earl Marshal's court, *t.* Edw. III., in which Lord Scrope made complaint that his arms, *azure* a bend *or*, had been assumed by Carminow, who pleaded in defence the antiquity of his family and bearing, which, as he alleged, had been granted by Edward the Confessor to his ancestor, who was ambassador to the French king. It appears, however, that the Cornish squire was compelled by Scrope to distinguish his coat by a label of three points *gules*, as a difference.[8] The elder

[8] See Lyson's Cornwall, p. cxx., cxxv., and a pedigree in Polwhele's Cornwall, B. ii. 43. To some deeds in possession of Mr. Rogers of Penrose, the present possessor of the Carminow estates, seals are appended; date about 1339—1361. The label does not occur on any of these seals.

branch of the Carminow family became extinct in the male line, on the death of Sir Thomas Carminow, about 1370, leaving three daughters and co-heiress. The old Cornish historian, William Hals, states that the family had their ancient domestic chapel and burying place at Carminow, of which the walls were to be seen, and where formerly stood the monuments of divers notable persons of that race: of these, early in the reign of James I., when the chapel at Carminow Barton was allowed to fall into ruin, the inhabitants of Mawgan, out of respect to the memory of those ancient gentry, brought from thence two, a man and woman, curiously wrought and cross-legged, and deposited them in Mawgan church. Davies Gilbert's Cornwall, vol. iii. p. 132. Mr. Rogers is inclined to regard the cross-legged effigy as the memorial of Sir Roger Carminow, who accompanied Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I., in the Crusade of 1270. Joanna, widow of Roger de Carminow, occurs in Cornish evidences, in 1285. There is, however, some uncertainty whether the crusader was named Roger, or Robert, as he is called by Hals. Carew mentions a Robert de Carminow, as holding a knight's fee in 1326, although not yet a knight; he states also, that in 1297, Sir Roger de Carminow was summoned to attend Edward I. The discrepancies occurring in the history of the ancient race will, we hope, be elucidated hereafter by Mr. Rogers, in a more detailed account of the effigies at Mawgan, which will be given in the Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall. In regard to the armour of the cross-legged effigy, as evidence of its date, Mr. Rogers pointed out its resemblance to that of the figure in the Temple Church, London, attributed to Gilbert Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke. It consists wholly of mail, with the exception of genouilléres of leather or plate; the right hand grasps the hilt of the sword, the left holds the sword-belt, as if the weapon had just been sheathed; the hauberk is long, reaching nearly to the ancles; the head rests on a large helm, the feet upon a lion. The spurs are seen, and a cushion, or some ornament, projects at each shoulder; the shield is shorter than that of the effigy in the Temple church above mentioned, and the bend is distinctly shown; there is no fillet around the brow. These effigies are briefly noticed by Lysons, Cornwall, p. ccxxxiv. The architectural features of the chancel and transept of Mawgan Church, as noticed by Mr. Godwin in this Journal, vol. xviii. p. 246, are "flowing Decorated," of the time of Edward III. A very curious "lychnoscope" in that structure has been described by Mr. Rogers, *ibid.* vol. xi. p. 33.

A notice of impressions of the following seals, by Mr. W. DE GRAY BIRCH, was read, and fac-similes taken by Mr. Ready were exhibited; these examples, hitherto undescribed, had been lately found in the British Museum.—An Irish Exchequer seal of the reign of Henry VI., of which an impression is appended to one of the Harleian Charters, dated 1442.—Seal attributed to Gilbert de Sempringham, founder of the Gilbertine, or Sempringham Order of Monks, and to be referred to the twelfth century.—The first Great Seal of Charles I., appended to a grant of special livery, dated December 5, 1626. It differs in many respects from the seal usually considered to be the earliest used by that monarch, and of which Sandford has engraved an example from a document dated 1627. These interesting seals will be noticed more fully hereafter.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Major WRAY, R.E.—Ancient relics found in the Isle of Portland, near the Verne Hill; also diagrams representing various stone cists and interments there brought to light. Amongst the objects sent for inspection, through Captain Tyler, R.E., were a Gaulish gold coin, weight 91 grs., slightly scyphate in form, of which an account by Mr. Evans has been already given; a circular Roman fibula, diameter one inch, enriched with enamel of bright coral-red color, alternately with blue; and a silver penny of Henry III.

By the Rev. CHARLES LOWNDES.—Collection of Anglo-Saxon weapons and relics, spear-heads and knives of iron, bosses of shields, with other relics brought to light in a field on the property of the late Dr. Lee, at Hartwell, Bucks.

By the Rev. WILLIAM PIGOTT, Vicar of Whaddon, Bucks.—Drawings of mural paintings, found in Whaddon Church, near Stony Stratford. These relics of art were assigned by Canon Rock to the latter part of the reign of Edward III.

By Mr. HENRY SHAW, F.S.A.—Illuminated drawing, the portrait of Antony Kress, Provost of St. Laurence's, Nuremberg; he is represented kneeling before an altar, and supported by St. Laurence; there is a gorgeous bordure; in the lower margin are displayed the arms and supporters of the provost, very bold in design and elaborately finished. On the back of the frame is the following inscription:—"Antonius Kressivi Canonicus Ratisb', et praepositus s'ci Laurentii in Nurnberg. Obiit 1513, Æt. s. 35."

Archaeological Intelligence.

THE attention of archæologists has been invited by Mr. Frederick Boyle to the very striking character and interest of the sepulchral vestiges of the tribes by which Central America was occupied at a very early period. The numerous relics of antiquity, pottery, and other remains disinterred in explorations by Mr. Boyle and Mr. Jebb have been generously presented to the British Museum, with the valuable collection of drawings illustrative of their discoveries, and to which reference has been made in this volume. See p. 41, *ante*. An expedition is in course of arrangement for the ensuing spring under Mr. Boyle's direction, and it will probably leave England in April next; the difficulties and perils of the adventure are considerable; our friends are anxious to strengthen their party with some enterprising ethnologists. The objects in view are the sepulchres, antiquities, geology and botany of the Rio Frio district, at present absolutely unknown, and also the opening up of Costa Rica by a road to the Atlantic shore. The Rio Frio, it may be observed, flows into the Lake of Nicaragua about 200 yards from the spot where the San Juan river flows out of it; the country around the head waters of the Frio has never been explored, and hitherto the most boldly-organised expeditions have proved unsuccessful. Any persons who may feel interested in promoting Mr. Boyle's spirited enterprise, or may be disposed to participate in his examination of very singular vestiges of the early inhabitants of the Western Continent, are requested to communicate with him, at Bebington, Birkenhead.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

April 9, 1866.

The Marquess CAMDEN, K.G., President, in the Chair.

A SHORT memoir, by the Rev. GREVILLE J. CHESTER, was read, describing a collection of ancient remains found on the site of Carthage, and preserved in the garden-house of the Khaznadar, or First Lord of the Treasury at Tunis. The account of these interesting relics, including a singular leaden font, of Christian times, bearing an inscription in Greek characters, will be given hereafter.

Col. AUGUSTUS LANE-FOX read an account of the remarkable antiquities that he had explored during the previous year in Ireland. His attention had been directed to an ancient stronghold in the parish of Aglish, co. Cork, known as Roovesmore Fort, on the Western side of which he found an entrance to a small subterraneous passage, covered over by slabs of sandstone inscribed with Oghams. Col. Fox had successfully met the prejudices of the neighbouring inhabitants, and he gained permission to remove the inscribed slabs. He has presented these remarkable monuments of palæography at an early period to the British Museum, where they will form a fresh feature of evidence, worthy of being placed with the "Fardell Stone" that was added to the National Collection through the efforts of Mr. Smirke, and has been figured in this Journal, vol. xviii. p. 175.

A memoir by Professor JAMES BUCKMAN, F.G.S., was read, describing vestiges of British and Roman occupation found in the Isle of Portland, and accompanied by numerous drawings of ancient relics of bronze and stone, pottery, &c., disinterred during the recent construction of the Vern Fort. These notices will be given hereafter, with engravings of some of the most interesting of the objects that have been brought to light in Portland.

Mr. HEWITT offered some observations on a collar of mail, of the early part of the fifteenth century; it is preserved in the Museum of Artillery at Woolwich, and was brought for exhibition by permission of Brig.-General Lefroy. Mr. Hewitt pointed out the sepulchral brass of Sir William de Tendring, in the Church of Stoke-by-Nayland, Suffolk (date 1408), as an exemplification of the fashion of wearing such a gorget or "standard of mail," which differs materially from the ordinary camail, and seems to have been a defence supplementary to the gorget of plate. The remarkable brass at Stoke is figured in Mr. Hewitt's Armour and Arms in Europe, vol. iii. pl. 56, p. 369; Cotman's Suffolk Brasses, pl. viii. Mr. Hewitt

also exhibited photographs of highly-decorated shields of the sixteenth century in the Armouries at Windsor Castle and at Paris.

Mr. Burtt then read some observations by Mr. E. W. Godwin on the various phases of modern "Vandalism," and especially in the injuries to which ancient structures are so frequently subject through "restorations." Occasionally, as he remarked, there seems to be some excuse for the destruction of late work in order to uncover that which is of an older period; it is, however, impossible to do this without sacrificing the historical significance of portions of the fabric thus removed, and which constitute essential evidence of its architectural history. Mr. Godwin wished specially to invite the notice of the Institute, and of archæologists generally, to the building in Small Street, Bristol, known as "Colston's House." A site for Assize Courts having become necessary, that interesting structure seemed to be doomed: remonstrances were, however, urged by several Societies, and in Architectural and Archæological publications, the result being that, at a meeting of the Town Council of Bristol, it seemed to be admitted that if the old work could be saved, with due regard to the accommodation required, the Council had no objection to its preservation. Shortly after, an advertisement for designs appeared, and three were prepared by Mr. Godwin, with the object of showing how the site might be treated,—first, by the restoration of the first house, or Norman Hall, which was immured in the later work;—by preserving all the mediæval buildings that the new line of street spared;—and, lastly, pointing out the most that could be done by clearing the site and preserving nothing. These designs were received with unexpected approval; Mr. Godwin expressed the hope that the first might be adopted, in which he had provided for the preservation of the Norman Hall as a vestibule to the Nisi Prius Court. He apprehended, however, that this course might be subject to serious objections, since the street, which happens to be particularly narrow, must be widened, so that the traffic may be carried on with ordinary despatch and convenience; indeed a new line of street had been laid down which cuts off a considerable portion of Colston's House, destroying the gabled façade added when he took the property. This being destroyed, there remain, besides walls of Norman rubble masonry, two great features—one of them being the nave of a Norman Hall running N. and S., with its Eastern arcade of three arches buried in masonry of the later part of the fifteenth or beginning of the sixteenth century; the other, a two-storied structure of the same period, being an extension of the Eastern Norman aisle. The architecture of this last, although at first sight very rich, is not rare; in the West of England there are examples, and the building in question is only a repetition of six panels one over the other. On the other hand, the Norman, or rather semi-Norman, work is the only example, in Bristol or the neighbourhood, of a Domestic Hall of that interesting period when the round arch began to give place to the pointed. The shafts are light and clustered; the end arches rest on bold corbels. With the exception of one corbel, these early remains were invisible until lately; but, under direction of the Conservation Committee of the Bristol Architectural Society, the features of early masonry so long immured in Colston's House have been rendered so far visible that the archæologist may feel assured that the greater part of a twelfth century Hall still remains. In conclusion, Mr. Godwin strongly urged the importance of more vigilant conservatism on the part of Archæological

Societies, and of all who appreciate the value of ancient monuments, in order to ensure their preservation not less from reckless advocates of local convenience, than from the ill-advised promoters of "restoration."

By the kindness of Mr. Godwin a plan of Colston's House was submitted to the meeting. We are not aware that any accurate Survey of that interesting structure has been published. A view of the House will be found in Mr. Parker's Domestic Architecture, Part I. p. 35.

Mr. F. M. METCALFE called attention to the proposed destruction of a portion of the chancel screen of the church of Emneth, Cambridgeshire, which has recently undergone "restoration." The screen, a work of Perpendicular character, had paneled and carved gates of coeval date, forming an integral portion of the work. Mr. Metcalfe had tendered a contribution towards the repair of the screen, an object which he regarded with interest; having, however, ascertained that the Vicar had ordered the gates to be removed, Mr. Metcalfe remonstrated against the destruction of an original portion of the screen spared in days of reckless demolition in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. This appeal proving unsuccessful, Mr. Metcalfe sought to interest his archæological friends in the preservation of the screen-work at Emneth.

The question, and also that set forth by Mr. Godwin, was referred to the Central Committee. A courteous remonstrance, subsequently addressed to the Vicar of Emneth, expressing regret that vestiges of olden times should be destroyed, however well-intentioned may be the so-called "restorations" of our venerable parish churches, produced only an intimation of the displeasure of the Incumbent, who, in a letter addressed to the lamented President of the Institute, the Marquess Camden, strongly deprecated any interference of the Institute with the affairs of his Parish.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. F. POTTS.—A cameo, and an ornament formed of agate, that had originally enriched an antique vase of the Roman period.

By the Rev. H. ASTON WALKER.—A folding devotional tablet of ivory, a work of thirteenth century art.

By Capt. E. HOARE.—Cameo on onyx, set as a ring; the subject, in very high relief, is the head of Hannibal, with the Phrygian helmet; the work is of fine character. There is a cameo of similar design, but of larger size, in the Marlborough collection. The cameo exhibited had been, as Capt. Hoare states, in possession of his mother's family (Barry of Dublin and co. Cork), and of her mother's family (Lyons of the King's County), for nearly three centuries.

MEDIÆVAL SEALS.—By Mr. W. P. ELSTED.—Impression from a silver *secretum* or counterseal lately found on the beach at Dover, and now in the possession of Capt. Williams of that place. The antique intaglio, on sard, which forms the setting, is much injured, the gem being shattered probably by the shingle in which the seal had lain; the subject, however, may be discerned, namely Mercury, with his accustomed attributes, the caduceus and purse. The seal is of pointed oval form; dimensions, slightly more than an inch by seven-eighths. The silver rim is inscribed as follows:— + SIGILL' : IOHANNIS : LE FVRMAGER. A star and crescent are introduced in a little space over the gem. Date, thirteenth century. The name Le Furmager, Formager, Le Formger, also Furmage, Formage,

&c., occur repeatedly in the Hundred Rolls, but Mr. Elsted has not found it in connection with Kent. It is doubtless one of the numerous names derived from trade or occupation; the dealers in cheese, *fourmagiers* or *fromagiers*, were numerous in mediæval times. It appears by the *Taille* taken in Paris in the reign of Philippe le Bel that, in 1292, there were not less than eighteen *Fourmagiers* in that city. The name is still to be traced, as suggested by Mr. Lower, in the modern Firminger or Furminger, given in his Patronymica Britannica.

By Mr. R. R. Caton, F.S.A.—Two silver matrices purchased at Boulogne. One of them, date early in the thirteenth century, is of circular form, diameter three quarters of an inch; the handle six-sided, terminating in a trefoiled opening; the device is an escutcheon charged with a bend between a lion rampant and three cinqfoils in base. This escutcheon is placed within a sex-foiled panel or compartment; in the spaces between its cusps, around the margin of the seal, is the legend—S' IANO LE RICE. The Christian name may be a diminutive of Jehanot, equivalent to our familiar name Johnny; the surname is probably *le Riche*, one of common occurrence. The other matrix, date the latter half of the fifteenth century, is likewise of circular form; diameter about $1\frac{1}{8}$ in.; the handle is a piece of open scroll-work attached by a hinge to the reverse of the seal, on which two little crosses are engraved, marking the top of the matrix. The device is St. Martin on horseback, dividing his cloak with his sword; a diminutive cripple crouches at the side of the horse. Legend, S · SECRETVM CIVITATIS . AMARSWILER. We are informed by Dr. Keller that Amersweiler or Marivillier is a town near Colmar, dep. Upper Rhine.

May 4, 1866.

The Marquess Camden, K.G., President, in the Chair.

The Rev. J. L. Petit, F.S.A., read a memoir on Mediæval Architecture in the East. He placed before the meeting a large series of drawings executed by Miss Petit and himself in the course of a recent tour in Greece and Egypt. The memoir is printed in this volume, with numerous illustrations presented by the author with his wonted kindness and liberality.

Mr. R. H. Soden Smith, F.S.A., read some observations on the jewelry and decorations of the portraits now exhibited at South Kensington. He illustrated his remarks by the exhibition of several personal ornaments, similar to those which appear in the portraits to which he referred. In the discussion that ensued some interesting particulars were stated by Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., and by Mr. George Scharf. It was pointed out that the black jewels frequently to be observed in portraits, especially those of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, were probably intended to represent diamonds. The artists of that period, unable to give the effect of great brilliancy, by which the diamond is characterised, contented themselves with a conventional mode of delineating that precious stone. Mr. Soden Smith's remarks will be given fully hereafter.

Mr. James Yates drew attention to a letter which appeared in the *Daily News*, February 26, showing the imminent danger to which the venerable Benedictine Monastery of Monte Cassino is exposed by the intended law for the extinction of all ecclesiastical corporations. This letter, written by Mr. Oscar Browning, one of the Masters of Eton, correctly describes the circumstances. It shows what strong claims Monte

Cassino has on students of archæology and all friends of literature, in consequence of the services which it renders to learning, and which it has rendered for 1500 years. "If we are saved," said one of the monks to Mr. Browning, "it will be by the public opinion of Europe." Mr. Yates had made further inquiries from Signor Bartholomeo Cini, a man of influence and distinction and especially well-informed, at Florence. This gentleman writes as follows:—

"I have spoken to several members of our Parliament, and in particular to the Minister of Public Instruction, who introduced the law for the abolition of religious corporations. It cannot, it seems, be expected that any exception in favor of the abbey of Monte Cassino can be introduced into the law itself. It is occupied by the Benedictine monks, who occupy also several other convents in Italy, in which they no longer study as in former times, but absolutely do nothing. The law does not abolish one convent before another, but one order of monks before another. Hence it would either be necessary to except the entire order of the Benedictines, and consequently all the convents which they inhabit, or to leave the law to be applied to the convent of Monte Cassino as well as to the others. It is not to be inferred that the great services formerly rendered to civilisation by Monte Cassino have been forgotten, and that in the frenzy of reformation it is wished to destroy a monument, which, as you say, is an ornament and an honour to Italy. The Minister has assured me, that the means will be found of maintaining Monte Cassino in its present condition by establishing in it some school or other institution, by which the monument may be preserved, and the studies, formerly the glory of the Benedictines, be continued in it. If I shall obtain any further information upon this subject, which, you may be assured, here engages the attention of all friends of science and the arts, I shall lose no time in communicating it to you."

Notwithstanding the consolatory style of this letter, and the good intentions which it expresses on the part of the Italian Government, Mr. Yates could not help fearing that this singularly valuable and meritorious establishment may be swept away with the others. It appeared to him expedient that, if popular clamor or financial necessity inclined the Italian Parliament to such a step, it might be arrested by the representations of men of learning, character, and high social position in this country, since our feelings are as friendly as possible, and we look with sympathising interest on the brave struggles of that highly-cultivated people.

In supporting the appeal thus made by Mr. Yates, Dr. Rock said that all who heard him could readily believe how deeply he thought and how warmly he felt upon the subject now before them. On the score of religion, justice, and ethics, he was strongly opposed to the contemplated suppression and spoliation of all monastic houses in Italy. Putting, however, aside these objections, he thought that he saw a ground common to all present—to every Englishman, in fact,—standing together upon which they might warrantably upraise a loud entreating cry in behalf, if not of the possessions of the Benedictine Order, at least of Monte Cassino, which ought to be now, as much as it had once been, dear to every Englishman. Of a surety he was not telling them for the first time what they did not know before, but merely bringing back to their minds the fact that, if Monte Cassino did not send forth those devoted men who towards the end of the sixth century brought Christianity, with all its softening, elevating,

civilising influences to this, for the most part, then heathenish island, Monte Cassino undoubtedly was the cradle that nursed those masters who taught the self-denying band sent by St. Gregory the Great to evangelise the Anglo-Saxons. Those forefathers of ours soon forsook the rites of Woden for a belief in the Gospel, and, laying aside their superstitious songs, learned to sing the hymns of the Church to the music of Rome, and after the just-found notation of her England-loving pontiff. That was not all: our land quickly became fruitful in great and good and holy men, and took and kept a high place for learning, zeal, and civilisation among the nations. Through those same countrymen of ours the ages that have been miscalled dark became, as far as this country was concerned, the ages of learning, progress, and jurisprudence—in fact, of light. Few are the large towns in England in our own days that have not grown out of some Benedictine monastery, around which our fathers had built their houses for instruction and protection, and were taught the various arts that sweeten life. Many were the men who were trained in learning within those cloistered walls; many were the worthies who went forth, like those of old from Monte Cassino, to scatter blessings on their path. While Wilfred was busy in raising, at Hexham, a church surpassing in splendour anything that had been seen on this side of the Alps, he was rearing in his school a youth, Eddi, who soon after knew how to appreciate, at the same time that he was able to describe in elegant Latin, all the beauties of the building. The same prelate, as he taught the use of nets to his countrymen when they were suffering starvation, though they lived by a sea full of wholesome fish, let them understand how, for the future, hunger and famine might be driven from their shores. At every one of his journeys to Rome, Benet Biscop came home more laden than before with costly *codices* of Holy Writ, with profane literature also, and works of sacred art, to enrich the libraries of his two monasteries; whilst for the adornment of the churches he was building, he drew with him from Gaul the ablest artificers in glass. Boniface went forth from his cell in Devonshire as a missionary, and by his preaching brought over from heathenism so many of the German people that even now he is by them looked upon as their apostle, especially as in their cause he received the martyr's crown. If Beda kept to his humble cloister at Jarrow, it was to write those books which to our days have been the delight and study of the Christian world. From his beloved York our Alcuin was called, by no less a personage than Charlemagne, to arouse by his extensive and varied learning the whole of Gaul from that deep sleep of ignorance into which it had been cast; and for the purpose that king enabled the Anglo-Saxon monk to set up schools and to open universities wherever he thought fit.

Beginning from the moment when he won from his fond mother, by being able to read it, the wished-for psalter, so bright with gilding, so gay with the illuminations on its pages, wrought by some Benedictine's hand, our great Alfred, to his death's day, never halted in his glorious work of raising this country to a high pitch of grandeur by his laws, his learning, and his piety. To him ought we to be deeply indebted for much that we enjoy in our present civilisation, and that freedom which we so warmly love.

In looking back with warrantable pride upon such men, and deeming them, as we may with reason, the glory and light of those ages in which they severally lived, we ought not to overlook the fact that, after a manner, Monte Cassino was one at least of those fountains which helped to enrich

our native land with moral worth, and enable one of her great sons to convert the German race to Christianity, and another to become the restorer of learning all over Gaul. Monte Cassino must not be forgotten in its present strait. Besides this, the hospitality which that establishment exercises—has always exercised with bountiful willingness—towards every scholar, to every wayfarer, no matter his religion and his country, gives it an especial claim to our sympathy. More than this, from the earliest period in our history up to this same year, English guests—no matter what or who—have always been, as they yet are, heartily welcomed there. What is more, scarcely ever did an Anglo-Saxon prince or wealthy thane go on pilgrimage to Rome but he also went to pay his devotions in the church of Monte Cassino ; and often, often, did he leave behind him there an offering of money, in grateful token of the benefits bestowed by men from that house on his country. No doubt if the early records of the monastery were examined it would be found that many a broad acre of its present property had been bought by Englishmen's gold.

In the English heart, said Dr. Rock, the feeling of gratitude for kindnesses oftentimes received will never die away, though ages may have past since the boon was bestowed. By every right-minded Englishman, learning, gentleness, and hospitality will always be duly appreciated, and those who practise the sweetest humanities of life towards rich and poor will ever be upheld and protected. For these reasons, besides others that might be noticed, Dr. Rock desired heartily to support the appeal so opportunely made by our much esteemed member Mr. James Yates.

Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., the Rev. J. Horner, and the Rev. C. W. Bingham offered some remarks on the same subject. On Mr. Morgan's suggestion it was determined that the question should be referred to the Central Committee for their consideration in regard to the course that it might be advisable to adopt on behalf of the Institute.

Brig.-General Lefroy, R.A., offered some remarks on a helmet lately obtained for the Museum of Artillery, Woolwich, and attributed to the early part of the fourteenth century. It will be more fully noticed hereafter.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. W. F. Vernon.—A convex glass paste, here figured, same size as the original. It was found at Rome in 1845, by Mr. Vernon, on the

property of the King of Naples, on the Palatine Hill, where excavations were in progress at that time. The paste is of dark purple or maroon

color. The device, in intaglio, is the Christian monogram composed of the letters Chi and Rho, with the inscription in Greek characters, ΦOIBEIΩN, and two palm-branches. Various interpretations of this legend have been proposed. The letters, forming possibly two words, may signify possibly *ων*, the interjection *heus*, alas! and Phoebus, or Phoebe, both occurring amongst Roman names. Ficoronius, in his Gemmæ Litteratæ, illustrated by Galeotti, Rom. 1757, pl. vi. fig. 8, p. 43, has figured a gem inscribed likewise ΦOIBE—IΩN, in two lines, although probably forming one word. Galeotti observes that he was unable to determine whether the inscription is the name *Phoebion*, in the singular, or *Phoebeiorum*, genitive plural, denoting two or more persons bearing the name of a family.

By Mr. E. Greaves.—Three specimens of the enameled work of Limoges, consisting of a circular *plaque*, the portrait of some personage of note at the period; it bears the motto *Plus ny accorde:* a dish painted by Suzanne Courtois, and a remarkable oblong *plaque*, representing the Entombment of Our Lord.

By Brig.-General Lefroy, R.A.—A remarkable iron shield and a head-piece, lately presented to the Museum of Artillery, at Woolwich, by Mr. J. Drummond Hay, by whom they had been rescued from a large store of armour that existed some thirty years since in a vault of the Castle at Tangiers, and of which information had been given by Mr. W. Vernon. The armour had subsequently been removed by the officials of the Bey, and unfortunately destroyed or lost. The Very Rev. Canon Rock observed that in a painting at Granada the Moslem knights appear bearing shields precisely similar to that exhibited. He stated that, about 1836, he had obtained at Tangiers a shield, a breast-plate, and a skull-cap from the hoard of armour in the Castle; the shield was heart-shaped, with a broad band down the middle, and two wide bosses with rings, one on either side, from which were suspended tasseled cords. The shield appeared to have been covered with red tissue. On his return to Spain Dr. Rock visited Granada; he noticed with some surprise at the high altar of the cathedral numerous figures of the Moslems wearing such head-pieces with white turbans around them, and with shields of precisely the same fashion as that exhibited. The retable of the altar—a remarkable sculpture in wood, colored—represents in its lower division the capture of Granada from the Moors. There was at Alton Towers a heart-shaped shield similar to that now at Woolwich; it was presented to the late Earl of Shrewsbury by Canon Rock, but we have been unable to ascertain where it is now preserved.

By Capt. E. Hoare.—A silver seal of the sixteenth century, long preserved by his family, and engraved with their arms—a two-headed eagle displayed within a bordure engrailed: the initials E. H. and the date 1517 are introduced in the field.

Impressions of Mediæval Seals.—By Dr. Kendrick, M.D.—Series of casts from the Imperial *bullæ aureæ*. These remarkable seals have been described by writers on Sphragistic art, especially by Thulemarius, in his Treatise "de Bulla aurea," Francof., 1724, where may be found figured the bulla of the Emperor Charles IV. The collection of casts exhibited had lately been obtained from Francfort; it comprised obverses and reverses of the golden bulls of Frederic II. (1218-50), Rudolph I., Louis IV., Charles IV., Sigismund, Frederic IV., Maximilian I., Ferdinand I., Maximilian II., Matthias, Francis I., and Leopold II. (1790-92).

Proceedings at Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

June 1, 1866.

The Marquis Camden, K.G., President, in the Chair.

A memoir, by the late Mr. Joseph Beldam, F.S.A., of Royston, was read, describing the course of the Icenhilde Street, and vestiges of early occupation in the district adjacent to the author's residence. These remains have been for many years the object of his careful explorations. He laid before the meeting a map in which the results of his researches were fully detailed.

The Institute has to regret the sudden decease of a valued friend of the Society, which took place not many days after this, a long-promised communication, was received. Mr. Beldam had for some years shown a very cordial interest in the welfare of the Institute, of which he was an early member.

Mr. J. H. Parker gave a discourse on the Primitive Fortifications of Rome. He pointed out that there are traces of early defences on each of the hills, consisting chiefly of the scarped cliffs on all sides of them; each hill has been originally a separate fortress, and, in each case, below the scarped cliff, is the slope called in Rome and in Aricia, but nowhere else, the *pomœrium;* a local name for this part of the fortifications; it perplexed the writers even of the time of the Empire. At the foot of the slope was the outer wall, the *agger* or *finis;* beyond that the *fossa*, and at the bottom of the *fossa* was usually the *via*. These two are so constantly united that the term *via-fossa* is proposed to distinguish them. From many passages in classical authors it is evident that the original settlement was on the Palatine, and that this was surrounded by cliff, slope and foss, from the beginning; the foss marked out by the plough with oxen was one of the earliest incidents in the history of Rome. To this original city on the Palatine the Capitol was speedily added as the *arx* or citadel, more strongly fortified than the rest, as was usual; in this case it was a natural rock, which none of the other hills were; this was called the Tarpeian Rock; all the other hills had the cliffs scarped, that is, cut by the hand of man, and the earth must always have been supported in a vertical position by artificial means, originally by boarding, and, as the boards decayed, by stone walls. There are remains of walls of the time of the Kings of Rome on each of the Seven Hills, and in other parts there are walls of the times of the Republic and of the Emperors, sometimes built upon or against the walls of the Kings. The roads at the low level at the bottom of the *fossæ*, called covered ways, became the streets of the city, and their level was not

changed until the time of the Empire, when the alteration began for convenience, and has been progressing ever since. The market-places or *feriæ* were at the same level as these original streets. All early cities consist of three parts, the *arx* or citadel, the town, and the pasture-ground. In Rome accordingly there were originally the Capitol as the *arx*, the Palatine or town, and the Aventine or pasture-ground. The *arx* had a triple line of fortification, the town had a double line, and the pasture-ground a single line only. For this reason there was no *pomœrium* to the Aventine, because there was no outer wall; the *pomœrium* signifying the *post-murum*. The Aventine had no *pomœrium* until the time of the Emperor Claudius, who on enlarging the city added an outer wall in that part. The Seven Hills were combined into one city by the later kings, especially by Servius Tullius, who built a great *agger*, more than a mile long, on the eastern side of the city, where the slope was too gradual to admit of a scarped cliff. In other parts he only strengthened the cliffs, and connected the hills together by short *aggers* with gates. An *agger* is defined by Varro as a great bank of earth with a wall in the middle of it. The great *agger* of Servius Tullius has in recent times been cut through by the rail-road, and the sections agree exactly with the description of Varro. Servius also added an outer *agger* or *finis*, parallel to the cliffs, all round the city except at the Aventine. Between his great *agger* and the smaller one or *finis*, is the *pomœrium*, with a wide and deep foss. The outer *agger* was not more than ten to twenty feet high; upon this outer *agger* the wall of Aurelian, a hundred feet high, was afterwards built. The enlargement and new fortifications of the city were begun by Sulla and continued by the early Emperors, but their enclosure was an *agger* only until the time of Aurelian, when the high wall was added on the whole extent. The change from the low wall or *agger* to the high wall was made in the third century; the gateway fortresses of Honorius were added in the fourth. The change in the height of the walls was caused by a change in the mode of attack and defence, and the introduction of "hourds," or wooden galleries, high from the ground for better defence. An hourd continues in use on a tower in the Transtevere, a very rare example. The holes for the hourd, called put-log-holes, may be seen all round Rome in the upper parts of the walls and towers. These galleries or hourds were sometimes carried on corbels of stone or marble, a series of which remain on the front of a house incorporated in the wall of the city, near the Porta S. Lorenzo. In other places, as on part of the Prætorian Camp, the corbels have been cut off.

To understand early fortifications, it is necessary to know the mode of attack and defence in use at the period when they were built. The best information is to be found in M. Viollet le Duc's Dictionary of Military Architecture, one of the most valuable archæological works of our day; he shows the great use that was made of timber in all early fortifications, both alone and in constructing towers on stone walls.

The detached hills in the neighbourhood of the city were occupied as detached forts, connected with the city by a covered way or *via-fossa*, but not made part of the city. The Janiculum, the Vatican, the Pincian, the Sessorium, the Lateran, were all detached forts of this description; there were also several others which may be traced by their *fossæ*. There were similar detached forts round the Etruscan cities, where the situation provided hills for the purpose, such as the Insula at Veii.

The banks of the Tiber were also fortified; at first only the short piece

between the Aventine and the Capitol, called the *Pulchrum Littus*, part of which, of the time of the Kings, remains; this was continued when the fortifications were enlarged, northwards by Sulla, southwards by Claudius. In and behind parts of the *Pulchrum Littus* are the four mouths of the great *Cloaca;* that of the Cloaca Maxima was the southernmost, through which the *Acqua Crabra* still runs; it is in the style of the Kings, constructed of large stones not cut by the saw, and without cement. Another, more northward, is of the time of Camillus after the capture of Veii, and quite of Etruscan character. Nearly opposite to it there are some remarkable large corbels for carrying an iron chain across the river; they are carved in the form of lions' heads, and are of late Etruscan character. These are often under water, and had not been observed until accidentally discovered by Mr. Parker.

The memoir was illustrated by an archæological plan of Rome and by a number of photographs of the objects mentioned. The great point which Mr. Parker sought to bring out was that these early remains confirm in a remarkable manner the early history of Rome, according to the First Book of Livy, which some writers regard as a myth. The earliest fortifications of Rome are evidently copied from those of Alba Longa; there is a remarkable reservoir for water on the Palatine, in a cave on the rock, which continued to be used in the time of the Republic, as shown by existing walls of both periods. This same reservoir resembles one at Alba Longa; similar reservoirs in caves have not been observed elsewhere.

Mr. John Green Waller, to whose artistic skill and minute investigation we are indebted for the admirable series of reproductions, on a reduced scale, of the most remarkable Sepulchral Brasses that exist in England, communicated the following account of an unique memorial in Kent, visited by the members of the Institute on occasion of the annual meeting at Rochester in 1863, as related in this Journal, vol. xx., p. 407.

"I send, by the courtesy of Mr. F. C. Brooke, a drawing of the inscription on Cowling Castle recently made by me. It is as nearly as possible a fac-simile of its present state, no published transcript nor drawing of it being precisely accurate. As far as I am aware, the interesting character of this relic as a piece of workmanship is not generally known. Indeed it would be impossible that it should be unless it had been closely examined. In the autumn of 1864, by the kindness of Mr. Murton, the present tenant of the Castle, ladders were procured by means of which myself and Mr. Roach Smith, who accompanied me, were enabled to give it a minute inspection, and also to take such rubbings from it as the corrosion and nature of the surface permitted. From these the drawing exhibited has been made, and it has afterwards been carefully collated upon the spot. The inscribed plate proves to be a very fine specimen of enameled work, perhaps an unique example of such work used in the open air. It would be impossible to exceed the beauty of the execution, and the amount of manipulation spent upon it for the purpose of receiving the enameling is quite marvellous, and can only be understood by actual inspection. To those who know this interesting work it would be unnecessary to say that it represents a parchment deed with its appendent seal. The material is copper, and the inscription consists of twelve plates, each line consisting of three, the rest of the work being completed in about two pieces. The white enamel is still in fair preservation, and the colors, both of the shield of arms and of the cordon by which it is attached, which are the heraldic

colors of the arms of Cobham, red and black, are generally preserved, though in a state of corrosion and decay. But the ground of the ornament around the shield shows no color that can be made out. It is entirely decayed. The chevron of the arms showed traces of gilding, but very faintly, yet the preservation of the surface of this part of the metal is no doubt due to the fact of it having been gilded. The only part lost is one of the tassels of the cordon, and that was gone at the time that Gough published his Sepulchral Monuments, as his engraving is without it. When we consider the vicissitudes of time and circumstances, it is rather a matter of wonder that so interesting a relic should have escaped with so little injury to the present time. Some of the plates of the inscription, however, were lost a few years ago, and afterwards discovered in cleaning out the moat; these were laudably refixed in their places. Unfortunately, owing to the ignorance of those who refixed them, the mode employed is now working more mischief than the past five centuries, and insures the certain destruction of the work at no very distant date. The loose plates were fixed with iron nails, and the consequence is that, owing to a well-known law, a galvanic action is set up, by which both metals are being gradually destroyed, one rapidly, the other slowly. The effect of this is very visible, not only around the orifices through which the nails are placed, but it is evident from the green stain of the stone immediately beneath the plate that corrosion is going on rapidly behind. The plate has at some time or other received injuries that appear to have been done out of mere wantonness. This is faintly indicated in the drawing, and seems to me to have been effected by the discharge of fowling-pieces against it. It is to be hoped that this will never again occur, but it is a reason, amongst many others, that renders it advisable to employ some means for preserving the work from the effects of the weather and other casualties. One thing at least is required, and that is to withdraw the iron nails and substitute copper ones, but it is a question for consideration whether some means should not be taken for the better conservation of this work *in situ*. Such a plan I have considered, and believe to be practicable.

"The inscription runs thus:—

Knouweth that beth and schul be
That i am mad in help of the cuntre
In knowyng of whyche thyng
Thys is chartre and wytnessyng.

"Beneath are the arms of Cobham appended as a seal, viz., *gules* on a chevron *or* three lions rampant *sable*. The inscribed portion measures 32 inches by 14 inches; the diameter of the seal is $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

"John, third Lord of Cobham, who erected Cowling Castle, having obtained the license to crenellate in 1380, is said to have placed this inscription upon the gateway in order to disarm the jealousy of the court aroused by its strength. There is great probability that this tradition is correct. He was during the greater part of his life an opponent of the court faction of Richard II., and was one of the insurgent lords who held a meeting at Haringhay Park, near Hornsey, in 1387, for which he was afterwards banished and had his estates seized by the King, and which were not restored until the accession of Henry IV.

"It is to be hoped, therefore, that a relic of so much interest will not be allowed to fall into any further decay."

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Rev. Gregory Rhodes.—A remarkable Greek gem, an intaglio on jacinth, the head of Sappho. It was formerly in the Meertens-Schaafhausen collection; and is noticed by Mr. King (Antique Gems, p. 160) as the most ancient intaglio head that had come under his notice. The head is crowned with myrtle, and described as much in the Egyptian manner, and resembling the types of the earlier coins of the Egean Islands. Portrait heads, Mr. Rhodes observed, and even the heads of divinities, never occur on the most ancient gems; it was only a short time before the art attained its maturity that the engravers attempted heads, possibly about 400 B.C. This head, however, is evidently of an earlier age and might have been executed a century or more previous to that period; it might therefore have been engraved during the life-time of Sappho, or shortly after.

By Sir J. Clarke-Jervoise, Bart., M.P.—A denarius of the Emperor Domitian, in fine preservation, found in Hampshire near Sir Jervoise's residence, Idsworth Park.

By the Earl of Dunraven, F.S.A.—Three silver dishes, found near the Abbey of Fore, co. Westmeath, at a depth of seven feet. They are in possession of Dr. Stokes, of Dublin. Canon Rock stated his opinion that they had been destined for domestic uses, and may be regarded as of Irish workmanship, date about 1200. The Abbey of Fore, Fourre or Favory was founded by Walter de Lacy in 1209, for Benedictine monks from the Abbey of St. Taurin, in Normandy.

By Mr. Dodd.—Two MSS., date fourteenth century; the Holy Scriptures and the New Testament.

By the Rev. Edwin Jarvis.—Two curious pieces of mediæval iron-work, of unknown use. One of them, found near Hackthorne, Lincolnshire, consists of two leaf-shaped pieces of metal, the edges of which are jagged or serrated like those of a leaf; the ends that resemble the stalks are recurved, forming loops by which the two objects are linked together. The point of each leaf-like piece is bent backwards and serves as a catch for a flat spring of metal, somewhat resembling the acus of a fibula. The length of the two portions when extended is eight inches. The other, obtained in Italy, is of more solid work, and consists of three tortuous links, with serrated edges, looped together; two small rings are appended at one end, and one at the other. The whole measures 6½ inches in length. The workmanship is skilful; this singular object recalls the fashion of certain decorated chains by which a lamp or the like is occasionally seen suspended in the South of Europe. It was probably destined for some such use in a church or mediæval house.

By Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P.—A Dutch silver prize-whip, given by a society for the best horse, at some Racing-meeting in 1798. It measures 4 feet in length, and resembles in fashion a civic mace rather than a whip; at the lower end there is a broad knob or boss, on which there is an inscription as follows, being translated:—"This whip is presented to the owner of the best Race-horse at the House of Castellan Rinert Schattenburg, in the Green Meadows near Groningen, the 20 Aug. 1798."—The stem, which gradually diminishes in thickness towards its upper extremity, is divided into four joints by smaller knops; the foundation seems to be a rod of whalebone covered with black velvet, and this is encased between

the knops in pierced-work of silver *repousse*, with figures of the Cardinal Virtues and like devices in elegant scroll patterns and foliage. At the upper and smaller extremity there is a ring to which doubtless a thong was attached.

By Col. TEMPEST.—A Portrait, formerly in possession of Sir Richard Phillips, and, as stated, mentioned in one of his works. It has been engraved as the portrait of Chaucer, but it is questionable whether it can be recognised as representing the author of the Canterbury Tales.

By Mr. J. J. ROGERS.—A large copper coin, supposed to be a Swedish dalar, found in a crevice in the inner walls of a building at Carminow Barton, Cornwall, lately demolished. It measures about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter; on one side is an escutcheon charged with a lion rampant, and ensigned with an arched crown. Above are the initials G.R.S., and in the field the numerals 16—84. On the reverse are two arrows in saltire with a crown in chief (? Dalecarlia); in the field—OR.S:M: Mr. Rogers suggests that the coin may have been brought to the Western shores by some sailor; Carminow, moreover, was a great resort of smugglers, and he found three well-contrived vaulted hiding-places under the floors of the various buildings there, each capable of holding 50 to 100 kegs. It may deserve notice that in excavations for a new vestry at Bovey Tracy, Devon, in 1815, several copper dollars, supposed to be Swedish, were found, which appeared to have been deposited in the hands of a corpse of large stature interred on the North-East side of the church. The specimen described (Gen. Mag. May, 1860, p. 426) bore, on one side, the arrows and crown, as above described, with the numeral 5 and OR, an ore being, as there stated, "an imaginary coin in Sweden."[1] This piece is inscribed MONETA NOVA CVPRE DALAREN. 16XLV, and bears the name Christiana, with the arms of Sweden crowned. It was suggested that on Jan. 9, 1646, certain Royalists under Lord Wentworth stationed at Bovey Tracy were surprised by the Parliamentarians and defeated; at that time, as is well known, some soldiers from the North of Europe were attached to the king's forces.

[1] An Ore is the hundredth part of a Riksdaler. See Mr. Yates' useful catalogue of current coins, International Exhibition; published by Bell and Daldy, 1862.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

July 6, 1866.

THE MARQUIS CAMDEN, K.G., President, in the Chair.

THE Noble Chairman stated that, in pursuance of the recommendation made at a previous meeting (see p. 155, *ante*), the Central Committee had prepared a memorial to the Earl of Clarendon in regard to the Monastery of Monte Cassino, praying that the influence of Her Majesty's Government might be exerted, with a view to preserve that venerable institution from the operation of a measure lately brought before the Legislative Chamber in Italy, for the suppression of monasteries in that country. Lord Clarendon had responded to this appeal; informing him (Lord Camden) that some time since he had made, through Her Majesty's Minister at Florence, a representation as earnest as could with propriety be addressed by one Government to another upon its own internal affairs, describing also what were the feelings of the learned and enlightened classes in this country, on learning that Monte Cassino and some other monasteries were about to be confiscated. During the previous month, however, Mr. Elliot reported that the bill was being rapidly proceeded with, and that an amendment excepting the Convent of Monte Cassino was prepared by M. Massari, and summarily rejected. Under these circumstances, Lord Clarendon feared that little hope could be entertained of arresting the measure in question; he promised, nevertheless, to transmit the memorial of the Institute to Florence, for the purpose of its being submitted to the Italian Government.

On a subsequent occasion the following very gratifying assurance was transmitted by Lord Stanley to Lord Camden:—"It appears by the reply which Her Majesty's Minister at Florence has received to the representations which he was directed to make to the Italian Government in favor of the Benedictine Monastery of Monte Cassino, that, although it is impossible to exempt that establishment from the operation of the recent law for the suppression of conventual establishments, yet a provision of that law will admit of the Government taking measures for the preservation of the Monastery as an artistic monument, and that all that is possible will be done to save the monuments contained in it from injury."

In reference to a subject that has excited so much attention in this country, the following statement, for which we are indebted to Mr. James Yates, being an extract from a letter addressed to him from Florence by a distinguished Honorary Member of the Institute, M. Pulsky, cannot fail to prove acceptable to the readers of this Journal:—

"Since you are interested in the Convent of Monte Cassino, I must tell you that it has been declared to be a national monument, to be maintained in its present state. The archives, library, and monuments of the Abbey remain intact in the building, and the Abbate Tosti will be appointed the *custode*, for the benefit of all scholars, who, like you and me, care for the monuments of old, even if they are monasteries. The Florentine Convent of San Marco, the late abode of Sant' Antonino, the first reformer of prisons, of Fra Angelico and Fra Bartolomeo, the painters, of Savonarola also, is likewise to be preserved as a national monument, principally on account of the frescoes of Fra Angelico in the cells. The same measure is to be extended to all the monasteries the architecture of which is important for the history of art; the rest are to be sold to the highest bidder, unless a company could be formed to buy all the monastic property of the peninsula."

The Marquis Camden then took occasion to remind the members that their approaching meeting in the metropolis, which had been favored with the special sanction of the Queen, would present features of unusual interest. Her Majesty had been pleased to direct that every facility should be given for the examination of architectural details, and also of the precious works of art, at Windsor Castle.

Mr. Frederick Boyle, F.R.G.S., read a memoir on the ancient tombs of Nicaragua (printed in this volume, p. 41); he exhibited numerous diagrams, with a large collection of vases, and other sepulchral relics, that had been discovered in his researches, made in conjunction with Mr. Jebb. These remarkable vestiges of the early races have subsequently been deposited in the British Museum.

Professor Buckman, F.R.G.S., sent a notice of the occurrence of flint implements and weapons in Dorsetshire, particularly on his own farm in the parish of Bradford Abbas, between Yeovil and Sherborne. He laid before the meeting a classified selection of specimens, comprising arrow-heads, some of them being delicately wrought, flakes, knives, and scrapers, portions of celts, cores of flint from which apparently flakes had been struck off, and numerous worked flints of less distinctive forms, but showing traces of the hand of man. These relics will be noticed more fully on another occasion.

The Hon. W. Owen Stanley, M.P., read a notice of certain ancient interments brought to light in Anglesey, on the estates of the late R. Trygarn Griffith, Esq., at Carreglwyd. Mr. Stanley likewise brought before the meeting a photograph of an elaborately ornamented urn found at Rhosbirio, in Anglesey, in a cist formed of slabs of stone. It is of the peculiar class designated, by Sir R. Colt Hoare and other antiquaries, drinking-cups, doubtless used as depositories for food in the tomb. The beautiful example described by Mr. Stanley will be figured hereafter in this Journal, with his notices of other early vestiges recently found in the same district.

Mr. Thomas North, Secretary of the Leicester Archæological Society, communicated the following account of an Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire.

"Archæological research has demonstrated that our Saxon ancestors used two kinds of interment,—cremation and deposit of the remains of the bones in an urn, and simple inhumation, or burying the body clad in its usual dress, and accompanied, according to the position, sex, &c., of the person, by weapons, or by personal requisites and ornaments. The second

of these modes of burial was, perhaps, that most prevalent; and it is well for archæological inquiry that it was so, because it is from the grave of the Anglo-Saxon that we learn almost all we know of the state of his civilisation, and so are enabled to form opinions—crude though they may be—of his mode of life, and personal appearance, as evidenced by the articles which—highly prized by him when alive—were, as marking the affection of relatives and friends, deposited in the grave after death. That the corpse was generally clothed, is shown by the discovery in some Anglo-Saxon graves of shreds of woollen cloth, mere fragments, but sufficient to prove the custom referred to; and the usage is further demonstrated by the frequent finding of the buckle of the girdle that encircled the waist, and from which, in the case of the men, the knife and sword were suspended. The objects found in the graves of the men, for to them—passing by the graves of the women—are these remarks restricted, are usually weapons of offence and defence. Taking, for example, a grave opened some years ago on the Chatham Downs—a well-known example—near the right shoulder was found a spear-head, the socket of which still contained a decayed portion of the wooden shaft; near the last bone of the vertebræ lay a bronze buckle, which had fastened the girdle; on the right side, near the hip, was a knife, with impressions of its case or sheath remaining upon it; between the thigh-bones lay the boss of the shield; on the left side lay an iron sword thirty-five inches in length; and at the feet of the skeleton was a vessel of red earth, which, in common with others found in Anglo-Saxon graves, is thought to have been appropriated to certain rites of purification by water or by wine. In addition to these ordinarily discovered articles, others are occasionally found, which do not here require notice. Although solitary Anglo-Saxon graves sometimes occur, it is clear that, as a rule, the interments were in groups or cemeteries. It is to such a cemetery existing in Leicestershire that I wish to call attention. About the year 1860, some men employed by Mr. Fetch of Melton Mowbray, found, when working for clay upon high ground on the north side of that town, a number of skeletons, and, in one or more of the graves some beads, a knife, and pottery, all of a character indicating their Anglo-Saxon origin. This discovery excited Mr. Fetch's curiosity. Upon inquiry he found that very many interments had been previously discovered, and the contents of the graves scattered by the workmen, who, being ignorant of the value of such relics, took no care of them; indeed the beads he just referred to were found in one of the cottages used by the children as toys. Again, in 1862, seven skeletons were uncovered, and were carefully examined. On that occasion no relics were discovered, and it was inferred that the bodies had been interred in a state of nudity. I am, however, inclined to think that they belonged to the lowest class, the serfs and bondmen, who would be buried in their ordinary coarse garments, without weapon or ornament. Every vestige of their dress would, in the lapse of centuries, pass away. It should be remarked that the skeletons were found upon the substratum of gravel, at a depth of about two feet from the surface; their position was east and west, the feet being towards the east. Nothing more, so far as I can learn, was discovered in this cemetery until a few weeks ago, when, on removing a further portion of the surface-soil in order to work the gravel and clay beneath, skeletons were again fouud, and with them the relics which I will describe, and which have been placed in my hands for minute inspection. The interments appear to have been

made with care and uniformity; the position of the skeletons was still about east and west, the feet being towards the east.

"In one grave were found a spear-head, a knife, and the boss of a shield. The spear-head, found on the right side of the skeleton, measures 15 in. from the point to the barb, which is $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide at its greatest width; its entire length from the point to the end of the socket is $22\frac{3}{4}$ in.—an unusual length, from 10 to 15 in. being, I believe, the ordinary dimensions. The knife is $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, and was found close by the ribs on the right side of the skeleton. The conical boss of the shield, being 3 in. high and $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter at its base, including the rim, with its brace $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, and the rivets for fastening it to the wooden shield, was found upon the centre of the skeleton. In other graves were found a second boss of a shield about the same size as that just described; also spear-heads, measuring respectively $16\frac{1}{2}$, 11, 11, 9, 9, and 6 in. in length, and three knives measuring respectively 5, $4\frac{1}{2}$, and 4 in. in length. In one grave was found an urn of the rude form and manufacture well known as belonging to the Anglo-Saxon period. It measures $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. in height, $5\frac{1}{3}$ in. in diameter at its mouth, and $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter at its central or widest part. It had been made apparently by the hand, of a dark coloured clay, and is imperfectly baked. The only attempt at pattern was made by drawing the finger or a stick vertically over the widest part of the urn, when the clay was moist, and so leaving a rude ribbed ornament. The last object claiming attention is a specimen of the double-edged Anglo-Saxon sword, $34\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length, and $2\frac{1}{8}$ in width, having the small cross guard which is sometimes found at the extremity of the handle of these swords, and which is presumed to have appertained to the hilt, which, being generally of wood, has in almost all, if not in all cases, disappeared. Hilts of metal are found, but they are rare. This sword also bears upon it fragments of the wooden scabbard, in which it was encased. In cutting away the earth sheer down for several feet, the end of this sword was found projecting through the section. It was carefully taken out, and the spot marked for further examination. I, in company with a friend, visited the spot, but though the surface soil was carefully removed, neither there, nor in several other places opened in our presence, were other further traces found of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery, in which, according to Mr. Fetch's computation, between fifty and sixty graves have been disturbed. There is, however, every reason to believe that other discoveries may hereafter be made."

A memoir was then read by Mr. Scharf, F.S.A., on the curious historical picture exhibited at South Kensington, and hitherto regarded as portraying Queen Elizabeth's Visit to Huusdon House in 1571. It has been printed in this volume, p. 131, *ante*.

Mr. Nichols, having been requested to offer some observations upon the locality of Blackfriars, as represented in the picture, remarked that he did not attribute much reality to the landscape in the background, except that it may give a general idea of the detached buildings then existing in the fields and gardens on the Surrey side of the river. He regarded the grand house immediately behind the figures as the mansion of Lord Cobham, in which the Queen was entertained, notwithstanding that the procession is represented as already passing it by. This house, after the attainder of Lord Cobham in 1603, passed to Lord Hunsdon, and then acquired the name of Hunsdon House—whence the confusion with the Queen's visits to Hunsdon House in Hertfordshire. It was the same which became the

scene of a very memorable catastrophe in 1623. Being then occupied by the French ambassador, the Roman Catholics were accustomed to celebrate their services there on the upper floor; and having assembled in large numbers to hear a sermon from Father Drury, a favourite preacher, the floor gave way and many lives were lost. In the smaller engraving in the first edition of Queen Elizabeth's Progresses, an unwarrantable liberty is taken in elevating this house (in the picture) with an additional story, probably to make it more nearly resemble its assumed original in Hertfordshire. Inquiry being made where the house stood, Mr. Nichols replied that he believed very near the site of the famous Blackfriars Theatre (shown in the map by Playhouse Yard), in which Shakspeare was a partner; subsequently occupied by the King's Printing-office, and now by that of the Times newspaper in Printing-house Square. The small parish church of St. Anne, in which the nuptials of Lord Herbert and Mistress Anne Russell were celebrated, was burnt down in the fire of 1666, and the parish then united to St. Andrew in the Wardrobe, but its site is still occupied by a small charity-school, about which are several memorials of former interments.

Mr. SCHARF then proceeded to offer a short account of a remarkable interment lately brought to light in the choir at Westminster Abbey. Several relics found on the occasion were brought, by the kind permission of the Dean, for the inspection of the meeting.

"In the course of preparations for a new reredos in Westminster Abbey, the workmen discovered a large coffin of Purbeck marble lying immediately below the pavement in the centre of the large space in front of the high altar. The foot of the coffin touched the basement or steps which had supported the altar. The contents of the coffin were examined in presence of the Dean and Subdean of Westminster, the President, Secretary and Director of the Society of Antiquaries, Mr. Gilbert Scott (architect to the Abbey), Mr. Joseph Burtt, and others experienced in such matters. The coffin contained the remains of a human skeleton; the number of bones almost complete, in good preservation, and a portion of the upper jaw of a second person; but this fragment appeared to have been accidentally deposited with the rest, as the position of the bones indicated that the body had been considerably disturbed after the original interment. There was no lid, and the mass of pavement weighed down on the contents of the coffin. It was found that the bones had been taken out of the coffin and, with the exception of the head, replaced with the chest and knees downward. The bones of the arms were much displaced. Fragments of an ivory-headed pastoral staff, also a patin and chalice of common white metal, were found in the usual position at the sides of the body. The remaining space within the coffin had been filled up with rubbish, consisting chiefly of chalk, sand, and fragments of pavement tesseræ. As each portion was discovered, and prior to removal, Mr. Scharf made an exact note of the position in which the various bones and fragments had been deposited. The skeleton was afterwards examined by Mr. Barnard Holt and Mr. T. Hillman, surgeons to the Westminster Hospital. It appears probable that the remains, at first supposed to be those of Abbot Ware, were more probably those of his predecessor, Richard de Crokesley, Abbot of Westminster from 1246 to 1258. Another coffin, also of Purbeck marble, and probably that of Abbot Ware, was subsequently discovered nearer to the northern extremity of the pavement, but no attempt was made to disturb it. The human remains were carefully replaced, the bones being laid in their proper

order, and finally the coffin was closed with a solid stone lid, strongly cemented, bearing an inscription prepared by the Dean, recording the date of discovery and the names of those present at the investigation."

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

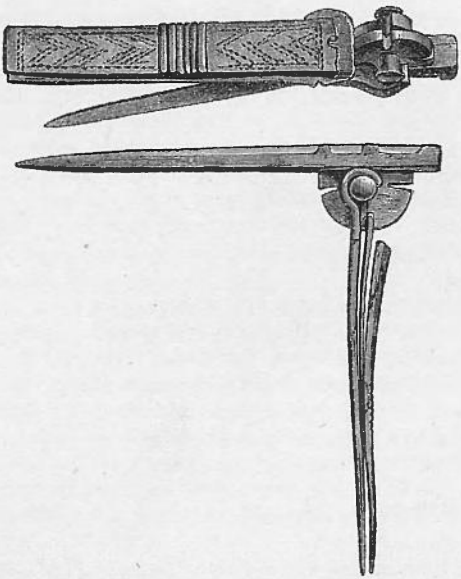
By Mr. J. B. Waring.—A series of tracings from the archæological publications of Europe illustrative of Stone Monuments, and the traces of ornamental design, as shown in ancient weapons, personal ornaments, sepulchral urns, &c., vestiges of races which have left behind them in these relics almost the only memorial of their existence, or of their social conditions. This collection has been formed to supply materials for a work that Mr. Waring proposes to publish, with the object of throwing light on obscure questions of archæological inquiry.

By Mr. Arthur Trollope.—Two Roman relics, of unusual fashion, and in perfect preservation, found in 1865. One of the objects exhibited is a bronze *fibula* (here figured, original size) of elegant design and workmanship; the surface is partly enriched with lustrous bright white metal; the ground of the pretty ornament on the broad extremity appears to have been thinly encrusted with red enamel. It was found in the parish of St. Peter in Eastgate, Lincoln. Armlets and other personal ornaments thus plated with a thin coating of metal, supposed to be tin, occur, although rarely, amongst Roman remains in this country; *fibulæ* thus ornamented are noticed in the Catalogue of the Museum formed at the Meeting of the Institute at York, p. 8. Such objects have sometimes been described as silvered; according to Pliny, both tin and silver were employed in producing "*incoctilia;*" ornaments, however, of Gaulish workmanship decorated with *album plumbum* were, as he states, scarcely to be distinguished from silver. Pliny, Nat. Hist. lib. xxxiv. c. 17. The second object, probably of Roman date, sent by Mr. Trollope, had recently been found in railway operations on Canwick Common, near Lincoln. It is a bronze *volsella*, or tweezers, in very singular fashion, combined with a picker, possibly for the nails; it may, however, have been used as a piercer or *subula*, for various purposes, like the stiletto of our times. At one of its ends there is a semicircular projection with three nicks; upon this is hinged a pair of flat tweezers, part of which has been broken off; a thin plate between the blades of this implement falls into either of the nicks, so as to keep the tweezers either at right angles to the piercer, that serves as a handle, or extended entirely in a straight line. The ingenious construction of this little implement, so far as we are aware unique, may be best understood by the accompanying woodcut (original size). *Volsellæ* combined with the ear-pick and nail-cleaner are not rare; see Mr. Roach Smith's Roman London, pl. xxxiii.

By Mr. Hewitt.—Two large maps of Eastern China, obtained in the country by Col. Gordon, R.E., whilst he was engaged in the campaign of 1864. They exhibit remarkable exactness of detail, although deficient in scientific construction; and they had been constantly used by Col. Gordon in his operations against the insurgents in those parts of China.

By the Hon. Fulke Greville, through Mr. B. T. Williams.—A valuable roll relating to the lordships, manors, and possessions in the Marches of Wales, brought into the king's hands, in 10 Henry VII., and enrolled amongst the records of the Exchequer. This document, preserved amongst Mr. Greville's evidences, is of considerable interest in regard to the ancient condition of the Principality and the adjacent counties.

Bronze Fibula tinned and enameled, found at Lincoln.



Bronze Tweezers and Picker, found on Canwick Common near Lincoln.
In the possession of Arthur Trollope, Esq.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, 1866.

Held in London, July 17 to July 25.

THE Inaugural Meeting of the twenty-first Anniversary of the Institute was opened in the Guildhall of the City of London. The Hall had been very conveniently fitted up for the purpose by the directions of the Court of Common Council, by which court all the requisite facilities for the purposes of the meeting had been most kindly placed at the disposal of the Institute.

At twelve o'clock the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR (Alderman Phillips, now Sir Benjamin Phillips) accompanied by Mr. Deputy Reed and many leading and influential members of the Corporation, took the chair, and opened the proceedings. He was very happy to have the honour of offering a very hearty welcome to the Archæological Institute in that ancient hall. It was very gratifying to find that the Institute, after travelling through the principal cities of the country during the last twenty-one years, now that it had arrived at its majority, had returned to pay its respectful acknowledgments to the city to which it owed its birth. As the chief magistrate of that city he felt greatly gratified upon that occasion. In the presence of such a company it would be presumptuous for him to occupy their time by further addressing them, and he would therefore simply offer them, in the name of the Corporation and of the general body of citizens, a most cordial and hearty welcome; assuring them that the citizens had a high veneration for the past, and that they desired to see the Institute attain the highest possible development and efficiency.

The noble President of the Institute, the MARQUIS CAMDEN, expressed his thanks to the Lord Mayor for the kind and cordial reception he had given to the Institute, regretting only that in that ancient and noble hall of that ancient city, their Honorary President, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, had not been able to stand in the place he then occupied, and return thanks on their behalf.

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE next addressed the meeting. After referring to the many points of beauty and archæological interest in and about the fine hall in which they were assembled, he mentioned many in various parts of the City which would well repay their consideration. In reference to the improvements which were taking place in various parts of the City, he trusted that the chief historic features of the place would be preserved. He had heard it said that we should take a lesson from the capital of France, but he thought we should be sorry for it, for Paris was changing its historic bearing and was fast losing its character as one of the ancient capitals of Europe.

Mr. W. TITE, M.P., wished to add a few words as a citizen of London upon the value of those annual congresses which stirred up a love for antiquities, and drew attention to the desirability of their preservation. In the provinces immeasurable good had thus been done, and he trusted a like benefit would accrue from their present assembly in the metropolis. He believed he could not find a more appropriate place than that Guildhall to show the utility of the study of mediæval architecture, and of the effects of

such gatherings as these. Sir Christopher Wren had hidden the fine old roof of that hall with a plaster ceiling, and it was owing to the feeling which the Institute had been mainly instrumental in disseminating that the design of that fine old roof had been brought to light and was so thoroughly appreciated. London was now a city of offices ;—it had been a city of churches. Most of those present would be taken to see some fine examples of those churches ; in several of which works of conservation, if not of restoration, were being carried on. He wished to specify those of St. Bartholomew the Great, St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, and Austin Friars.

Mr. A. J. B. Beresford Hope, M.P., said, that after having devoted themselves so long to archæological explorations in the provinces, he feared they would find themselves, on making London their field of operations, in the position of the *belle* of the country ball-room suddenly called upon to take the lead of the London season. The Institute had returned to the spot where it had its birth, and that spot was richer in archæological interest than perhaps any other in the kingdom. It had not ventured to take such a step without careful consideration and great preparation. They intended to enjoy a good and full archæological week, and the programme of each day's proceedings would, he believed, satisfy every one. Mr. Hope then detailed the arrangements of each day which, he said, would show that the Council had provided an ample and varied bill of fare.

The Lord Bishop of Oxford next addressed the meeting. He said that if in this great city, the heart of a country, the process of renovation proceeded at too swift a pace to be agreeable to archæologists, the streets of London must be admitted to be in a most satisfactory antiquarian condition, or he would not have been so late in arriving at that meeting. For three quarters of an hour he had been on the road from Waterloo station, the delay being caused by a single cart with six deals which, by a judicious twist at intervals, effectually baffled all the ingenuity of his coachman, and kept a whole line of omnibuses and carriages at bay. Renovation had not in London destroyed all its monuments, nor was it so thorough as in some provincial places. He hoped the result of the present congress would be, by bringing to notice very many relics still preserved in obscure places, to cause the members and visitors of the Institute to regard London not only as the centre of novelties, but as the best preserver of antiquities.

The Rev. E. Hill then further explained the intended proceedings of the week, and the arrangements for the excursions.

In acknowledging the cordial vote of thanks which was passed by the meeting, the Lord Mayor remarked that he trusted the citizens of London would not be entirely condemned on account of the luckless cart which had so impeded the access of the Right Reverend Bishop to the meeting. That difficulty showed the respect that was paid to the rights of the humblest individual,—a respect of which he trusted the citizens of London would always be proud. It was a difficulty owing to the jealousy of interfering with the liberty of the subject.

On the termination of the meeting, the President and a large party inspected the crypt under the Guildhall, the documents in the Town Clerk's Office, the City Library and Museum. Mr. Charles Baily, of the architect's office, had made many convenient arrangements for this inspection, and most obligingly pointed out the characteristic features of the architecture to the party. In the Town Clerk's Office, Mr. Woodthorpe had most kindly displayed a fine selection of documents from the City archives.

Among the MSS. were the charter of liberties to the City from William the Conqueror, granted in the first year after the conquest. It is a little slip of parchment, about 7 in. long by 3 in. wide, and expresses in the old English tongue that the citizens of London should keep the liberties they had in Edward's time; charters by almost every other sovereign from that period to Henry VIII.; the "Liber Albus;" the "Liber de Antiquis Legibus," and several other "Libri" of almost equal fame and value, the very sight of which was once most jealously guarded; ancient chronicles and custumals, &c.

In the Library and Museum were shown a fine collection of maps and plans of London and the neighbourhood; many Roman and mediæval antiquities found in London; the objects used in the early civic pageants; a large collection of autographs; leaden "signacula" or pilgrims' signs. These had been most obligingly arranged by the Librarian, Mr. W. Overall.

From the Guildhall the party proceeded to the church of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield, now in the course of restoration under the direction of Mr. Slater and Mr. Lewis. Mr. W. Tite, M.P., gave a brief history of the church from its foundation by Rahere, the well-known minstrel and jester of Henry I., and recounted the story of his being led by a dream to build a church and hospital on this spot.

Mr. Parker pointed out the existing evidences of the early church, and explained how the nave had been destroyed to make the present churchyard, and how the side walls of the lady-chapel still existed in the neighbouring fringe manufactory. The fabric had been lamentably ill used and encroached upon—portions even appropriated for private purposes. Several of the fine architectural features of the church and the remains of the early foundation were the subjects of discussion among the visitors, who expressed a general feeling of approval as to the works in progress.

From St. Bartholomew's the party next went to the church of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate. This was described by Mr. Wadmore, the architect charged with its restoration. It is one of the few City churches which escaped destruction by the Great Fire. The present building is a foundation of the 13th century, and is remarkable for its two parallel naves and its numerous tombs. Among these are the tombs of many City worthies, including those of Sir John Crosby, Sir Thomas Gresham, and the singular Francis Bancroft, whose coffin is not yet screwed down, as he left an annuity to the Mercers' Company to look occasionally at his body. From St. Helen's church, Crosby Hall was visited, where Mr. Williams, the lessee, most courteously received the party, and Mr. J. H. Parker obligingly pointed out the chief characteristics of the building, as the only existing specimen of the houses of the merchant princes of London in the fifteenth century. It affords a noble example of the mansions of the time, the hall being one of the finest that remains, and its original character has been less injured than is usual in the process of restoration.

The evening was reserved for a *Conversazione* at the Deanery of Westminster, where a very large party was most hospitably and cordially entertained by the Very Reverend the Dean and Lady Augusta Stanley. Not only were all the handsome reception rooms thrown open on this occasion, but the quaint old Deanery assumed its mediæval proportions, and embraced the Cloisters, the Jerusalem Chamber, and the College Hall in which the Westminster scholars now have their "commons."

Nicholas Litlington (Abbot from 1362 to 1386) re-built this portion of the Monastery, and the Deanery occupies the site of what was then the Abbot's house.

Litlington was executor of Cardinal Langham, whom he succeeded in the Abbacy of Westminster, and who left a vast sum of money for the fabric of the Monastery. With this money two of the present cloisters were re-built, the conventual buildings of the eastern side of Great Dean's Yard, and the Abbot's refectory, now the College Hall. Litlington's initials are still visible in the cloisters. Much of the roof of this Hall is Elizabethan, together with the music gallery which has been inserted.

In the Deanery are many portraits of deans, chiefly collected by Dean Turton. A portrait of Queen Elizabeth, said to have been presented by her to Dean Goodman, has been found to have been almost re-painted in Sir Godfrey Kneller's time, and to have been presented to the Deanery by Dean Willcocks.

In the course of the evening the party roamed over all the outlying portions of the Deanery, passing through the Jerusalem Chamber, the College Hall and their passages into the Cloisters, and peering into nooks and corners where some old vestige of the early buildings was to be seen, or some quaint or fine example of their architecture to be admired. With most considerate kindness the Rev. Lord John Thynne and other canons and residents had thrown open the doors of their gardens and houses for this purpose, and many curious groined chambers and cellars were lighted up for the inspection of the visitors. In the Jerusalem Chamber the Dean related shortly what was known about the locality, and pointed out its most remarkable features, illustrating his remarks by anecdotes of some of his distinguished predecessors. In his own library he had lately found what had every appearance of being a priest's hiding-place, traditionally said to have been used by Atterbury. In another closet it has been the usual custom, since the Restoration, to place the regalia on the eve of coronations.

During the evening a select body of singers from the Abbey choir, ably conducted by Mr. Turle, sang some choice old madrigals and part-songs in the College Hall.

Besides the various works of art and valuable drawings which were displayed in various rooms, among which were conspicuous the copies of the Bayeux tapestry, showing the earliest representation of the Abbey, a series of cases filled with selections from the muniments, and now for the first time publicly exhibited, were shown in the drawing-room. Among them were numerous finely-written charters to the Abbey from the time of King Edgar to Henry VI., including some whose authenticity is disputed. Conspicuous among these was the charter of the famous Dunstan in a most suspicious handwriting, but with a fine and genuine-looking seal. Among them were the records of the singular proceedings relating to the right to the body of Henry VI., which was claimed by the Abbot of Chertsey as having been rightly buried there; by the Dean of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, as having been moved there from Chertsey in obedience to the royal will, and by the Abbot of Westminster as having been promised to that establishment. The evidence in support of the Westminster claim is the only part of the proceedings known. Judgment was given in favour of the claims of Westminster, and another record of the house gives the actual sum paid for the removal of the body; but this fact requires corroboration. Among them too were several letters

of King Henry III. to his Master of the Works during the rebuilding of the Abbey relating to those works, and a reference to what seemed to be an estimate of the cost of the rebuilding. There were of course many deeds of feofment, &c. relating to "old Westminster," as well as to the Abbey itself. Many of these were of very early date, and had fine seals attached to them. Numerous "stars" of Jews, doubtless deposited for safety in the treasury of the abbey, and some original subscriptions of crosses by monks in the thirteenth century to the vows of the order of St. Benedict were also shown. The large and magnificently illuminated missal of Abbot Litlington was also exhibited. It is a very fine example of the art of the time and in excellent preservation, except where the service of Thomas à Becket is erased according to the proclamations of Henry VIII. and Edward VI.

The plate of the parish of St. Margaret was a great object of attraction in the drawing-room of the deanery. It consists of a loving cup, presented in 1759 to commemorate the successful issue of the suit relating to the fine east window of the church, which was objected to as infringing the statutes against pictures and images; and a remarkable object called "The Overseer's box." One of these functionaries had bought a fourpenny tobacco box of horn at Charlton fair, and from it had replenished his neighbour's pipe. In 1713 he left it to those officials who had established a fraternity. In 1720 an ornamental rim was added by his grateful successors—silver side-cases, embossed borders, engraved plates upon which Hogarth exercised his skill, followed at intervals; till (like a mediæval relic) the original box is almost lost under the heap of ornamental silver in which it is enshrined. It has now four large outer cases, and is much larger than an ordinary hat-box. These cases are composed of separate plates, on which are engraved emblematical and historical subjects, and portraits of distinguished persons. Among them are many most interesting subjects of local interest.

Wednesday, July 18.

A meeting of the Section of Primæval Antiquities took place in the theatre of the Museum of Economic Geology in Jermyn Street, at 10 A.M, where SIR JOHN LUBBOCK presided. The chairman delivered an inaugural address, which is printed in this volume, p. 190.

A meeting of the Section of History also took place in the theatre of the Royal Institution in Albemarle Street, where the Very Rev. the DEAN OF WESTMINSTER delivered an inaugural address. As the substance of this address will be published by the Dean in a volume to be entitled "Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey," it need only be shortly referred to here. As an illustration of History, specially applicable to an archæological gathering in the metropolis, the Dean gave that of the Abbey of Westminster, describing the wild condition of the "Isle of Thorns" at the earliest times when any known reference was made to it; when it was a dense thicket inhabited only by wild beasts, and a lurking-place for the outcast or robber. The first origin of Westminster is to be sought in the natural features of its position, which include the origin of London no less. The Thames is the parent of London. The rising ground on which the whole of the ancient city stood attests the reasons for its site. These hills were surrounded and intersected by greater or smaller streams of water flowing from the high ground on the north. Its gravelly soil and a pure spring of water would seem to have attracted the first settlers of Thorney

Island. Dr. Stanley then spoke of the manner in which the first church was built in that "terrible place," as an existing charter of the Abbey describes the locality; how the monastic body settled there grew and prospered; and how the original of the present existing structure was designed and built by Edward the Confessor. Westminster Abbey is, in its origin, the monument not merely of the personal piety, but of the personal character and circumstances of its founder. Edward the Confessor was a curious compound of gentleness and fury, of recklessness and mildness. He was the last of the Saxons. He was also the first of the Normans. His reign is the earliest link which reunites England to the Continent. The idea of a regal abbey on a hitherto unexampled scale may have been suggested by the accounts of the dedication of the Cathedral of Rheims.

After the Dean's address a paper was read by Mr. E. A. Freeman upon "King Harold" and the "College of Waltham."

Hitherto the foundation of Waltham has been spoken of as an abbey, and its inhabitants as monks. Waltham and its founder thus got mixed up with the crowd of monastic foundations, the creation in many cases of a real and enlightened piety, but in many cases also of mere superstition or fashion. The great ecclesiastical foundation of Earl Harold was something widely different. Harold did not found an abbey; Waltham did not become a religious house till Henry II., liberal of another man's purse, destroyed Harold's foundation by way of doing honour to the new martyr of Canterbury, and put an abbot and Austin canons in its place.

Harold's foundation, in short, was an enlargement of the original small foundation of Tovi the Proud. Tovi had built a church for the reception of the miraculous crucifix which had been found at Montacute; he made an endowment for two priests, and the Holy Rood of Waltham became an object of popular worship and pilgrimage. Tovi's estate had been granted to Earl Harold, with whom it was a favorite residence. The earl now rebuilt the small church on a larger and more splendid scale, calling in all the resources of architecture as developed in Normandy. He enriched it with precious gifts and relics, and increased the number of clergy to a dean and twelve canons, besides inferior officers. Harold made his foundation an educational establishment, and brought over an eminent German scholar and reformer, Adelard of Lüttich, to be its head. To establish such a foundation in the reign of a king who was almost a monk, was a bold deed. The college at Waltham stands in opposition to Westminster Abbey; and it was probably Harold's preference for the secular clergy that brought upon him the obloquy he undergoes at the hands of ecclesiastical writers. The foundation of the College of Waltham deserves to be dwelt upon as an era in our ecclesiastical history, instead of being slurred over as a monastic foundation of the ordinary kind.

The church was finished and consecrated in the year 1060, and the ceremony was performed in the presence of the king and queen, with most of the chief men of the land.

So this noble foundation became peculiarly identified with its founder, and it was to Waltham that Harold went for prayer and meditation in the great crisis of his life; it was at Waltham that his body found its last resting place; at Waltham his memory still lived fresh and cherished, while elsewhere calumny had fixed itself upon his name.

It is said that a mysterious warning of coming evil was given by the

Holy Rood of Waltham before the great struggle upon the field of Senlac, and two of the canons of the college had followed their founder to that fatal spot. They sought his body among the slain, and his mother offered a great bribe to the Conqueror for leave to remove it. But their search was in vain, till they were aided by Harold's former mistress. The body, thus found, was committed by Duke William's orders to William Mallet, a Norman knight, and by his care buried under a heap of stones upon the coast.

But William afterwards relented, and he allowed the body of his former rival to be removed from the shores of Sussex to his own minster at Waltham. Here he was buried by the high altar; but a later change in the fabric involved a translation of his body. For his tomb we now seek in vain, as we seek in vain for the tombs of most of the noblest heroes of our land. But what the men of his own time could do they did; the simple and pathetic tale of the local historian shows us how the fallen king was lamented by those who had known and loved him, and how his memory lived with those who shared his bounty without having seen his face.

A tomb called by Harold's name was shown in the Abbey of Waltham down to the Dissolution, and fragments of it remained to Fuller's time. That there must have been a good reason for this appropriation, and that the version as to Harold's fate presented by the writer is the more probable one, was given as the result of a careful criticism and comparison of authorities by Mr. Freeman.

In the afternoon an excursion was made (by the Great Eastern Railway) to Waltham Abbey. After a visit to the Cross the party proceeded to the church, where they were received by the incumbent of Waltham, the Rev. J. Francis, who had most courteously made every arrangement for their comfort. Here Mr. Freeman discoursed upon the structure; maintaining that there were more remains of the church built by Harold than Mr. Parker was disposed to admit. Mr. Burges, by whom the restoration of the church had been ably carried out, gave many explanations as to the original condition of the building and his proceedings.

An evening meeting of the Historical Section was held in the Royal Institution, when the Rev. J. R. Green read a paper upon "Thomas à Becket."[1]

The writer remarked that in the reign of Stephen a great religious revival was going on, and in the revolution that seated Stephen on the throne, London first assumed that constitutional position it has since retained. After a reference to the condition of England at the death of Henry I., the circumstances of Stephen's arrival from France were noticed, and the apparent hopelessness of his venture till he arrived before London. The great importance of the foreign element among the trading and industrial classes in the City, even anterior to the Conquest, was discussed by Mr. Green. Gilbert Beket, the father of the martyr, was a member of this Norman colony, which greatly influenced opinion in London in favour of Stephen as against his Angevin rival. The religious element, which was struggling against the tyranny of the higher clergy, asserted its importance in the critical condition of affairs, and contributed much to the restoration of peace and freedom. London was proud of its religion;—it was then building its Cathedral, and other noble churches were rising up here and

[1] Printed in the volume entitled "Old London," which has been published by Mr. Murray, under the title London and her Election of Stephen.

there. London had become the definite place of the royal election, and the voice of her citizens was accepted as the representative of the popular assent. The folk-mote was summoned at the east end of St. Paul's, and amid the applause of all, the aldermen appointed Stephen king. And king he was.

During the same evening a concert took place at the South Kensington Museum, which was attended by many visitors to the congress; who in the interval inspected the fine collection of archæological objects deposited there.

Thursday, July 19.

A meeting of the Architectural Section was held at the Royal Institution, at 10 A.M.: Mr. A. J. B. BERESFORD-HOPE, M.P., in the chair. The chairman delivered an introductory address.[2]

The speaker, after dwelling upon the rich stores of antiquarian treasures which London possesses, adverted to the glorification of the capital in which all writers of the Elizabethan period indulged. No good archæological history of London yet existed, and he trusted the effect of this congress would be to supply that want. The way in which the surrounding villages had been swallowed up was especially worthy of consideration. The difference in that respect between London and continental cities was remarkable,—was it not owing in some degree to an Englishman's love of independence, whose every house was his castle? Partly to that feeling, and perhaps to the desire of a landlord to cover his land with houses before his rival, might be owing the great area of low inadequate houses. A long and lamentable list might be given of the objects of antiquarian interest which had been swept away by this advancing stream, and while many of these demolitions were doubtless called for by the course of modern improvement, many were wanton and barbarous, and sufficient care had not been taken to have the objects themselves accurately drawn and described.

Dr. GUEST followed with a paper on "The Campaign of Aulus Plautius," and the origin of London. Printed in this volume, p. 159.

At eleven o'clock a meeting of the Section of Antiquities was held in the theatre of the Museum of Geology, when Mr. S. BIRCH, keeper of Oriental, British, and Mediæval Antiquities at the British Museum, delivered an introductory address. This will be printed in the next number of the Journal.

Mr. DE SALIS then read a paper on "The Mint of Roman London," which will also be printed in the next number of the Journal.

At one o'clock P.M. there was an adjourned meeting of the Sections of History and Architecture in the Chapter House of Westminster Abbey. This fine ruin was expressly prepared for the reception of the meeting by the considerate attention of Mr. G. G. Scott, with the permission of the Commissioners of H. M. Woods and Works. A sum of money had been voted by Parliament for the restoration of this building, and the clearing out of the old wooden fittings and presses was expedited for this occasion. Divested of these ungainly incumbrances the building revealed all its fine proportions, and the relics of its rich embellishment by sculpture, mural painting, and encaustic pavement; and in this condition the associations of its past history came fresh upon the spectator unsullied by the too new and gay appearance which a restoration so often produces. Every avail-

[2] Printed in the volume "Old London" previously referred to.

able portion of its large area was filled by the members and visitors of the Institute to hear "The History of Westminster Abbey as a place of Royal Sepulchre," by the Very Reverend the DEAN.[1]

The Abbey had been fifteen years in building. Edward the Confessor had spent upon it one-tenth of the property of the kingdom, and it was to be a marvel of its kind. It was the first cruciform church in England, from which all the rest of like shape were copied—an expression of the increasing hold which the idea of the Crucifixion in the tenth century had laid on the imagination of Europe. The end of the life of the Confessor was preceded by two remarkable visions—of the Seven Sleepers, and John the Baptist. In a few days after the solemn dedication of the Abbey, the King and Confessor breathed his last, amid a general feeling of gloomy foreboding. So urgent seemed the pressing danger, that on the very next day took place at once his own funeral and the coronation of his successor. As usual in the funerals of all our earlier sovereigns, he was attired in his royal habiliments: his crown upon his head; a crucifix of gold, with a golden chain round his neck; the pilgrim's ring on his hand.

In the Middle Ages the funeral of the sovereign was the eclipse of the monarchy for the time being. Till the time of Henry VII. the royal corpses lay in state, and were exposed on biers.

The sepulchral character of Westminster Abbey became the frame on which its very structure depended. In its successive adornments and enlargements, the minds of its successive founders sought their permanent expression, because they regarded it as enshrining the supreme act of their lives. The first beginning of the royal burials at Westminster is uncertain. It was the grave of Edward the Confessor which eventually drew the other royal sepulchres round it.

The Dean then adverted to the burials of the Norman kings in various places, and described the canonisation of the Confessor and the building of the shrine in the new and magnificent abbey of Henry III. He then passed in review the circumstances attending the funerals of Henry III. and his relations, of Edward I., Edward II., Edward III., Richard II., and their families. The tomb of Richard II. and his queen closes the circle of the chapel of the Confessor, and the direct line of the descendants of its founder, Henry III.

The Lancastrian house, which begins the new transitional epoch, had no place in this immediate circle. But Henry V. cherished a peculiar veneration for the Abbey,—not only did he give it gifts, but he added to the church some of its most essential features. Dying in France, Paris and Rouen both offered, it is said, immense sums of money to have his body buried there. But his known attachment to Westminster prevailed, and no king's funeral in the Abbey had ever been so grand. Room for his grave was created by a summary process, on which no previous king or abbot had ventured. The extreme eastern end of the Confessor's chapel, hitherto devoted to the sacred relics, was cleared out; and in their place was deposited the body of the most splendid king that England had down to that time produced. His tomb accordingly was regarded almost as that of a saint in paradise. He alone of the kings, hitherto buried in the Abbey, had ordered a separate chantry to be erected, where masses might be for ever offered up.

[1] The substance of this address will appear in the forthcoming volume of "Memorials," previously mentioned, under the title "The Royal Tombs."

Henry VI. was not willing to abandon his hold on the Confessor's shrine. In his time was probably erected the screen which divides the shrine from the high altar, with the legendary scenes from the Confessor's life carved on it. It was well recollected by the old vergers and workmen, how he visited the abbey at all hours of the day and night, to fix the place of his sepulchre. After much deliberation, he decided upon a spot at the back of the altar, saying, "Here methinketh is a convenient place." The space was traced out by the master mason, and the tomb was ordered. But "the great trouble" came on, and nothing was done. Henry perished in the Tower; thence his body was removed to Chertsey for burial; and thence to St. George's Chapel at Windsor. In the reign of Henry VII. it was decided to remove the body to Westminster, and the archives say that 500*l.* (equal to 5000*l.* of our money) was spent on its transference. But the language of the wills both of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. show that it still remains at Windsor.

The chapel which was to contain the elaborate tomb of Henry VII. was begun in the eighteenth year of his reign; and in that work the old generation was at once set aside. Six years afterwards the king was laid within the tomb. His funeral corresponded to the grandeur of his mausoleum. Within three months, the body of the mother of Henry VII. was laid within the royal chapel. She was always "Margaret Richmond," and her outward form of existence belonged to the mediæval past.

Not all the prestige of royalty could save the treasures of the Confessor's chapel at the Reformation. All thought of enlarging or adorning the Abbey was extinguished in the mind of Henry VIII., and he determined that his bones should be laid at Windsor beside his best-loved wife, Jane Seymour. Under the reaction of Queen Mary's time, the link with royalty was carefully renewed. King Edward VI. was laid in the chapel of Henry VII., and the funeral service of the reformed church was for the first time used over his body. No monument was erected to him, and the only memorial to the only Puritan sovereign of England was destroyed by the Puritans. The broken chain of royal sepulchres was thus pieced anew.

Anne of Cleves, Mary, Elizabeth, followed in their time, and each of their funerals has some special and distinctive feature. Then came the line of the Stuarts. In the tombs of the rival queens, Elizabeth and Mary Queen of Scots, the series of royal monuments is brought to an end. They are the last sovereigns in whom the gratitude of a successor or the affection of a nation have combined to insist on such a memorial. But the Abbey, so far from losing its attractions during the Civil Wars, drew unto it not only the lesser magnates of the Commonwealth, but the Protector himself. At the Restoration, all these were summarily ejected, and nothing marks the spot where Oliver Cromwell once lay, beneath the great east window. With the Restoration, the burials of the legitimate princes recommenced, but with a privacy and gloom contrasting with the joyous solemnity of the first entrance.

For about another century the roll of royal burials was continued in almost unbroken succession; ending with several members of the family of George II. With many most interesting details, relating to several of these ceremonials, the Dean concluded his lecture, which had been listened to with the most marked attention, and which was most warmly applauded at its termination.

After a short adjournment for refreshment, the Meeting re-assembled in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, to hear a lecture by Professor Westmacott, on "The Sculptures in Westminster Abbey."[1]

The Professor commenced by remarking that though the Abbey had been made the receptacle of the monuments of the most remarkable historical personages in the annals of England, the interest of the visitor is chiefly drawn to those remains which can be associated with the earlier foundation:—To the Gothic sculpture attention would be directed in the first instance. This would be judged simply as art, and the position it was entitled to in that respect. In that respect, Gothic sculpture must always occupy a very inferior position. But it must be judged as a peculiar and exceptional phase of art *sui generis*, and, with all its anomalies in the treatment of the human figure, there is evidence of unquestionable power and effect. It is matter of surprise that, considering the remains of pure ancient art in southern countries, no better ideas of the beauty and dignity appropriate to holy subjects and persons should have first illustrated the doctrines of Christianity. But all the arts were then in a state of movement, and had no fixed principles.

The sculpture in Westminster Abbey must he regarded:—First, in relation to the architecture, simply as decoration; Secondly, as "subject" sculpture; Thirdly, as "memorial" sculpture. The two latter classes would form the subject of that discourse. The Professor then discussed in detail the merits of the various pieces of sculpture falling under these heads. The screen of Edward the Confessor, executed in the reign of Henry VI., was especially remarked upon, and its artistic defects considered to be balanced by the tone of feeling it displays. The statues in the chapel of Henry VII. also came in for a considerable share of comment.

The monuments, beginning with those of the early abbots in the east cloister, were then passed in review, and their characteristics and artistic treatment considered. The principle exhibited in these works continued to influence monumental design when subsequently such memorials were extended to the noble and distinguished among the laity. The monument of Henry III. was remarkable for the simple *pose* of the statue, and the graceful arrangement of the drapery. In the adjoining statue of Queen Eleanor there is a calm, gentle expression of the face, the hands are designed with the utmost grace, and extraordinary elegance and beauty is displayed in some of the details. Portraiture was evident in that and in other royal monuments. The fine tombs of Edmund Crouchback and others displayed the fanciful and elaborate peculiarities of the Gothic style; but the later monuments were not proofs of progress in the style. In Torregiano's works in the chapel of Henry VII. is a mixture of the classical orders with certain Gothic traditions. This corrupt style preceded the Reformation. An "unfortunate" taste characterised the tombs of Elizabeth and Mary Queen of Scots; allegory was afterwards resorted to, the design was overladen, and the religious sentiment of the work disturbed. Many examples of such a taste existed in the Abbey; as well as of the huge compositions of the Jacobean period. Of the later monuments, that to Mrs. Nightingale by Roubiliac was the most remarkable. It was full of pathos and touching sentiment, but it offends against propriety and good

[1] This lecture is printed at length in the volume "Old London."

taste. The greater portion of the later statues have a mere portrait character, and ought never to have been placed in the positions they occupy.

Returning to the chapter-house, Mr. G. G. Scott then delivered a discourse upon the architecture of the Abbey. Mr. Scott had hoped that on the occasion of a London Congress such as that now assembled, the same great master of archæological investigation would have elucidated the architectural history of our great royal Abbey, that had brought his labours to bear with such wonderful success upon the cathedrals and other great architectural monuments where the annual meetings of the Institute had been held during the last twenty years. Unfortunately, Professor Willis's health had suffered too much of late to permit him to undertake such a task. Mr. Scott then gave a sketch of the Saxon history of the Abbey, quoting (among others) the description in the life of the Confessor published in a lately edited chronicle. It was clear from these statements that the Abbey was viewed as the first of "Norman," rather than as the last of "Saxon" churches—the church was in general plan not unlike many Norman conventual churches; that it was cruciform, with a lofty central tower as at St. Alban's and Tewkesbury; that it had two western towers, as at Durham, Canterbury, and other Norman churches; and that it had (what was also common) an apsidal eastern end. It would appear that the aisles of the eastern end were in two storeys, both vaulted, as is often seen on the continent, and at Gloucester. The choir proper was under the central tower, as usual; and on the south side was a cloister, with dormitory, refectory, and offices adjoining in due order; while at the east was the Chapter House. Probably some of these buildings were not built in the time of the Confessor; but it is evident they had grown old by the early part of the thirteenth century, and that the nave was not finished till after the Confessor's death.

Happily there are by no means scanty remains of the Confessor's buildings. These are, the substructure of the dormitory, almost entire; portions of the dormitory itself; a wall of the refectory, including its arcading, and some fragments of the monastic offices. To these might be added, the bases of two of the great piers of the choir discovered within the last few weeks.

The rebuilding of the church by Henry III. is mentioned by every historian. The Lady Chapel was built twenty-five years before the rest, and was no part of the king's great scheme. Of the progress of the building of the Abbey nothing is known but from the fragments of the fabric rolls, which have been so well annotated by Professor Willis, and which show that the works progressed rapidly. There can be no doubt that the king intended the building to excel in beauty any other structure of the kind, and in this intention he fully succeeded. The style is in advance of that usual in England at the date, and all its details are extremely beautiful.

Mr. Scott then described the plan of the Abbey, its general construction, proportions, materials, workmanship, and details of the sculpture. He then discussed the position of the cloister, and the extent to which it was built by Henry III. After some remarks upon the question of the central tower, he referred to the other works of Henry III. in connection with the Abbey. A MS. in the British Museum, lately copied for the Dean and Chapter, had enabled him to identify the "Revestry" and St. Faith's

Chapel, with that known as the Chapel of St. Blaize. This MS. was full of information upon the early arrangements and customs of the Abbey.

Mr. Scott then described the Chapter House, and spoke of its design, its decorations, and its proposed restoration. The history of the fabric through the succeeding reigns was then continued, the points of difference distinguished, and the additions and alterations commented upon. Of the works in the Abbey during the reigns of Henry IV. and Henry V., and in the cloisters in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II., many details existed among the archives. Much was done by means of the munificent bequest of Archbishop Langham, and by the industry and skill of Abbot Litlington, who had the task of executing his will. From time to time the works were continued till the Dissolution, when the towers were still unfinished.

At the conclusion of his discourse, Mr. Scott conducted the visitors to inspect the principal parts of the fabric to which he had made especial reference. The remains of the substructure of the dormitory were first examined. Entering the church from the cloisters a pause was made in the south transept; thence the party passed to the ambulatory of the eastern end, where the beautiful ancient "retabulum" was inspected, and the adjoining monuments were adverted to. The many beautiful and interesting objects in Edward the Confessor's Chapel next engaged the attention of the party. Here Mr. Scott showed the remnants of the bases of the Confessor's church which had been very lately found, and described recent discoveries in relation to the burial of abbots, &c.

After leaving the church Mr. Scott visited with some of the party the remains of the refectory, where the ancient hatches between the kitchen and the refectory had been laid open to view on that very day.

In the evening a meeting of the Historical Section was held in the theatre of the Geological Museum in Jermyn Street. The chair was taken by Lord Talbot de Malahide, and Mr. W. Hepworth Dixon read a paper on the "Historical Associations of the Tower of London."

The Tower of London may be called one of the most poetical monuments in Europe, its aspect being most striking to a traveller entering London from the sea. As a state prison, as a fortress, as a court of justice, as an arsenal, as a military museum, as a strong jewel-box, it fills the mind with picture, poetry, and drama.

Even as to length of days the Tower has no rivals among palaces and prisons. The oldest bit of palace in Europe, that of the west front of the Burg in Vienna, is of the time of Henry III. The Kremlin in Moscow, the Doge's palace in Venice, are of the fourteenth century. The Seraglio in Stamboul was built by Mahommed II., Pope Borgia built the oldest part of the Vatican, the old Louvre was commenced in the reign of our Henry VIII., and at the time of our Restoration Versailles was yet a swamp. Neither can the prisons which have earned any large celebrity in history and drama—with the one exception of St. Angelo in Rome—compare with the Tower of London.

From the reign of Stephen to that of James II., the square white edifice in the centre, known as Julius Cæsar's tower, was a main part of the royal palace of our English kings; and for that large interval of time its story is in some measure that of our English society and of our English court. Here were the royal wardrobe and jewels, the mint, the courts, the queen's gardens and royal banqueting-hall. The great prison was begun by a

prelate, and (as far as we know) the first prisoner was also a prelate. He was Ralph Flambard, Bishop of Durham and Lord Chancellor. For his many crimes he was seized, on the death of Rufus being known, and lodged in the Tower ; whence he escaped by making his watchers drunk. A window is shown as that from which he descended by means of a rope.

In King John's time the Tower-warden irritated the people much by overstraining his right to fish in the river. Kidels—weirs fitted with nets —were used, greatly to the injury of the fish and of trade. Richard I. solemnly gave up his right, but the Tower-wardens still greatly vexed the citizens and the fishmongers. The access to the courts in the Tower was also the subject of many discussions between king and people—the old English practice for the courts to be open and unguarded being in jeopardy. The Wakefield Tower, in which was a gateway that had been a puzzle, was connected with the great hall where the Common Pleas was held—which explains the puzzle.

In the reign of Henry III., Richard, King of the Romans, was confined in the Tower by the barons after the battle of Lewes, together with Queen Elinor. Edward II. and Isabella kept a splendid and unhappy court in the Tower. Roger Mortimer was then a prisoner, and during Edward's absence he obtained access to Isabella, and afterwards escaped. The story of their guilty passion and their tragic end is the most singular and most shameful episode in our royal history. During the Wars of the Roses the Tower was the magnificent home, sometimes the miserable jail, of our Yorkist and Lancastrian princes. Among the presents here given by Henry VII. to Elizabeth of York, his queen, is a book in which we have the earliest known view of the Tower. One of the most remarkable prison stories was that of Sir Henry Wyat and the cat, who came into his dungeon, stayed with him, and bettered his scanty fare by catching pigeons for him. A picture of Sir Henry with his faithful cat is in the Exhibition of Portraits at South Kensington.

The imprisonment of the great Duke of Norfolk and his gifted son, Lord Surrey, were then spoken of by the lecturer, who, reverting to the plan of the Tower, divided it into three parts or groups, and dealt in detail with the points of interest in each.

The first group comprised the outer walls, gates, &c. The famous Water Gate, or Traitor's Gate, was by far the most remarkable of these, and the entrance of many a prisoner of note was illustrated by some episode or other. Opposite to this gate was the Bloody Tower, the entrance to the Tower proper, which formed the second group ; and Mr. Dixon put together with great force and clearness the evidence which convinced him that the bones found in the White Tower were the bones of the princes murdered by Richard III., which had been removed from the Bloody Tower. In the Bloody Tower the most notable prisoners were Thomas Cranmer, Edward Courtney, and Sir Walter Raleigh. The latter was confined there twelve years, and it was the scene of his historical labours, of his chemical experiments, and of his political conversations. In the council chamber adjoining was a torture room, where James I. came down to question Guy Faux. The Bell Tower, the Beauchamp Tower, and the other towers of the fortress, were each referred to in detail, together with many of the celebrated and touching events of which they had been the scene.

The third group, or division, was the White Tower. This was the centre of our national life from the accession of Stephen to the flight of

James II. Here were lodged our royal prisoners, and our foreign captives. With a full account of the most engaging of these prisoners, Charles of Orleans, one of the captives of Agincourt, Mr. Dixon concluded his essay.

On the same evening a meeting of the Historical Section was held at the Royal Institution, when Mr. G. Scharf read a paper "On the Historical Paintings at Windsor and Hampton Court."[2]

Mr. Scharf commenced by giving a short account of the existing remains of early royal portraits in this country down to the period of the formation of the catalogue of the pictures of Henry VIII., included among his household goods, and now in the Public Record Office. A similar inventory, five years later, is in the British Museum, which contains some additional pictures. Mr. Scharf gave extracts relating to the works of art mentioned in this inventory, and identified a considerable portion as at present existing —chiefly at Hampton Court and Windsor. The title of part of the inventory, "Hanginges," gave the lecturer the opportunity of speaking of the tapestries in the royal collections. These collections received considerable additions in the reign of James I. Both the sons of that king evinced an early interest in art, and agents were sent abroad for the purchase of pictures. The result is shown in the great catalogue of the royal pictures, &c., at Whitehall Palace, compiled by Vander Doort in 1639. This was carefully analysed by Mr. Scharf, who gave much curious information as to its contents, and referred to their present localities and condition. By the Commonwealth the royal collections were sold and dispersed, but at the Restoration many of the pictures were recovered. The catalogue of the pictures of Charles II. and James II., signed "W. Chiffinch," was the means of identifying many pictures in the earlier collection as returned to royal possession. Mr. Scharf commented at some length on several entries in this catalogue, and continued his account of the collections at Westminster, Kensington, Hampton Court, Greenwich, and Windsor Castle down to the present time.

Friday, July 20.

A meeting of the Architectural Section was held at 10 A.M. at the Royal Institution, Mr. A. J. B. Beresford Hope, M.P., in the chair.

Mr. J. H. Parker gave a discourse upon the Architectural History of Windsor Castle.

The situation of this Castle points it out as a natural position for a fortress in primitive times. All primitive fortresses consist of earth-works, and the more ancient are constructed on the bolder scale. The wide and deep fosses and the high artificial mound at Windsor indicate an early date. Roads were at the bottoms of the fosses, and on the bank between them were buildings, first of wood, afterwards of stone. The outer fosse was much deeper than the other, and subterranean passages connected the two. The outer fosse is recorded to have been of the usual dimensions of a Roman fosse 100 feet wide and 30 deep. In the third century a change took place in Roman practice of fortification, and the works at Windsor would have been so made, had they been of the period of King Arthur, as was believed in the reign of Edward the Third. They are more likely of the time of Caractacus, when the Britons constructed so many fortresses.

[2] This lecture is printed at length in the volume "Old London," under the title "Royal Picture Galleries."

The Saxons continued to use the fortified places of the Britons, retiring to them for protection. Edward the Confessor is believed to have resided chiefly at Old Windsor, and to have retained the Castle in case of need. The ancient moats and low mounds at Old Windsor are believed to belong to a period before the Roman Conquest, and it is probable the Romans had a camp there. Throughout England we find a Roman camp in the valley a mile or two from a British Castle or Town, where they stationed themselves when they laid siege to it. The manner in which Britain was then defended was similar to that practised by the New Zealanders of our own time, a New Zealand Pah being very similar to a British fortress.

The castles of the Roman barons who came over with William the Conqueror were of earth-works and wood only. The earliest stone keep in England is that of Bishop Gundulph at Malling in Kent, which was built after the Conquest. There is no evidence of William the Conqueror having built Windsor Castle. The passage in Domesday rather proves that there was a castle previously existing on this spot in the manor of Clewer, which had been inhabited by Earl Harold in the time of the Confessor.

William the Conqueror exchanged lands with Westminster Abbey to retain Windsor Castle. William Rufus held his court, and had a prison at Windsor. Henry the First made Windsor his habitual residence. His buildings there would be chiefly of wood, but some of the fragments of stone carving found there *may* be of his time. In Stephen's time Windsor is mentioned in the treaty of Wallingford as a fortress of importance.

The first mention of Windsor Castle on the great exchequer rolls of account is of the reign of Henry the Second, and it relates to the vineyard. The buildings of this reign cost £800, and many fragments of that period have been found. Part of the gateway still exists, and the lower part of the south wall of the Upper Ward. The postern was arched with stone on chalk walls, and has door-ways of this period.

In the reign of Henry III. begins the history of the existing Castle. The Lower Ward was then built of stone, of which many portions yet remain. The fortifications are built on the old walls, which are faced and altered. The lower part of the Clewer Tower is almost unaltered, and shows a prison chamber of the period. The entrance to it (which remains) was from the road at the bottom of the inner ditch; the inner windows were into the same road; the outer are loop-holes only, with a cell for a prisoner in each. Each Tower was a separate dwelling-house. There is frequent mention of a *trebuchet* or catapult, which was probably placed on the Clewer Tower. The details of the Royal Chambers, &c., near the wall, are minutely given in the records. The King's Hall is now the Chapter Library; the other chambers have been destroyed. Of the Chapel part of the North wall is preserved; the Galilee is the passage at the East end behind the altar of St. George's Chapel. The West end of the Chapel has been rebuilt several times, but the measurements continue the same as in the early accounts. The Arcade in the Cloisters was protected by a wooden roof only,—a painting of a king's head of the time of Henry III. is still upon the Cloister wall. The Chapel has been altered at various times, and is now the Royal Tomb-house, restored as a memorial to the late Prince Consort. In the reigns of Edward I. and II. the works in progress were continued, and a Bowe or lunette made.

The reign of Edward III. is one of the most important in the history of Windsor Castle. A large part of the existing Castle was built at that

period, and the accounts have fortunately been preserved, so that we have a great mass of materials for the history of the fabric during this reign. In the first year a survey was made of the Castle, which shows the extent of repairs necessary. In the eighteenth year, the Round Tower was entirely rebuilt from the ground for the purpose of holding the Round Table, and we have every item of the expenditure on that account recorded; including that for repairing the bridges over the fosses lest they should be broken by the carriage of the great Round Table; *i.e.*, the stones for the Tower. There were then seven bridges over the fosses, all of which can be traced; and, of course, so many gates. The Round Tower was completed in about ten months, at an expenditure of about £10,000 of our present valuation. It consisted of a shell of stone with an open court in the centre in which was placed the table, protected by a timber lean-to covered with tiles projecting from the walls. At Carcassone and Amboise similar buildings existed, said to have been built in rivalry to that at Windsor. The work at Windsor was hurried, so that the new order of knights might dine in it on St. George's day following. As altered by Wyatville, the Round Tower is nearly double its original height, a brick wall being built within the stone wall to carry the additional weight.

Edward III. did not build a new chapel at Windsor, but only completed that begun by Henry III., and made additions to it. There are many very curious and valuable notices in the accounts relating to the furniture and decorations of this chapel, which appears to have been of two storeys. The accounts for building the Cloisters are also very full and interesting. Among the accounts are many entries for painting the vaults below the Treasury (now called the Aerary) or Muniment Room, which was probably the porch to the Chapter House then building, and which the knights used as a vestry. Of the Chapter House itself there are many notices, though now all traditions of it are lost. The house for the College of Canons, now the Deanery, was built during the 25th and 26th years of Edward III., but it has been very much altered and added to. The canons' houses were evidently timber buildings, and probably covered with thatch. An entirely new hall and offices were built in the upper bailey where the Royal apartments now are, and the fine series of vaults under these apartments are the remains of William of Wykeham's work. The small tower erroneously called "King John's Tower," is doubtless the "Rose" Tower of these accounts, upon the beautifying of which much expense was bestowed. The new Royal Apartments of Edward the Third were richly decorated with painting, tapestry, and painted glass.

The important works carried on during the reign of Edward III. were not completed at the death of that monarch, and they were continued by his successor. The accounts, however, show that they consisted chiefly of the necessary offices and repairs to existing buildings. The King resided there very often, and indulged much in the sport of hawking. Geoffrey Chaucer was clerk of the works of the chapel in his reign.

For the reigns of Edward IV. and Henry VII. the records of the works at Windsor were considerable, and of these Mr. Parker gave a succinct account, applying the entries among them to the structures themselves. With the reign of Henry VIII., during which little was done at Windsor, the architectural history of Windsor might be said to close.

Professor WILLIS then gave an account of the Architectural History of Eton College.

The Professor prefaced his account with some introductory remarks on the general history of colleges and their growth. The Universities were at first corporations of learned men, the teachers in which instructed by means of lectures, the students being obliged to find lodgings for themselves. Soon, however, generous persons gave funds to assist poor students. A more definite shape was then assumed by these institutions; and lodgings were provided, that the morals and manners of these students might be under superintendence and control. The next step was to purchase houses, endow them, and provide them with statutes. Thus arose the communities termed colleges, residing in buildings called the *Domus* or *Aula*, which at first contained little else than chambers, &c., to lodge and live in. The first of these colleges was Merton College, Oxford, founded in 1264; others followed at intervals up to 1379, when William de Wykeham erected the first college complete in all its details, and so well organized as to serve as a basis for all subsequent erections. His plans included a preparatory school at Winchester, from which the members of his Oxford College were to be selected. This led to the consideration of King's College, Cambridge, and its appendage, Eton.

The Professor gave a touching account of the effect of the misfortunes of Henry VI., in retarding and finally suspending these works, followed by a parallel between his continual devising of plans for the education and elevation of his people and those by the late Prince Consort. In Henry VI.'s "Will" is a complete specification for his colleges, in which he has laid downs his plans so clearly, that the lecturer was able to transfer them to paper and exhibit diagrams of the ground-plans to his audience as a basis for comparison with that of the actual buildings existing there. Henry, however, modified his plans considerably. He first founded a collegiate grammar-school at Eton and a small college at Cambridge, dedicated to St. Nicholas, that saint's day having been his birth-day. He soon enlarged his plans, increasing the number of his beneficiaries and connecting, by statutes copied from Wykeham's, Eton School with King's College at Cambridge.

The contemporary building accounts and documents, containing the King's projects and instructions, long mislaid, and believed to have been stolen, were by a fortunate accident discovered in a forgotten recess of the library at Eton, about two months since, and liberally submitted to the Professor's inspection. They contain abundant proofs of the personal interest which the King took in the details of the college buildings, and of the changes and improvements introduced by him as time went on. They show that the works at Eton were of two kinds, carried on simultaneously. First, the enlarging, refitting, and altering of buildings that already stood on the site purchased by the King, including the parish church, of which he obtained the advowson, and its conversion into a collegiate church. These buildings were made to serve for the purposes of the new College, which enabled the school to be brought into active existence from the beginning, without waiting for the erection of the magnificent architectural pile described in his Will and other documents, and which was commenced simultaneously with these temporary operations; but which, even if carried on in prosperous times, would necessarily have occupied many years in completion.

The permanent College was also begun; the first buildings commenced being the great chapel, which now exists, and the hall and kitchens. This

chapel was placed in the old parish church-yard, to the north of the old parish church, and was planned as the chancel of a large collegiate church, to be provided with a nave or body for the parishioners, as described in the King's Will, dated 1448. But, after the signature of this Will, the King enlarged and altered his plans. He sent persons to Sarum and Winton, and other parts, to measure the choirs and naves of churches there, and had improved designs made for the college buildings of Eton.

Among the documents lately discovered were two specifications relating to the chapel, one exactly corresponding to that of the Will, but in which every dimension is struck through with a pen, and an increased dimension written above it. The other specification describes the chapel or church, as it is called, in different phraseology from that of the Will, and more completely. The dimensions of the latter paper are greater than in the corrected document, and they correspond exactly with the chapel as it exists. Minute directions are given for the foundations of the chapel ; the foundations for the enlarged dimensions are to be laid outside the walls then in progress, to be constructed with the greatest care, and with "mighty mortar."

The deposition of the King in 1461 put an abrupt stop to the buildings, which had languished during his increasing misfortunes. They were resumed, however, in 1475, but not under favourable conditions. The great chapel had evidently been completed in great haste, as was evidenced by the abrupt depression of the window-heads. The hall too shows similar evidences that its walls and windows were intended to have been carried to a much higher elevation, and that after a sudden interruption it had been hastily put into a condition to receive the roof, which is of very plain construction. The magnificent body of the collegiate church designed by the founder was never even commenced.

The arrangement of the college buildings differs entirely from that described in the Will of the founder in 1448. The Professor concluded from this, and from the mention of a plan or "Portratura" exhibited to the King in the following year "for the finishing of the buildings of the College," that he, when adopting an enlarged design for the chapel, had also determined upon another disposition of the other buildings.

The paper concluded with an examination of the present buildings, and a comparison of them with those mentioned in the will of Henry VI ; together with a history of those which had been subsequently added.

Shortly after two o'clock a very large party assembled at the outer (west) gate of the Tower of London, where they were met by Mr. G. T. Clark, who led them through the postern of the Byward Tower to the quay, where he mounted a temporary platform, and gave a short introduction to the history of the Tower, and a general outline of its plan, before conducting them over the fortress.

Returning into the Outer Ward, the party then proceeded to examine St. Thomas's Tower, the ancient Traitor's Gate, and the other towers of the ward ; then passing through the Bloody Tower into the inner ward, the Bell, Beauchamp, and other towers, and main features of the building, were inspected, Mr. Clark carefully pointing out the peculiar characteristics of each spot. Owing to the largeness of the party, and the narrowness of many of the passages traversed, a division was sometimes made, and the knowledge of some others of the company was turned to good account in explaining parts of the structure. The entire circuit of the

fortress was thus made, and the party having now been guided into St. John's Chapel in the White Tower, were glad to avail themselves of the excellent supply of seats which Lord de Ros and the other officials had most obligingly supplied for their convenience. Here Mr. Clark gave a full account of the history and architecture of the Tower.[3]

Mr. Clark began by remarking that the circumstances of our country had not been favourable to the production of military buildings of the first class, and our nobles had not been under conditions to justify the construction of great castle-palaces like those of France. Castles of which the quadrangular Norman keep is the type are confined, or very nearly so, to our own country and to Normandy. By the Normans, this class of fortress was introduced into Englaud; and in their erection the Normans frequently availed themselves of the earthworks of strong places which already existed. The pre-eminence of the Tower of London, even in a purely military and architectural point of view, does not, however, depend alone upon its keep. It is, in its present state, a fine and very complete example of the concentric fortress, not indeed the execution of one period, but nevertheless presenting much harmony of design.

When, having crossed the Thames, the Conqueror marched in person to complete the investment of London, he found that ancient city resting upon the left bank of its river, protected on its landward side by a strong wall, with mural towers and an exterior ditch. It is related that before the Conqueror entered London, he directed a fortress to be built which should command the city. This, of course, was a temporary camp; and, while in that camp, he selected the present site of the Tower as that of his future citadel; displacing, for that purpose, a part of the Roman wall. The Tower is said to stand upon the site of the second Roman bulwark; but this is doubtful, though Roman remains have been found within the precinct.

Nearly in the centre, but now detached and alone, stands the Keep, the oldest and most stable part of the fortress. Around it is the Inner Ward, in plan generally four-sided. Encircling this is the Outer Ward, following the same general plan. And encircling all is the Ditch, which is divided from the river by a narrow strip of land. The ground covered by the Tower rises considerably from the river—a material advantage in repelling an attack from that side.

Cæsar's Tower (as it is called) rises 90 ft. from the floor to the crest of the present battlement; above which rise four turrets, three of which are square and one round. The walls are from 12 to 15 ft. thick, and the internal area is about 91 by 73 ft. The basement is crossed by a wall 10 ft. thick, which rises to the summit, and one of the two chambers so formed in each story, is again subdivided by another wall, so that every floor is divided into three chambers. On the fourth, or upper stage, is the "State floor," on which is the Council room together with the chapel of St. John—the chamber in which Mr. Clark was then discoursing. This, the earliest and simplest, as well as most complete Norman chapel in Britain, must have witnessed the devotions of the Conqueror and his immediate descendants. The church, which was afterwards built, was evidently intended rather for the garrison at large than for the sovereign. The upper gallery was no doubt used for the principal persons, while the household occupied the floor below. The walls were probably painted and hung

[3] Printed at length in the volume "Old London," previously referred to.

with tapestry, and the eastern windows contained stained glass, placed there, with other ornaments, by Henry III. This chapel was dismantled in 1550; all crosses, images, and plate of gold being directed to be melted down.

The place and manner of the original entrance to the Keep are unknown. It was probably at the second stage, or first floor level, on the north side. There is no subterranean chamber in the Keep, or throughout the fortress. The arrangements of the interior are well designed to guard against a surprise, but must have been very inconvenient to those residing in it. The absence of ornament, and the general roughness of the work, lead to the conclusion that the Keep was built in haste.

The Inner Ward is inclosed within a curtain wall, having four sides, twelve mural towers, and a gatehouse. Its level is from 15 to 20 ft. above that of the Outer Ward. In the south-east quarter of this ward stood the palace, between the keep and the ward wall. The entry is through the gate-house in the south front, called the Bloody Tower. Portions of the curtain wall exist between some of the towers, which have been the chief prisons in the fortress. In the St. Martin Tower, the crown jewels are kept, and have been since about 1641.

The Outer Ward is a strip of from 20 ft. to 110 ft. in breadth, surrounding the Inner ward, and itself contained within the ditch, of which the wall forms the scarp. Its only regular towers were five on the south-front. Of these the principal is St. Thomas's Tower, better known as Traitor's Gate, and as the Water-gate of the Tower. The arch, 61 ft. in span, and 15½ ft. in rise, which crosses the basin within the outer wall, is a very remarkable piece of construction. On two of the floors in one of the turrets are doors facing openings in the Wakefield Tower, to which there were probably drawbridges. The Byward Tower, at the junction of the south and west ditches, is the great Gate-house of the Outer Ward.

The quay does not appear to have had any permanent parapet wall, being sufficiently commanded by the Outer Ward. It was probably the work of Henry III., by whom the ditch, the great defence of the Tower, was greatly increased in depth and breadth.

The building of the Tower was entrusted by the Conqueror to Gundulf, a monk of Bec, who, in 1077, was consecrated Bishop of Rochester. By him the Keep was doubtless completed, and much progress made with the walls of the enciente, the palace buildings, and the Wakefield Tower. Works continued to be carried on at intervals; and, in the time of Stephen, the Tower was considered to be impregnable. Much was done to strengthen the Tower during the reign of Richard I. At the accession of Henry III., in 1216, the wall of the enceinte of the Inner Ward from Lanthorn Tower to Wakefield, Bell, and Devereux Towers, was in existence, together with the palace, the church of St. Peter, and other buildings within it. Probably the Inner Ward wall abutted direct upon the river shore. During the reign of Henry III. considerable additions were made to the fortress. The works are said to have been once interrupted by supernatural agency, on account of the displeasure with which they were regarded by the citizens. With the death of Henry, and the earlier years of his son, the history of the Tower, as a specimen of military architecture, may be said to decline, and its history as a state prison, if not to begin, to preponderate.

During the reign of Edward III., the Beauchamp, the Salt, and perhaps

the Bowyer, towers were built. In 1336 a survey of the Tower was made by the king's directions, and the repairs shown to be needed were done in the following year. In that reign it became the chief royal arsenal, and the mint, and record office were there. The strong monarchs employed the Tower as a prison, the weak ones as a fortress. It was the custom for the king to lodge a short time in the Tower previous to his coronation, and proceed thence in state to that ceremony.

By a survey taken in 1532, it appears that the Tower had been allowed to go greatly to decay, as a general repair was shown to be necessary. The buildings of the palace had probably fallen into decay in the reign of Elizabeth, by whom, or by James, the great hall was removed. In the 17th century many changes were made, and the White Tower was much altered by Sir C. Wren.

At the commencement of the present century, the Tower was a great jumble of ancient and later buildings, the towers and walls being almost completely incrusted by the small official dwellings by which the area was closely occupied. More recently, the general improvement in public taste has made its way into the Tower; Mr. Salvin has been appointed its architect, and Lord de Ros its lieutenant.

In the evening, a Conversazione by the Royal Institute of British Architects was given at the commodious and elegant rooms of the Institute in Conduit Street, to which all visitors at the Archæological Congress were specially invited, and enjoyed a most hospitable reception. On that occasion, many fine works of art were exhibited, and a special collection relating to the metropolis was most kindly formed by the Council. Among these were:—

Several volumes of prints, maps, and drawings, illustrating the topography of Old London, from the Library of the Corporation of the City of London; a large coloured drawing of the Palace at Whitehall, and other works by Inigo Jones; together with some modern buildings and designs, by Mr. W. Tite, M.P.

Fac-simile of part of the "retabulum," Westminster Abbey; and a series of fifteen drawings of portions of the interior of the Abbey, by Mr. G. G. Scott, R.A.

Photographs of various details, St. Paul's cathedral, by Mr. F. C. Penrose.

Drawings and photograph of the Temple Church, and drawings of the Middle Temple Hall, by Mr. J. P. St. Aubyn.

A collection of drawings, by Capon and others, of the palace at Westminster, and of views in London, by Mr. J. Dunn Gardiner.

Many drawings, designs, &c., by various Members, of buildings by them in London.

Saturday, July 21.

This was the day for the Excursion to Windsor and Eton.

By 11 A.M. the Members and visitors had assembled in large numbers on the Castle Hill, many of them having arrived by early trains.

The appointed rendezvous was King George IVth's Gate, immediately facing the Long Walk. The weather was most propitious, and the beauty of the scene was most charming. The spot was selected as specially suitable, on account of the modern entrance being nearly in the place of one of the great gateways of the Norman period, and as being

close to the exit of one of the postern passages which, by Her Majesty's gracious permission, and the kind and zealous attentions of the officers of the Board of Works, had been opened for the gratification of the visitors. Here Mr. Parker gave a short discourse, recapitulating the main points of his lecture of the previous day, and pointing out the principal features of the Castle, as apparent from the spot on which they then were. The entrance to the postern passage was among the fine shrubs immediately outside the wall, and on the top of the "slope" on that side. The descent had been made as convenient as possible, and very many ladies were among those who entered the quadrangle by that route. It seemed as though the extreme end of the passage had not been struck, but an opening had been made in the crown of the arch covering it. The passage was about 6 ft. high and 4 ft. wide, and was well and evenly cut through the solid chalk. At about the middle were the jambs for a door, with holes for the bar. At the further end—the original entrance to the postern—was another well-constructed arch of the Norman period. This is now under one of the servants' bedrooms. Scrawlings of names, "*graphiti*," in handwriting as late as the reign of Elizabeth, were seen on several parts of the walls. After examining the remains of the Norman gateway, the party crossed the quadrangle to the servants' hall, and thence by the stewards' room to the kitchen cloister. The north terrace was then reached, along which the party passed to the gate by the Wykeham Tower. These portions of the castle were of the time of Edward III. The next point of interest to the party was the Round Tower, where the remains of the ancient timber-work and fittings were seen, and the inner core of the old tower, round which the present structure was erected, was subjected to careful examination.

Owing to the largeness of the party a division of the number was at times found expedient, and Mr. G. T. Clark and Mr. Burtt assisted in pointing out the chief features of the portions of the Castle under notice.

Descending the hill from the Round Tower the Chapel of St. George was reached, and here the Honorable and Very Reverend the Dean kindly received the party, conducting them through the Dean's cloister and study and the Wolsey Chapel (where are the beautiful Salviati mosaics in course of construction in this Memorial Chapel to the late lamented Prince Consort) into St. George's Chapel. In the Dean's library had been collected together many interesting drawings and engravings, together with the famous Red Book of the Garter, and some relics connected with the royal burials at Windsor. In the deanery too was shown the famous screen of the Knights of the Garter, upon which the arms of the knights are emblazoned. In the chapel Mr. Parker briefly referred to the leading points in its history, and pointed out its most interesting features.

Emerging by the west door of St. George's Chapel the canons' houses in the curious horse-shoe cloister were examined, and thence the visitors passed on and into the Clewer Tower. This is one of the finest portions of the work of Henry III. existing in the Castle. The lower storey, that used for the prison, is intact; and, as in the instance of the ancient postern, the most convenient facilities had been provided for the comfort and care of the visitors by the kind supervision of the clerk of the works.

Mr. Parker repeated the principal points in the history of the tower; and, in conclusion, expressed in most cordial terms his thanks for the valuable assistance and kind help which had been given to the objects of

the meeting by the Very Rev. the Dean, Mr. Woodward, her Majesty's librarian, and the officers under them.

Mr. Beresford Hope warmly seconded this expression of thanks, and trusted that the Dean and her Majesty's librarian would convey to her Majesty their sense of the kind attention which had been paid to the wishes of the officers of the Institute in the arrangements for the meeting. He then moved their adjournment to the Quadrangle of Eton College, where Professor Willis would meet them at four o'clock. It should be mentioned that the state apartments, library, and armoury were open to the visitors of the meeting during the whole day—a privilege which was warmly appreciated and well turned to account. Many of the more choice treasures of the library were most kindly displayed to view by Mr. Woodward, and the massive and more remarkable plate was also exhibited.

The Dean with most courteous hospitality entertained a large number of the party at lunch, and by special invitation numerous guests were most hospitably received by the Rev. the Provost of Eton, Dr. Goodford. Several of the masters and other officers of the college also welcomed visitors of the meeting to their tables.

Shortly after four o'clock the Rev. Professor Willis, attended by the Rev. the Provost and other distinguished members of the meeting, took post on the steps leading to the College Chapel. Shortly recapitulating the main points of his lecture in town on the previous day, and of the plans by which it was illustrated, he proposed to show the difference between the design given in Henry the Sixth's will and the actual execution of the work as shown by the present state of the buildings. The signs of interruption in the works and of abruptness in their completion were very evident in many places even to the unprofessional eye, especially in the heads of the windows of the chapel, and in the cloister arcade. A perambulation of the college buildings was then made, the party passing from the quadrangle into or through the schools, the hall, the cloisters, into the beautiful garden, and back again into the magnificent chapel. At many points the Professor directed the attention of the visitors to some special circumstances affecting the portion of the structure under notice. The ready and skilfully contrived access from the hall to the master's house was much remarked. On emerging again into the quadrangle a cordial vote of thanks to Professor Willis for the profound knowledge and skill which he had displayed in his treatment of this difficult subject was submitted to the meeting by Dr. Goodford, and carried with acclamation. With a very general expression of their great obligations to the Rev. the Provost, and the authorities generally at Windsor and Eton, the large concourse of visitors took their departure.

On Sunday, July 22nd, the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster delivered a discourse at the afternoon service in Westminster Abbey upon archæology in its religious aspect, from the text, "See what manner of stones, and what buildings are here." (Mark xiii. 1.)[4]

Monday, July 23rd.

A meeting of the Historical Section was held in the Royal Institution, the Dean of Westminster in the chair.

[4] Printed in the volume "Old London."

An essay by Mr. E. Foss on the "Legal History of Westminster Hall,"[5] was first read.

Erected as an appendage to the Palace of Westminster by William Rufus, Westminster Hall has been used for royal ceremonies and festivities, and for the decision of disputes in the presence of the king himself and of the barons and prelates constituting the king's court. But the king's presence came to be a rarity, and was in time, as it is now, a fiction. A clause in Magna Charta remedied the inconvenience of the administration of justice being obliged to follow the court, and the "certain place" indicated for the holding of "common pleas" was Westminster Hall. In the reign of Edward I. the courts certainly met there, and the chancellor sat in a marble chair over against a marble table.

The Hall was also occasionally used as a high court of criminal justice for trials before peers, and of great delinquents impeached by the House of Commons; the last being that of Lord Melville in 1806.

There is evidence that, in the reign of Edward III., stalls for merchandise were allowed within the Hall, and that there were stables under it. After its restoration in the reign of Richard II., higher prices were charged for the accommodation thus afforded. These traders were not removed till the eighteenth century. Their business must have been a great interruption to the legal business of the Hall, although the courts were enclosed to a certain height. For the preparation of the coronation banquets the courts in the Hall were removed, and the shops and stalls boarded over.

Several inundations of the Thames are recorded as having flooded the Hall, giving occasion for the utterance of many legal witticisms; and the sittings of the courts were interrupted by the pestilences which occurred from time to time. But Westminster Hall is soon to be entirely dissociated from the law, and the worshippers will have to resort to another temple of justice.

Mr. Cyril C. Graham then gave an account of the proceedings of the Palestine Exploration Fund, founded on Captain Wilson's report of the expedition. A large number of photographs and detailed maps of portions of the Holy Land were exhibited, and Mr. Layard, M.P., Colonel Fraser, Mr. Beresford-Hope, Professor Porter, and others addressed the meeting upon the value of the explorations, and the need of continuing the work in hand.

Mr. Burtt then read a paper upon the contents of the Public Record Office.[5]

An archæological meeting in the metropolis would naturally look for an account of the national archives which were kept there. The main divisions of that collection were the "Legal," the "Historical," and the "Miscellaneous" records. The series of "Chancery" records began early in the reign of John, but the writer doubted whether earlier had not existed. Of course the Domesday Book is the great gem of the collection. Then came the great rolls of the Exchequer, called the Pipe rolls, and much was said of their importance and value. Possibly they too had existed from the time of the Conquest. The curious and remarkable boxes and other articles made in early times for the stowage and preservation of documents, and of which some still exist in the department of the Treasury

[5] Printed at length in the volume "Old London."

of the Exchequer, were mentioned in some detail. The collection of national muniments continued to increase, increasing vastly in bulk as they diminished in interest, during the eight centuries which have passed since the Domesday Book was compiled. Many very special documents in the collection were remarked upon. These special documents came into the collection in the ordinary course of its formation. Some details illustrating the action of the Courts of "Star Chamber," "Requests," and "Wards and Liveries," and the importance of their records were given. The greatest modern addition to the contents of the Office was that of the "State Paper" collection, of which excellent calendars were in course of publication. The building had lately been much added to and improved, and now comprised about eighty rooms, chiefly cubes of seventeen feet.

At about 2 o'clock a large party of visitors, under the guidance of the Rev. E. Hill, assembled at Lambeth Palace. Here they were received by the Rev. W. Stubbs on behalf of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. After examining the Chapel, the Lollard's Tower, and the other chief architectural features of the Palace, Mr. G. Scharf discoursed upon the more remarkable paintings. A portrait of Archbishop Warren was specially referred to as having been very lately retrieved from a condition of extreme neglect. Thence the party proceeded to the Temple. In the church Mr. Parker gave a short discourse, pointing out the chief architectural beauties of the structure, and the judicious works that had been executed outside the walls. The difference of level caused by the accumulated soil was distinctly marked. In the Hall of the Inner Temple, Mr. W. Bernhard Smith called attention to the fine specimens of armour that were exhibited. From the Temple the progress was continued to the fine church of St. Mary Overy, Southwark, where Mr. Freeman discoursed upon its remarkable construction and great beauty, speaking in strong and well merited terms of indignation of the destruction of the nave in 1831, and the erection of the present structure in its stead. The church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, was the termination of the day's perambulation. The rector, the Rev. P. Gilbert, most courteously had every arrangement made for the convenience of the visitors, and showed them the many fine monuments, specimens of the parish records, &c. Mr. Parker referred to the chief points in the architecture of the church, and drew attention to the fine specimens of the Roman wall of the City, which formed the southern boundary of the churchyard. In several places the wall seemed to be in the soundest possible condition.

Tuesday, July 24th.

A meeting of the Section of Primæval Antiquities was held in the theatre of the Geological Museum, at 10 A.M., Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart., in the chair.

Mr. E. DEUTSCH read a paper "On Semitic Palæography and Epigraphy," in which he described the progress of those sciences and discussed the state of our knowledge of them.

This was followed by an essay "On the Flint-flakes found in Devon and Cornwall," by Mr. N. WHITLEY, in which the author combated the usually-received opinion of such flakes being the results of human manufacture, and contended that they were of natural origin. The Chairman was unconvinced by the essayist. Mr. John Evans also objected to the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Whitley; and followed up his remarks by exhibiting

a considerable number of fine examples of flint implements found in the drift at various places, pointing out in a very conclusive chain of reasoning that their shape was the result of human agency. The rounding of the ends of the larger instruments seemed as if they were intended for drilling. Mr. Mackie thought the pointed or pear-shaped form of instrument was probably a weapon used as a pole-axe in the slaughter of large animals.

A meeting of the Section of Antiquities was also held in the Royal Institution, where the Rev. H. Joyce reported at considerable length the results of the operations that had now been carried on for some time in excavating the Roman city of Silchester in Hampshire. These operations were made by the directions, and at the expense, of His Grace the Duke of Wellington. A large collection of beautifully executed and coloured drawings of the principal buildings that had been met with in the course of the excavations, and of some of the rarer and more remarkable objects found, was also exhibited by the lecturer.

At noon a special train on the South Western railway conveyed a large number of visitors to Hampton Court. The great feature in the excursion to this well-known and beautiful palace, was to hear Mr. Scharf's discourse upon the pictures, of which many of the usually-received accounts require correction.

In the Great Hall, hung about with the fine tapestry designed by Bernard van Orley, Mr. SCHARF began his remarks upon the royal collection of pictures, and the changes they had undergone as to location.[6] Recapitulating some of the heads of his previous lecture, Mr. Scharf addressed himself chiefly to the misnomers which had grown up, and to the individual histories of many of the paintings now in the Palace. Some of the adventures which these had undergone were very remarkable. Nos. 281 and 282 of the catalogue were the juvenile portraits of two Austrian princesses, daughters of the Archduke Charles, whereas they were called those of the princesses Mary and Elizabeth. The series of portraits known as Charles II.'s Beauties was formed by the Duchess of York, and was kept at Windsor and known up to a late period as the "Windsor Beauties." After a review of the characteristics of many of the more important paintings, Mr. Scharf expatiated on the importance of the details of dress and other accessories often represented.

The visitors, on returning from Hampton Court, made a digression for the purpose of inspecting the palace and beautiful grounds of the Bishop of London at Fulham. They were most courteously received by the Bishop and Mrs. Tait, and conducted over the courts, and through the more important apartments of the palace. But little of the original episcopal residence now remains; the library, however, has traces of its 13th century construction, and some of the offices have escaped the many changes and alterations which the palace generally has undergone. An episcopal residence is said to have been built here in the 7th century. The great attractions of the place at the present time are the handsome grounds, the famous hickory and "Judas" trees, among the fine collection of noble trees planted by Bishop Compton, and which then contained many specimens quite new to this country. On the land sides, these grounds are encompassed by a moat or dyke, which may be of Danish construction. The fine series of portraits of the various eminent bishops

[6] Printed at length in the volume "Old London."

who had occupied the see, were especially remarked upon, and many interesting details furnished by his lordship. With many acknowledgments of the kind courtesy and hospitality of the bishop, the last excursion of the present meeting was brought to a close.

Wednesday, July 25.

The Annual Meeting of Members was held in the Council Chamber, Guildhall, at 10 A.M. The MARQUIS CAMDEN in the chair.

The proceedings commenced by reading the Annual Report, which congratulated the Institute on completing its majority in so healthy a state, the Committee pointing with satisfaction to the formation of a Section of Primæval Antiquities as an evidence of the enlarged field of enquiry to which the Members had devoted their attention.

The past twelve months have been productive of many interesting discoveries, especially at Caerleon and Silchester. At Salisbury an excellent museum had been formed; and at Exeter a building for a similar purpose was in course of construction. The Committee congratulated the Members on the recognition of the claims of British Antiquities by the authorities of the Museum, and the appointment of their accomplished friend, Mr. Franks, as the first Keeper of that Section; also, upon the vote of the House of Commons for the repair of the Chapter House, Westminster; and concluded with an expression of deep regret at the threatened destruction of the establishment at Monte Cassino by the Italian Government.

The Report having been unanimously adopted, that of the Auditors, comprising the balance-sheet for the past year, was also read, and approved.

Announcement was then made of the proposed changes in the Central Committee; when the following names were selected to go out in the customary rotation:—The Lord Talbot de Malahide, Vice-President; the Hon. Robert Curzon; Professor T. L. Donaldson; the Rev. Gregory Rhodes; Geo. Scharf, Esq.; J. Yates, Esq.; and A. J. Beresford-Hope, Esq.

The following gentlemen were recommended to supply the vacancies:—A. J. Beresford-Hope, Esq., as Vice-President; W. D. Jeremy, Esq.; the Earl of Dunraven; Lieut.-Col. A. H. Lane-Fox; J. G. Nichols, Esq.; Sir E. Lechmere, Bart., M.P.; and G. T. Clark, Esq.

As Auditors:—J. Stephens, Esq.; and W. W. King, Esq.

On the motion of Mr. Laing, these arrangements were carried unanimously.

Communications were then made respecting the next place of meeting, and invitations from Hereford and Hull were read. After some discussion, Mr. Beresford-Hope moved that Kingston-upon-Hull be the next place of meeting. This was seconded by Mr. Parker, and carried; it being announced that his Grace the Archbishop of York would be the President of the Meeting; Mr. Freeman remarking that there were two fine Cathedrals yet to visit,—Hereford and Exeter, and both had neighbourhoods rich in archæological objects.

A paper was read "On the Seals of Mediæval London," by G. W. DE GRAY BIRCH. About 200 casts of seals (made by Mr. Ready) from originals in the Public Record Office, Duchy of Lancaster, British Museum, and the archives of the Cathedrals of St. Paul and Canterbury, were exhibited.

The writer gave a general introduction to the use of seals from the earliest times, with examples of their art, and modes of affixing or impressing them: that known as "*en placard*" being the most ancient, prevailing to the 11th century. Many references were given to the most curious or remarkable examples of seals and sealing—especially to those of St. Paul's, London, and Westminster.

The meeting of Members having terminated, a general concluding meeting was then held, when the following votes of thanks were passed most cordially:—

Moved by Mr. A. J. Beresford-Hope, seconded by the Rev. E. Hill,—

To the Mayor and Corporation of the City of London, for the use of the Guildhall, the Council-chamber, and other facilities for the meeting, and for the convenient arrangements made for holding it.

By Sir John P. Boileau, seconded by the Rev. C. W. Bingham,—

To the Contributors of papers and addresses to the meeting; to which was appended a recommendation that a sub-committee be formed for the publication of the principal memoirs.

By Mr. J. H. Parker, seconded by Mr. Burtt,—

To the Bishop of London, the Dean of Westminster, the President and Council of the Royal Institute of Architects, the Dean of Windsor, and the Provost of Eton, for the great kindness and hospitality with which the Institute had been welcomed.

This vote was warmly responded to by the Dean of Westminster.

By the Rev. R. P. Coates, seconded by Mr. Laing,—

To the Constable of the Tower of London and Lord de Ros, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, and Works, the Dean of Windsor, the Provost of Eton, the Incumbents of Waltham and other churches, and the proprietors of other places visited, for the facilities and attention shown to the Institute when inspecting the places under their direction.

By the Rev. J. Allen, seconded by Mr. Nightingale,—

To the Marquis Camden, for his great courtesy, kindness, and attention during the meeting.

The noble Marquis returned thanks for the warmth with which this acknowledgment had been conveyed. He expressed the satisfaction which, in common with so many of his friends, he had experienced from the proceedings of the meeting. The assembly then dispersed.

In the afternoon a considerable party visited the Christy collection of antiquities at 103, Victoria Street, Westminster, to which Mr. A. W. Franks had issued invitations, with the kind permission of the Trustees of the British Museum. This fine collection—especially rich in the memorials of the pre-historic period collected over a very wide area, and in the curious appliances and productions of savage life—had only been lately arranged by Mr. Franks, who most hospitably received the visitors on the occasion.

The Central Committee have great pleasure in acknowledging the following donations in aid of the London Meeting, and of the general purposes of the Institute:—The Marquis Camden, *5l.*; Sir John P. Boileau, Bart., *5l.*; Felix Slade, Esq., *10l.*; C. T. Greaves, Esq., *5l. 5s.*; Mrs. Kerr, *5l. 5s.*; Dr. Guest, *5l. 5s.*; O. Morgan, Esq., M.P., *5l.*; J. Henderson, Esq., *5l.*; A. W. Franks, Esq., *5l.*; A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, Esq., M.P., *5l.*; H. Vaughan, Esq., *5l.*; A. Way, Esq., *3l.*; Mrs. A. Way, *2l.*; E. Smirke, Esq., *2l. 2s.*; Professor Westmacott, *1l. 1s.*; Dr. Kershaw, *10s. 6d.*