

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

November 7, 1873.

Sir SIBBALD D. SCOTT, Bart., F.S.A. and V.P., in the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN, in referring to the opening of the new Session gave a short retrospect of the proceedings of that which had passed, and which had been brought to so satisfactory and agreeable a termination by the very successful Meeting which had been held in Exeter. He had been informed that the Exeter meeting had been one of the most interesting held under the auspices of the Institute, that the number of members who attended it was much larger than usual of late years, and that the memoirs read and the discourses given were of special interest and value. The meeting had concluded with a resolution to present the city of Exeter with a chain of office for its Mayor, and he mentioned the subject as he hoped the proposal would be carried out in a manner creditable to the Society. Since the Exeter meeting the Institute had been deprived of a very distinguished member by the death of Dr. Thurnam of Devizes, a man whose scientific investigations in connection with archæology had done much to advance the interests of the science, and whose contributions to the Journal of the Institute had been both numerous and valuable. He thought the subject of the bill for the preservation of Ancient Monuments, brought before Parliament last session by Sir John Lubbock, required a few remarks from him. He was sorry for the postponement of the bill, as, in his opinion, something of the kind was much required, and he believed that some members of the Institute had returned from the Exeter meeting much impressed with the necessity for the action of such a bill in regard to the ancient monuments of the district they had visited. An example was also now under the consideration of the Council of the Institute, who had been informed of a proposal to alter the grand old castle of Bamburgh in Northumberland so as to adapt it for a convalescent home for a charity, and who had protested against such an alteration.

Mr. G. T. CLARK, V.P., supported the observations made by the chairman in reference to Sir John Lubbock's bill, and adverted to the excellent system acted upon by the Belgian Government in such matters.

Sir JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A., added some remarks in support of the chairman's observations, especially as regards the Exeter meeting, which had certainly been one of the most gratifying in the annals of the Institute. The gallery of portraits collected there had been a very

interesting feature ; and the reception given to the Institute had called forth acknowledgment by the proposal, adopted at the final gathering of the meeting, to present the Corporation of Exeter with a gold chain of office for the mayor. That proposal was now in the course of being carried out, and he trusted the required sum would be raised without difficulty, as he felt sure it would do great credit to the Institute.

Mr. TREGELLAS, adverting to the contemplated action of Sir John Lubbock's bill, remarked upon the necessity of protection being afforded to the many early monuments upon Dartmoor. During the course of the Exeter meeting he had heard of many instances of great damage being done to those monuments.

Mr. J. JOPE ROGERS drew attention to some original documents exhibited by him. Among them was a Charter of Henry II. to the monks of St. Michael, Cornwall. This had been presented by the exhibitor to the Public Record Office. Several observations were made upon these MSS. by Mr. Clark, Sir J. Maclean, and others.

The Rev. J. G. BAILEY, M.A., then read "Notes on the History of the Hospital and Chapel of St. Bartholomew, Rochester."

"This hospital was founded in 1078, by Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, for poor folk, lazars, and lepers. Its inmates are spoken of in a charter of Henry III. (1245), as '*Leprosi Sancti Bartholomei juxta Roffam*.' In later times the corporation generally bore the title of '*Prior, Fratres et Sorores Sancti Bartholomei*.' The chapel of the hospital was not completed in the lifetime of Gundulph, but was mainly built by Hugh de Trottesclive, a monk of Rochester during the bishopric of Earnulph in 1124. In 1245, Henry III. granted a charter to the hospital. In 1342, Edward III. ordered an Inquisition to be taken, and having ascertained that the revenues of the hospital were not sufficient for its support, he, by letters patent, bearing date 1348, granted quittance from all manner of taxes. These letters patent were afterwards confirmed by Richard II. in 1379, and by Henry VI. in 1448.

"In 1540, Henry VIII. dissolved the Priory of St. Andrew, Rochester, upon which the Priory of St. Bartholomew had been largely dependent, and from that time, the priory or hospital went rapidly to decay. Even so soon as 1559, the chapel is spoken of as '*old and ruynous and like to come to utter deciae*:' and in that year it was actually let on lease to one Robert Perryn, a blacksmith, on his agreeing to convert it into '*honest and seemlie dwellinghouses*.' In the reign of James I., various attempts were made to secure the revenues of the priory for the king, but after lengthened suits in the Chancery and Exchequer courts, decision was given against the king : and the estates remained in the possession of the brethren ; the Dean of the cathedral church of Rochester, which Henry VIII. had founded after the dissolution of the priory of St. Andrew, being patron and governor. In this form the hospital remained until modern times. In 1858 it was remodelled by the Court of Chancery. A new hospital was built and opened for the sick poor of the neighbourhood, of whom about 13,000 are relieved annually.

"The only portion of the Priory of St. Bartholomew now remaining is the chapel, which stands about twenty feet back from the High street, and is situated almost upon the boundary line between Rochester and Chatham. In its present form it consists of a long, narrow nave, 75 feet in length by  $17\frac{1}{2}$  in breadth. The east end terminates in a semicircular apse, containing

three round-headed windows, the central light being a little larger than those on either side. There is a north transept lighted from the sides by modern windows; but in the north wall of this transept two early round-headed windows have recently been found, the interior splaying of which is marked with red lines. These were probably closed up at the time when the chapel was turned into tenements; for in the same wall two wooden-frame domestic windows have been found. The roof of this transept and that of the chapel show signs of having been raised to allow space for the upper floor of the tenements, but this might have been done at a later period when the galleries were erected. No south transept had ever existed, but in the south wall, opposite to the north transept, there is a single sedile, which was probably, the prior's seat. In the south wall of the nave, which has recently been exposed to view by the demolition of some ancient houses, windows have been discovered similar to those in the apse and the north transept. In two of them, however, the round heads have disappeared and given place to flat wooden lintels. The masonry of all the windows consists of Caen stone, upon which the tool marks are distinctly visible. Although it is stated, in the early list of benefactors of the Priory of St. Andrew, that Hugh of Trottesclive built the chapel, yet the size of the windows, and the joints of the masonry, point to a later date in the twelfth century. The walls are built of flint, and are from three to four feet in thickness. The south wall of the nave, recently exposed, which is covered with plaster and ornamentation, seems to have formed the outer wall of the chapel and the inner wall of some building connected with it. This is confirmed by the existence of a wall of the same thickness and character as those of the chapel. This wall was joined to the chapel at the east end of the nave by a wall of like thickness, pierced by an opening five feet wide, which may have been a gateway, leading either into the garden of the priory or the cemetery, which seems, from a number of skeletons found recently, to have extended to the east of the apse. As there is no connection between the chapel and the building south of the nave, various conjectures have been made as to its object. Mr. Scott Robertson suggests that it may have been an aisle containing couches for the lepers, while Mr. Mackenzie Walcott thinks that it was a covered cloister or pentice. The north wall of the nave is not original; it is built of bricks, with some of the old flints worked into panels, and contains only square wooden-framed windows. The west end of the chapel, which is of brick, with a low tower, and was built in 1735, is devoid of interest. The base of a font, not earlier than the fifteenth century, remains in the chapel. Within the memory of those now living a stone seat ran round the interior of the apse, the upper part of which is now being beautifully frescoed by Mr. S. Aveling. There are various other relics of interest. With regard to the present and the future of the chapel, Mr. Bailey was thankful to say that a strong effort was being made for the careful preservation of all ancient features." A vote of thanks having been passed to Mr. Bailey,—Mr. R. H. SODEN-SMITH, F.S.A., read "Notes on Pomanders," two of which he exhibited. This memoir will appear in a future portion of the Journal. Several observations having been made upon this interesting communication, thanks were voted to the author.

Mr. H. F. CHURCH, read "Notes" upon the present state of the stone circle at Callernish in the Isle of Lewis, of which he exhibited sketches, and the plan of which he has kindly enabled us to reproduce.

"This very remarkable monument stands on a somewhat elevated site on the north-east shore of Loch Roag, about twenty miles from Stornoway. It consists of two circles of huge stones of gneiss, not concentric, an avenue of which there are yet remains of more than 120 yards in length, and a cross row of stones running through the circle, but not at right angles to the main avenue. In the centre of the smaller circle is a cist formerly covered with a large flat stone (displaced), but the walls of the cist are still *in situ*.

"The cist contained charcoal, wood, and bones.

"The stones forming the circles are very rugged and of great size, the principal stone, which exactly faces the cist on the western side, rises to a height of more than 17 feet above the ground. It should be remembered that the growth of peat had accumulated to the depth of six or seven feet; this was removed some few years since at the expense of Sir James Matheson, the proprietor of the island. The removal laid bare the original floor of the avenue, a rude causeway of flags on the clay soil. When the gradual process of peat formation is considered, some idea is given of the great antiquity of the monument. The weather-marks and the more luxuriant growth of lichen on the stones still show the point to which the peat had risen. It should be mentioned that the situation of the monument on the crest of a hill precluded any idea of peat having gravitated round the stones from a higher level.

"Not far from Callernish are smaller circles which were probably in connection with it. They present no features of an uncommon character.

"Wilson in his 'Prehistoric Annals,' gives a very interesting account of Callernish, and in the frontispiece an excellent view from the north, but the plan is inaccurate in making the circles concentric and the cross line of stones at a right angle. Waring in his 'Stone Monuments,' reproduces this plan, the interesting drawing of the tomb or cist in Wilson is no doubt accurate, though there is not so much observable now.

"Callernish is mentioned in 'Archæologia Scotica,' and in Stuart's 'Sculptured Stones of Scotland.' A carved stone bowl is said to have been found there, and from superstitious motives returned to the ground. The avenue was of much greater length originally; it is now about 380 feet long, but Logan calls it 558 feet, and Macculloch 680 feet. The two stones at the north end have a bold character and look like the termination of the avenue, but the south end abuts on enclosed garden ground, and the avenue most probably extended in this direction towards the loch, and there are indeed traces of large stones in the immediate vicinity which may have formed part of the avenue.

"The Island of Lewis would amply repay further and closer investigation. The 'Picts' houses and forts are of great interest.

"The plan exhibited (and here given), and the sketches are from the able pencil of Mr. Arthur Carrington. It has been thought desirable to put the plan on record, because of the imperfection of existing plans, and to mark the present extent of the place."

Professor DONALDSON and Mr. TREGELLAS made some observations upon the accumulation of peat as evidence of the antiquity of the monument.

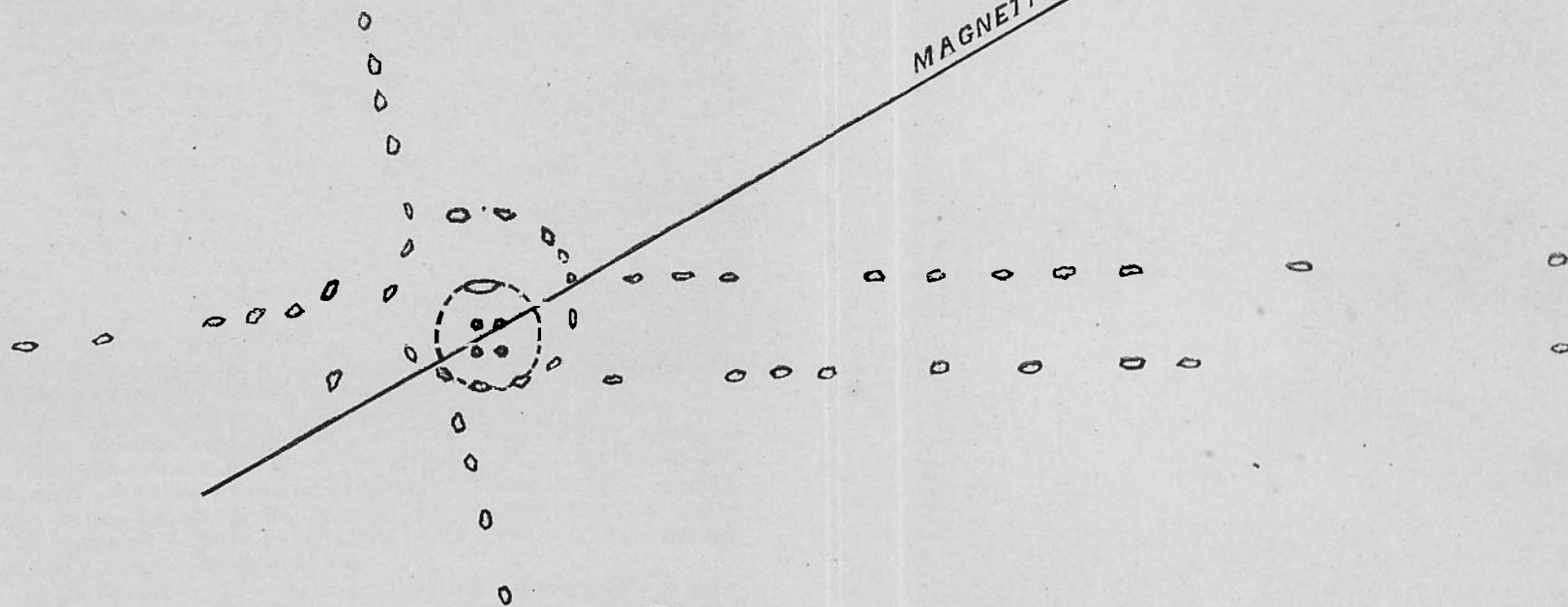


*PLAN OF CALLENISH TEMPLE*

*ISLE OF LEWIS.*



*MAGNETIC NORTH.*



*Drawn by Arthur Carrington Esq*

*THE CENTRE STONE 18 FEET HIGH · LARGE CIRCLE 12 YARDS DIAMETER.*

*SCALE  $\frac{1}{16}$  OF AN INCH = 1 YARD.*

*Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.*

By Mr. J. JOPE ROGERS.—Original MSS.

1. Charter of King Henry II. to the monks of Mount St. Michael, Cornwall, exempting all their property from toll, passage, and pontage, under a penalty of 10% ; fragment of great seal.

2. Grant by Oliver de Carmynou, knight, to his son, Roger, of the manors of Wynnyanton and Kevel, Cornwall, for the life of the said Oliver. 12 Edw. III., seal.

3. Grant by same to same, of the manor of Carmynou, for life of the said Oliver. 16 Edw. III. Seal of Oliver de Carmynou.

4. Counterpart of No. 3, with seal of the grantee ; the seal of Oliver de Carmynou, differenced by a label.

Nos. 3 and 4 are indented at the heads, and have the letters A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. cut through with the indentation. They fit exactly into each other and show the ancient mode of preparing such instruments.

5. Grant by Roger de Carmynou, knight, to Thomas de la Fenne and John Kendale, of the manors of Wynnyanton and Kevel. 22 Edw. III. Seals of grantees.

6. Admission of Thomas, John, and William Duncalf, to a tenement in the manor of Wynnianton. 43 Eliz. Signed and sealed by John Arundell, the lord of the manor.

It was observed that the excellent state of preservation of these documents might be ascribed to the property to which they referred having changed hands so seldom, the Carmynowe property having been in the possession of the family from the time of the Conquest to a very recent period. The arms of the Carmynowes as shown on the seals attached to more than one of these deeds, were also recognized as precisely the same as those of Scrope, which were in dispute in the famous Scrope and Grosvenor trial in the reign of Richard II., in the course of which trial, John of Gaunt gave evidence that during the siege of Paris, Carmynowe had challenged Scrope for bearing the same arms.

By Mr. R. II. SODEN-SMITH.—Two silver pomanders, one being richly chased. Two floor tiles, yellowish earthenware body, tin glaze, painted in colours with well designed arabesque patterns ; 16th century, probably Spanish. Found in excavating near Bethnal Green, London, in 1872. Also two small square paving tiles, of coarse reddish body, lead glazed, with geometric patterns in yellow on reddish ground ; 13th century, English. Found with the preceding.

By Mr. JOHN A. SPARVEL BAYLEY.—Coins and other objects found in the course of recent works at the church of Swanscombe, Kent. They consisted of a coin of Faustina in good preservation, and several tokens issued by tradesmen of Greenhithe, Northfleet, and Dartford, which have not yet been described in detail. The church of Swanscombe, which had been long in a neglected condition, has been lately, by the kind liberality of Dr. Erasmus Wilson, restored by Mr. Bignell. In the course of the operations many very interesting portions of the early structure have been brought to light. As yet, however, no traces of the shrine of St. Hilderforth have been discovered. The interior appears to have been almost covered with mural paintings, of which some portions have been copied, but the greater part were in very bad condition.

Among the objects found is a padlock of iron, the "serrura pendens" of manorial documents, and which was probably enriched with gilding and ornamentation of the fifteenth century, but now quite defaced by oxidation. It was found among a quantity of human bones near the west end of the south aisle at a depth of about 18 inches.



Padlock of iron, found at Swanscombe, Kent.

By Sir JERVOISE C. JERVOISE, Bart.—Impression of a seal, probably that for receipts of a tax or talliage. The seal is round, 15·8 inches in diameter. In the centre on a shield of the fifteenth century shape, a lion rampant, with floriated ornament at top and sides of shield. The legend was not quite clear, and may be better read on an examination of the original matrix, kindly promised by the owner, Col. Briggs.

By Mr. H. F. CHURCH.—Plan and sketches of the stone circle at Callernish, Isle of Lewis.

By Mr. CHARLES GOLDING.—Drawings of ancient painted glass in churches in Suffolk.

December 5, 1873.

Sir JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Rev. W. J. LOFTIE read "Notes on the Epitaph of Bishop Halsey in the Chapel Royal of the Savoy," a cast of which, together with a picture, formerly in the Chapel Royal, was exhibited.

"The picture now exhibited was purchased some time ago by Mr. White, the Speaker's chaplain, the minister of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, from Messrs. Myers, of Hereford, who informed him through another gentleman that it was bought by them at the breaking up of an old family in the neighbourhood, and that it had been formerly in the Savoy. I regret to say this is all the exact information I possess. I wrote to my friend Mr. Havergal, on seeing the picture, and received from him a reply confirming Messrs. Myers' statement, but omitting to mention the name of the family. I wrote again, asking to find this for me, and have had no reply. You may wonder that I thought it worth while to inquire

any further. But the matter is not altogether a wild-geese chase; first, because three pictures *were* in the Savoy at its dissolution, and, secondly, because the present picture is just such as would date from the reign of Henry VII., when it was founded. In 1702 there was a visitation of the Savoy Hospital, then, owing to the mismanagement, and, I may say, the peculation of Dr. Killigrew, in a very decayed state. The tenor of Lord Keeper Wright's inquiries is stated in Malcolm's London, vol. iii., p. 407, and one of the questions is as follows:—'What ornaments, vestments, books, &c., are there belonging to the hospital?' To which the visitors answer that they know of nothing beyond the communion-plate of the chapel and those things now produced, and 'herein mentioned, viz., three old pictures and some old tapestry hangings in the master's lodgings.' Dr. Killigrew, the master, was then just dead. The chaplain was one Dr. Pratt, who, though in charge of the souls in the precinct, and appointed by the Master, who allowed him a stipend, was not himself one of the brethren of the hospital. Malcolm in the same place gives a list of the persons renting houses in the precinct, so that it is possible, when we obtain the name of the Herefordshire family, we may be able to trace a connection between them and some of the contemporary inhabitants. I should feel it necessary to apologise for so lame and inconclusive a statement, but that one of my chief objects in making it is to call the attention of the members of the Institute to the matter in the hope that something further may transpire. With respect to the cast of a brass plate now also exhibited, I wish to call your attention to a paragraph which appeared in the last volume of your Journal, p. 203, and to offer a few particulars respecting the epitaph it bears and one of the persons commemorated. First, allow me to correct one or two errors in the transcription, which I had at secondhand while the brass was in the hands of the restorers by whom it has been placed on a slab in the chancel. For *Sancti Stephani*, read *Sancti Petri*; for *Anglicane*, read *Anglicor.*, contracted from *Anglicorum*; and for *Dolkias*, read *Dowglas*. The large W, you will perceive is very like lk.

"With regard to Bishop Douglas, there is little need that I should trouble you. His life has been written two or three times with more or less minuteness. But I am not aware that anything of importance has been previously gathered as to Bishop Halsey. In Dr. Brewer's Calendar of State Papers his name frequently occurs during a few years, and from them and other sources I have compiled some account, a very imperfect one, I fear, of his life.

"With regard to the epitaph itself a few words may be desired. I think it is not quite contemporary. The form is that in use a little later than 1522. '*Hic Jacet*' is a post-reformation phrase, when unaccompanied, as you will observe, by 'Pray for the souls,' or, in fact, any religious expression whatever. The epitaph seems to me like one of those written after the first dawn of the reformation under Henry VIII., when men hardly yet knew what to believe, and were afraid of violating some half-understood law by stating any belief. This will point to an interval between the death of the bishop and the placing of this brass, and such an interval will account for the exact dates being omitted. As we have seen, the Scotch bishop must have died between the 10th and 19th Sept., but of the exact date of Halsey's death I cannot speak with certainty. '*Hic Jacet*' hardly ever occurs without '*Cujus anime propicietur Deus*,'

or some such form, before the end of the fifteenth century. I may say it never occurs in the epitaphs of Ecclesiastics; but after the first twenty years of the sixteenth century it is common enough. For example, in Gough, the last volume, p. 384, there is an inscription from Stoke Charity, in Hants, to the memory of John and Joan Waller :—‘*Hic Jacent corpora, &c. Anno Dni. 1521.*’ Near it is another Waller epitaph, beginning ‘*Of your charite I desire you to praye for the soule of Richard Waller, Esquire,*’ and this is dated 1510. The few intervening years made all the difference.

“With regard to the words of the epitaph relating to Halsey, it is curious to remark the faint praise with which he is mentioned: ‘A man of probity, who left this only behind him, that while he lived, he lived well;’ words singularly chosen if it were not intended to cast discredit upon their subject. We shall see, by the extracts I propose to lay before you from Wolsey’s correspondence, that they are true in both particulars, Halsey having apparently been noted for his impecuniosity and his luxurious life. He left no money, but did have the reputation of having been fond of good living. The words of his epitaph, if thus interpreted, have a meaning and a curious one. Otherwise they are only meaningless, resembling Baker’s account of Queen Matilda. ‘Of whom nothing remarkable is to be recorded, except that nothing remarkable is recorded of her.’ The little sentence upon Douglas is far more interesting. Scotland was a long way from England in those days. Douglas, however great at home, was here but little known. The strange story of his life, of his political struggles, of the closeness of his connection with the brother-in-law of King Henry, all these things, and others, were only known to a very few, in days when special correspondents wrote in cypher to the Lord Chancellor, and there were no newspapers. ‘An exile from his fatherland,’ is a poet’s epitaph on a poet.

“In 1513, the Bishop of Leighlin, in Ireland, one Nicholas McGwire, died, and Thomas Halsey was appointed to the vacant see by the Pope, at the request, not of Cardinal Wolsey, as the paragraph just read states, but at that of Cardinal Wolsey’s predecessor in the see of York, Cardinal Bambridge. Halsey, who probably went out with Bambridge in 1511, seems to have made no effort to visit his diocese, and remained at Rome till the death of his patron, by poison as it was alleged, in 1514. He may have shown caution in not going to Ireland, especially as he was not a native, but Rome does not seem to have been much safer. If his patron was poisoned at Rome, which is probable, it is certain that his successor, Maurice Doran, Bishop of Leighlin in 1525, was murdered by his own archdeacon, whom he had sentenced to reproof for some irregularity. Halsey was still at Rome in 1516, when, on the 14th October, we find Thomas Colman writing to Wolsey to announce his own election to the mastership of the Hospital of St. Thomas of Canterbury, otherwise known as the English College, in which, by the way, Cardinal Bambridge had been buried, and complaining that Cardinal Hadrian, the papal collector, had in his house two Englishmen, one styling himself the Bishop of Leighlin, the other named John Pennant. He goes on to say that they have abused him for demanding a debt of 288 crowns which they owe to the hospital, and concludes with the not very elegant sentiment, that he hopes to recover the money, because he who spits in the face of heaven spits on his own beard. But I doubt whether he ever got the money;

the bishop seems to have been very poor then, and for some time afterwards. In February, 1517, Bishop Giles of Worcester, the English ambassador at Rome, wrote to Ammonius, the Latin secretary of Henry VIII., to announce the death of Colman, and complained that there was no person fit to succeed him, the Bishop of Leighlin being an idle voluptuary, and Pennant a fool. He makes the same announcement to Wolsey on the 8th February, and asks for his instructions. Wolsey seems to have replied by asking him to recommend some one for the post, and in January of the following year (1518) we have him writing about Halsey in a somewhat different strain. He begins by telling the minister that he does not wish to be *fastidious* with him, whatever that may mean, and refers to his chaplain, Mr. Bassett, to whom he had probably given a private verbal message qualifying his written one. He goes on, however, in the letter to urge Wolsey to give him a speedy answer, as the appointment must be made by the 3rd of the ensuing month of May, and asking for such an authority as he can show to the brethren of the college. The claims of Halsey are next mentioned. Thomas, Bishop of Leighlin, he says, is at Rome with nothing to live upon, except the penitentiaryship mentioned in the epitaph, 'Of the which,' as Bishop Giles remarks, 'a may not live scantily with a servant or two, having been deceived by the late Cardinal of York'—I suppose as to the emoluments—'and Cardinal Hadrian; he is a good prelate, and knows the language of the country perfectly.' This is but faint praise and reads strangely after the bishop has called him an idle voluptuary. Then comes a kind of message from Halsey, who probably persuaded the envoy to write in his favour. He says he will be glad to enter Wolsey's service, and to look after 'evil-disposed clerks, which come yearly from England to be made priests, and so by they made clandestine with false tittyls.' And so the letter ends. I need hardly say Halsey was not appointed master of the English hospital. Long afterwards the office was still vacant, the affairs of the college being administered by one of the brethren, 'Ellis Bodley' by name.

"Meanwhile Halsey found a friend in Cardinal Campeggio, who, in 1518, brought him to England in his train. We read that on the 23rd July, being Friday, the Cardinal Legate and his suite landed at 'the Dele,' beside Sandwich, and proceeded to Canterbury, where they visited the sights described soon afterwards by Erasmus, and remained till Monday, when they proceeded to Boxley Abbey, and on Tuesday to Oxford, where the magnificent manor house of the Archbishop of Warham was situated. Here they rested two days, their host having made great preparations for their reception. He had held an episcopal consecration there on the 11th of the same month (Stubbs's *Episcopal Succession*, p. 76), when Henry Standish was made Bishop of St. Asaph, the Bishop of Gallipoli assisting. When the train of Cardinal Campeggio reached Lewisham on Thursday, there was a halt, the great officials of the state came out to meet him, and a procession being formed, he entered London. Behind him rode his brother, a prothonotary, and Bishop Halsey, who seems to have remained in England, after this, or at least not to have returned to Rome.

"On the 6th November, 1519, Halsey is at Oxford (Stubbs, p. 76), and takes part in the consecration of John Voysey, Bishop of Exeter. His linguistic skill, almost the only thing Bishop Giles seemed able to mention in his favour, may have recommended him to Cardinal Wolsey, who probably



found him useful, and employed him on diplomatic errands to the Continent. Under the date of August 23rd, 1521, Erasmus mentions an approaching visit from Halsey, whom he calls by mistake Bishop of Elphin. He writes to Warham, from Bruges, that he hopes to have all the news from him. Just a year before the mention of this journey, in August, 1520, the Earl of Surrey (afterwards third Duke of Norfolk), then deputy in Ireland, informs Wolsey of the death of the Bishop of Cork, and recommends Halsey for the see. Where or how Surrey had made his acquaintance does not appear, but his opinion of him tallies very well with that formed by Sylvester Giles. So at least we may judge by the kind of work for which he is wanted. The Lord Deputy begins by mentioning that the revenues of Cork are worth 200 marks a year, from which we may judge that Leighlin was a very poor diocese indeed, if Cork were to be promotion from it. He then beseeches Wolsey that no Irishman may be appointed: 'that none of this country have it, nor none other than such as will dwell thereupon, and such as dare and will speak and ruffle when need shall be.' But Halsey did not get Cork any more than the mastership. After this letter from Surrey, there is no further mention of him, excepting that by Erasmus, already mentioned. His diocese was filled up in 1523. Dr. Cotton (*Fasti Eccl. Hist.* vol. ii. p. 386) says he died at Westminster, but does not mention a date, except by implication.

"When and by whom this brass was placed in the chapel of the Savoy we have no record. The subject is only of relative importance, but it is possible that a careful search might settle the exact date.

"This is no place for moral reflections, but it is impossible not to remark on the strange irony which has connected these two men together in their death, and that one of the greatest prelates of his age—a man almost of royal birth, a poet of the first rank, a minister of the highest power—should be thus linked in the grave with an obscure seminary priest of questionable character, to whom he is indebted, by the accident of their common fate, for even the parenthetical line which marks his last resting place."

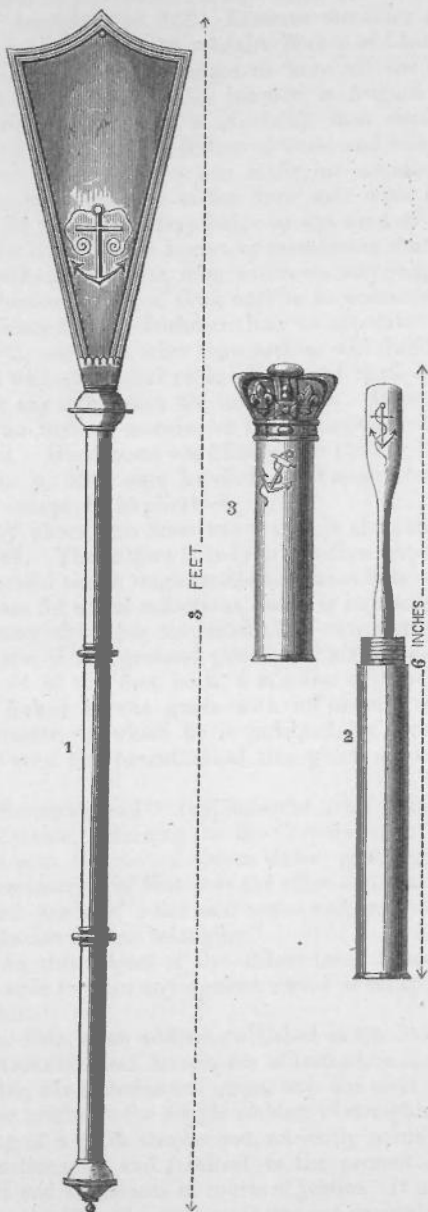
Mr. EDWARD KNOCKER read "Supplemental notes upon the Silver Oar," two examples of which, belonging to the Corporation of Dover, were exhibited, together with Charter of Queen Anne, granting to "the Mayor Juratts and Commonalty" of that port the office and offices of water-bailiff and keeper of the prison of "the said towne and port of Dover, and the liberties and precincts thereto belonging."

"In treating on this subject of the 'Silver Oar,' I would premise that I have not been able to trace any distinct record of its special antiquity, or of its first adoption.

"Mr. John A. Pain, in an address published in the Journal of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland, in the year 1870, said, 'The regal sceptre, the ecclesiastical *virgo*, and the civic mace, are all said to have had their origin in the simple emblem of straightness and integrity of rule, consisting of a plain slender rod, anciently borne before kings and high public functionaries, and retained to the present day as an official badge by sheriffs and attendants in courts of justice. It may be questioned, however, whether the idea of a civic mace was not derived from the military weapon of that name, and associated with the sword as another suitable emblem of power.'

"Assuming this to be so, the white staff or rod may be considered to





- 1.—Silver Oar of the Admiralty of the Cinque Ports. Knobs gilt.
- 2.—The Silver Oar of the Mayor and Corporation of Dover, as Water Bailiffs, shewn out of its case.
- 3.—Case of same (in brass).

have been the original emblem or badge of authority used—borrowed, probably, from the rod with which Moses was commanded by God to work the miracles which he displayed before Pharaoh, and afterwards in the wilderness. And when we remember the gradual growth of ornamentation which characterised the Christian church in the early and middle ages, when civil as well as ecclesiastical authority was generally concentrated in the clergy, may it not be assumed that the original ‘ecclesiastical *virgo*’ became changed into the ecclesiastical *baculum*, used by church authorities to the present day? And, if so, may not the military mace have become transformed likewise, according to the taste of a warlike age, into something more weighty and useful than the simple wand?

“In an inventory of the goods of Christ Church Cathedral, Canterbury, taken in the year A.D. 1315, I find no less than 18 *baculi* enumerated, made of various materials and in various shapes, and they were common in other ecclesiastical establishments. When, therefore, a maritime authority arose in this country it may be inferred that it assumed the same kind of badge; and, in order to define the nature of the authority, that the upper or outer extremity should be shaped into something like the blade of an oar and have an anchor engraved upon it, as we find in England, and as appears from the oar now produced by me as Registrar of the Cinque Ports. And hence the popular cognomen of the ‘Silver Oar.’

“It is well known that the ships of the *Cinque Ports* constituted the first navy of the kingdom. Their ships sided with Earl Godwyn in his dispute with Edward the Confessor. And the last charter granted to these ports by King Charles II., enumerated by *inspecimus* the prior charters granted by the intermediate sovereigns up to Edward the Confessor. I have not found any record as to when the quota of ships which each port was to furnish was first established. But Mr. Jeake, in his work on the Cinque Ports, cites an ordinance of 14 Hen. III. (A.D. 1229) touching the service of shipping which is recorded in the ‘Doomsday Book’ of the ports. In the reign of Edward I. the quota was regulated by royal charter; and it may be assumed that at the above earliest period the Court of Admiralty of the Cinque Ports became a settled institution. The church of St. James, in Dover, was a Norman structure, and in or about the reign of Henry II. a building was erected in the shape of a wing to the church, in which the Court of Admiralty of the Cinque Ports has been held from time immemorial, the lord warden and admiral in former days presiding when present, and being represented when absent by his lieutenant-governor of Dover Castle, the warden and lieutenant-governor being assisted by the learned ‘senescallus’ of the court.

“In a late restoration of this church it was discovered that the original floor of this building was about 3 ft. below the floor of the church, and that it had been at some subsequent period filled in to its level and used as a part, or a transept, of the church. And it was then seen that the judgment seat of the Admiralty Court had been elevated some 3 ft. above the floor, having in the wall of the recess behind the seat a fresco painting, which, however, was too much destroyed to admit of its restoration. This court being thus a settled institution, was probably the first maritime court of England. That it was established prior to the High Court of Admiralty seems evident from the fact of its still possessing, within the jurisdiction of the ports a concurrent jurisdiction with the high court.

“The Silver Oar may have been contemporaneous with the erection or

establishment of this court, but I have not been able to find among its archives anything to that effect. Whether the workmanship or decoration of the object itself assists in such a respect is a matter for consideration. Mr. Talbot Bury considers the *annuli* on it to be *Edwardian*.

"In a previous communication to the Institute, it is stated that the silver oar of Boston, of the time of Queen Elizabeth, is 'the earliest example of the oar now known to exist' (Arch. Journ. vol. xxx. p. 93). I beg leave to submit whether this of the Cinque Ports is not of a much earlier date.

"A reference was made in the same communication to the 'small silver oar,' said to have been used by bailiffs in the arrest of ships. And the writer adds, 'I have never found any body who has seen this small silver oar, and the present marshal of the admiralty assures me that he knows nothing at all about it, and has never seen such a thing.'

"Prior to the reign of Queen Anne, the bailiffs of Dover were appointed by the crown. This gave rise to much local difference and dispute, and the queen in the first year of her reign granted a charter giving to the mayor, jurats, and commonalty, the offices of water bailiff and keeper of the prison of the town and port and the limbs and precincts thereto belonging, with power to appoint a deputy. The corporation then appointed a keeper of the prison, and he performed the functions of both offices of gaoler and deputy water bailiff, accounting to the corporation for the fees received as water bailiff. The impression existed that this officer could not, and he did not, proceed to arrest any one on board ship without having with him the small silver oar; which oar and the queen's charter I have now with the permission of the right worshipful, the mayor, the pleasure to produce for the inspection of the members of the Institute.

"Whether this little oar dates from the queen's charter or not, I have not found any thing in the corporation records to determine. Probably some opinion may be found by those who are conversant with such works, from the mode of its workmanship. And I am sure the mayor will be glad if any light can be thrown upon what is to the corporation an interesting relic of by-gone days."

In the course of the conversation which followed, Sir E. Smirke observed that the silver oar was only a concomitant of the grant of jurisdiction; the power of authority was not dependent on the emblem.

The Hon. Secretary, in the absence of the writer, read a memoir by C. W. King, M.A., "On an Intaglio, probably commemorating the Gothic victory of Æmilian" (printed at vol. xxx. p. 226). Thanks having been voted to the contributors of communications, it was announced that a letter had been written by the Council of the Institute, protesting against the projected alteration of Bamburgh Castle, referred to by the Chairman at the preceding meeting.

#### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mrs. J. BATHURST DEANE.—Six pieces of tapestry of the sixteenth century. They were squares of about two feet, worked in brown and green colours, and represented incidents in the life of the patriarch Jacob, executed in a free and good style; most probably Flemish work from Italian designs. They were fringed and had probably been used as chair, or stool covers.

By Mr. EDWARD KNOCKER.—Two "Silver Oars" belonging to the cor-

poration of Dover :—Original Charter by Queen Anne to the Mayor, &c., of Dover.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A Florentine Rapier of the sixteenth century. This fine weapon had a remarkable form of hilt, the small bars attached to an upright rod having some resemblance to a skeleton.

By C. W. KING, M.A.—Enlarged drawing of an Intaglio, probably commemorating the Gothic victory of Æmilian.

By Dr. KELLER, of Zurich.—Sheet of a MS., early in the ninth century, said to have been brought by an Irish priest to St. Gall. It had been used as a cover to a later work, so that the outer pages had been worn so much that a consecutive reading of their former contents could scarcely be obtained. On one of them is written in a hand of the thirteenth century, "Lib'de artibus." The contents of the inner pages, in a fair state of preservation, are portions of the formulæ "de virgine investienda," and "formula absolvendi peccatores." A copy, line for line of these pages, marked A and B, follows.

PAGE A. Permaneat ad prudentibus qui . . . .  
uirginibus uigilantia. . . . . adferre copu  
letur. . . . . per dnm nm ihñm xpñm  
Oremus fratres carissimi  
misericordiam, ut euntum [eventum ?]  
bonum tribuere dignetur huic puelle  
do,  
N. que uotum candidam uestem  
perferre cum integritate coronę in  
resurrectione uitę æternę quam  
facturus est orantibus nobis. . . . . prestat deus  
Conserua dne istius deuotę pudo  
rem castitatis dilectionem conti  
nentię in factis in dictis in cogitationibus  
dite

per xpe ihũ. . . . . qui cum patre uiuis  
Accipe puella pallium candidum  
quod perferas ante tribunal dñi

PAGE B. sempeternum in unitate sps sci  
Dns noster ihs xps saluator  
aduocatum habemus apud  
et ipse est propitiatio non tantum pro peccatis  
nostris sed etiam pro totius mundi  
tis nobis intentius exorandus p  
nima nostri dilecti amici. N. uo  
penetenti dignetur, indulgenter p  
na dimittere. . . . . Et ab ipsius anima im  
mundorum spirituum tetrar ex  
lat incursus nec in eorum laqueos  
tradi permittat. . . . . Et cum nouissimi diei  
et gloriosi aduentus est tremendu  
super uenerit dies quando inuoe  
archangeli et intuba dī discendet  
de cœlo innumerabilibus angelorum  
milibus circumdatus uiuos et mor  
tuos iudicaturus post uniuersoru. . . .

This fragment is especially interesting as showing a passage not found in the "Pontificale noviter impressum perpulchrisque characteribus diligentissime annotatum," printed in Lyons in 1511. The sheet measures  $12\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length by 8 inches in breadth, but the edges are very uneven. The handwriting is of the usual bold Gothic character, many of the ordinary letters used being of the ordinary Roman form, but the letters a, e, g, r, and s, are of the Saxon type. In a later handwriting than the last a few words are introduced at different places, and a gloss is given of some words that seemed difficult to read—in all these interpolations no Saxon letters are used. The initial words of sentences begin with capital letters, and in three instances these are followed by two or three other capital letters—in one case the whole word is thus formed, "DNS." Punctuation is used, and consists of a single point, two points, and three points, placed horizontally. There appears to be also a mark resembling an ordinary comma, but it is doubtful.—Photograph of vases and other objects of the Roman period lately found at Locarno.

By the Rev. W. J. LOFTIE, F.S.A.—Picture, formerly in the Chapel Royal, Savoy, for which, see "Notes," *antea*;—Portable reliquary in the form of a triptych, the centre carved with a figure of St. Louis, kneeling, the wings diapered with fleurs de lys on a gold *gesso* ground, probably of the early part of the 15th century;—Cast of brass commemorating Bishops Halsey and Douglas, A.D. 1522, from the Chapel Royal, Savoy; for which, see "Notes," *antea*.

By the Ven. Archdeacon TROLLOPE, F.S.A.—Fragments of Roman opalesque glass, found with other objects near Market Harborough, Leicester.

By Captain HUGH BERNERS, R.N., through Messrs. LAMBERT.—A large and very comprehensive set of toilette requisites and appliances in silver, numbering fifteen pieces. They had been found in the vaults of the Bank of England, stowed away in a chest which had decayed. The articles do not seem to have been used, and bear the plate mark of the year 1684. All knowledge of their owner had been lost, but among the plate was found some letters of a tender nature which led to the discovery of the writer among the archives of the Bank, as having been connected with that Institution.

By Mr. H. HUTCHINGS.—Articles found under flooring at Sandford Orcas Manor House, Somersetshire.—Sundry deeds and manorial accounts; the earliest of the time of Edward I.—Scissors and two knives (seventeenth century) in one case.—Knife, with ivory handle.—Two small pipe bowls and a leather tobacco bag or purse.

February 6, 1874.

SIR SIBBALD D. SCOTT, Bart., V.P., in the chair.

Mr. E. B. FERREY read a notice of "Ashingdon Church, Essex," in which are some remains of the original structure of the eleventh century (printed at p. 47). Mr. H. W. KING made some observations, and especially on the subject of building materials referred to by Mr. Ferrey.

Mr. BURTT (*Hon. Sec.*) read "Notes on a contemporaneous copy of the Convention for the surrender of Rennes, the capital of Brittany, to the army of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, and Earl of Lincoln, July 1, 1357,"

lately found among the muniments of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln (printed in vol. xxx. p. 397).

An account of the discovery of a finger ring, of a singularly interesting character, at Winterbourne, Gloucester, was also read. It appears on the following page.

### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the DEAN and CHAPTER of LINCOLN. Contemporaneous copy of the Convention for the surrender of Rennes to the army of Henry, Duke of Lancaster and Earl of Lincoln, July 1, 1357.

By Sir EDWARD SMIRKE. Original proclamation of Charles I., with a concurrent version in the Cornish language, dated at Sudely, September 10, 1643. Some doubt was expressed as to the concurrency of the Cornish version.

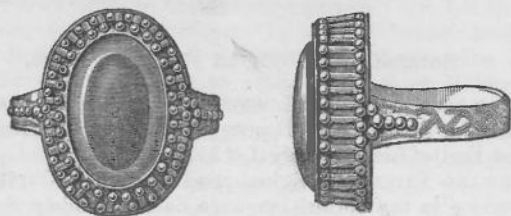
By Sir JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A. Watches, &c., the property of Mr. Page, of Great Portland Street.—Silver filagree patch box, heart-shaped, believed to have been the property of Charles II., and having his portrait in enamel in the centre, surrounded with flowers, reverse C. R. crowned in a wreath :—A very fine specimen of a book watch, in gilt case, with handsomely engraved borders, and figures from the heathen mythology on each side ; movement works with gut. Top and bottom of dial plate engraved with flowers, silver dial with Roman numerals, and landscape engraved in centre ; single hand to show the time. Size  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. long,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide, and  $\frac{9}{16}$  of an in. in thickness :—A perfect chatelaine in ormolu, very finely chased, of the period of Charles I., comprising five appendages : viz., thimble case, scissors case, needle case, and two others, suspended from a richly chased hook, by very neat and perfect chain work. This was formerly the property of Colonel Armstrong, and is supposed to have been presented to a member of his family by Queen Henrietta :—An oval alarum watch, in silver case, engraved dial with Roman numerals :—A silver pair case watch, with curious silver dial, finely chased, showing the day of the month, the cock that holds the pendulum being of silver and rock crystal (showing motion of pendulum), with finely engraved view of church, windmill, and landscape ; maker, "Delaporte," Delft :—A silver pair case watch, with silver and black enamelled dial, Roman numerals and scroll work in centre ; very early hall-marked case. Maker, "D. Threlkeld," Newcastle :—A silver pair case watch, silver dial and Roman numerals ; outer case covered with black leather, studded with silver pins and other devices ; maker, "Franck Colman," Ipswich.

By Mr. J. F. NICHOLLS, of the City Library, Bristol. A remarkable gold ring, found on a spot known as the "Battle-field" at Winterbourne, Gloucester, figured on the next page.

Mr. SODEN SMITH made some observations upon the workmanship of the ring, the chief of which are embodied in the following remarks :—

"The state of preservation of the ring is most satisfactory. The gold of which it is made is pure, but the workmanship rude, being of the Carolingian epoch, when the traditions of the goldsmith's work of the lower empire were still traceable in the midst of semi-barbaric influences. It is formed of a flat band of gold, beaten out at the ends, overlapped, and rudely joined to produce a large oval bezel ; this contains an onyx, polished

merely 'en-cabochon,' the surrounding rim being ornamented with a ribbon of gold, creased or fluted perpendicularly with small pellets along the edge; on the shoulders also are pellets of gold, the tradition of the finer granulated work of earlier and more skilful epochs; a rude pattern is



incised on the hoop. The work does not appear to me English; rather that of Gallic goldsmiths. It may, however, have been made in England; we know that at a period not long subsequent to the probable date of this ring, Alfred the Great induced foreign workmen to visit this country. The thanks of those interested in tracing the history of goldsmith's work are due to the owner and to Mr. Nicholls for the opportunity thus given of studying this interesting example."

Mr. NICHOLLS obligingly communicated the following particulars of this very interesting discovery:—

"Enclosed I send you for inspection the gold ring with sardonyx stone found recently at Winterbourne, on one of the farms of Mr. Samuel Mathews, by a labourer who turned it up with the plough. I visited the locality to-day and find that the field is known by the name of the Cloisters, as well as the 'Battle-field.' It is in Winterbourne parish, on the banks of the river Frome, and about midway, or nearly so, between a field still known as 'The Camp' and the 'Bury Hill fort,' of which I shall have more to say presently.

"The story of the discovery of a pot of gold coins near the same spot, is quite true, but it happened many years ago. The lucky finder was a labourer named Solomon Maggs, and the find, whatever it was, occurred between where the ring was found the other day and the river, a distance of less than one hundred yards. So, at least, it was always said; but Solomon, like a wise man, belied his surname, kept his own counsel, and did not *mag* or prate about what he had found, or show the lucky spot. He never did another day's work, but lived at his ease, and when he died he left Farmer Mathews's father trustee for some few hundreds that remained; he died somewhere about forty years since.

"Now to the ring. It seems to me from its rough, unfinished style of workmanship, the character of the ornamentation, and the purity of the gold, to be of very early date. Note how the ends have been brought round, hammered out into two flanges, which overlap and are soldered together, to form the bottom of the socket. See again how crude, irregular, and unfinished are the bar and ball ornaments around the locket, whilst the wriggle markings are of the rudest and simplest character. The stone, again, is very imperfectly worked, the edge is fairly bevelled, but the face is irregular, and conveys the impression of simple handwork. Taken as a whole, I think the gem must be assigned a very early date



perhaps the 9th century, when we are told "English work was sought after and famous on the Continent, and workers in gold and silver were greatly encouraged."

"For one a wondrous skill,  
In goldsmith's art, is provided.  
Full oft he decorates, and well adorns.  
A powerful king's noble, and he to him  
Gives broad land, in recompense."

"Harold's sons, when they invaded the land in A.D. 1067, harried all this part of Glo'stershire ere they attempted to storm Bristol; failing in which attempt, we learn that they retired with their plunder to their ships and returned to Ireland. This ring might possibly be a relic of that raid.

"About half a mile to the north stands a rebuilt farmhouse once 'Frampton Court,' Frampton Cotterell, which tradition says belonged to Henry VIII. Possibly it was part of the ill-fated Buckingham's property, for Thornbury is but a few miles from it.

"Half a mile to the south as the crow flies is the old British camp of Bury Hill; an oval fort on the top of a steep hill overlooking the river Frome, which defends it on the north-west. It has a double earthen rampart, some 20 ft. high from the foss bottom; each rampart has had a loose stone vallum upon its top. There are no signs of mortar. The diameters are about 180 by 140 yards on the interior, in which are several hut circles and pit dwellings. There are also two long barrows with small fosse to each; one is 27 + 6 yards the other 18 + 5 yards. At the east there is also a round barrow with a small ditch around it. On the north-west there is a shallow well, built of loose stones, but always full of water.

"There seem to have been two entrances, one to the north-west and the other to the south-east. The circumference of the outer vallum is about 600 yards, but it was quarried upon the western side upwards of fifty years ago, I should judge, as the men are now felling the pine trees that have grown up in the debris. Seyer speaks of a mound on the north-western side, which he thinks was thrown up to attack the place with advantage. I should rather judge it to be a sort of hornwork to defend the entrance.

"The barrows have been opened, all of them. The land to the eastward is very nearly level, the camp being formed on the western promontory of the hill overlooking the Frome. The situation is admirable; it is about midway between the camp (British) at North Stoke, and Blaize Castle; is in full view of both, and also of the camps of Dyrham and of Sodbury. It commands the route by which the Via Julia was carried by the Romans from Aqua Solis (Bath) to Caerwent. Though there is no logical connection between the ring and Bury Hill camp, the coincidence of the double find, the camp, battle-field, and Bury Hill—the names of the *long* barrow, round barrow, loose stone vallum, and the Via Julia (which I contend was a British trackway, utilised and somewhat straightened by the Romans) is most interesting. The Roman nettle (*urtica pilulifera*) grows under the walls of Winterbourne, and has no other habitat in this neighbourhood.


"The ring weighs, without the stone, eleven dwts.

By Mr. C. D. E. FORTNUM, F.S.A.—Two impressions of an early Christian ring, explained in the following notes:—

"By a recent letter from my friend the Baron Ch: Davillier, of Paris,

I learn that he has lately added to his rich and varied collection a finger ring of the early Christian period, which was found in the South of France. The emblematic subject incised upon the *chaton* of this ring, although by no means uncommon among wall paintings, mosaics, &c., has not been, as I believe, previously noticed upon a ring, and you will perhaps, therefore, agree with me in considering it worthy of record among other archæological notices in the Journal of our Institute, as supplemental to my former communications on early Christian rings.

"That in question is formed of a hard stone or 'marble' of grey colour, with dark greenish spots. On the *chaton*, of elongated quadrate form, is carefully but lightly engraven the subject which I will presently describe, while on the receding shoulders branches of 'the true vine,' with grape clusters, are delineated in a similar style. In the centre a cross with wedge-formed limbs, surrounded by a circle, having projections on its circumference, probably intended for leaves, or for spines of the crown of thorns, rises from a mount, indicated by four irregular lines, which may seem as roots from the tree, or, more probably, are intended to represent streams of the 'pure river of water of life' (Rev. xxii. 1.), flowing to the four quarters of the earth. On either side a stag leans forward as though to drink from the stream, and behind each is what is perhaps intended for the tree of life, bearing its monthly fruit; these consist of jagged stems with projecting points, probably intended for the leaves, which 'were for the healing of the nations,' and are surmounted by a single globular fruit. Above each of the stags a dove is flying in the air, one carrying in its beak an olive branch, the other a wreath or coronal.

"On one fragment of a necklace formed of jet, which was also found in the South of France, and, as I believe, in the same locality as the ring, is scratched a varied representation of the same subject: in this instance the cross is replaced by the  on an elongated stem, from beneath which the 'pure river' flows between the stags; the letters A and W replace the doves, and the whole is enclosed within a leafy chaplet. On another portion of the same jet necklet an *orante* is figured between two animals, probably intended for Daniel in the den of lions, with a star on either side, and the surrounding wreaths, while on the reverse of these flat beads or pendants the names, as of martyrs, occur thus, with the figure of a heart at the end of "Octavia"—

✠  
OCTAVIA  
M

"The subject of the stags drinking from the 'pure river' flowing from beneath the cross, a thought perhaps suggested by the words of David, 'As the hart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after thee, O God' (Ps. xlii. 1), may be seen depicted in the mosaic of the tribune of St. John Lateran, as also among the frescoes in the catacombs of St. Agnes, and elsewhere, as at Ravenna, &c. The learned Abbé Martigny refers to it at length in his 'Dictionnaire des Antiquités Chrétiennes,' and mentions its occurrence also on the disk of an antique lamp.

"I have not myself had an opportunity of seeing this interesting ring, but having been kindly furnished with impressions on wax from the subjects engraven thereon, and from those on the fragments of the jet necklace, I am enabled from them to offer you this slight notice of it."

By Dr. KELLER, of Zurich.—Eight photographs of figures of the Roman period, lately found in Switzerland, and copy of a drawing of a rein-deer, found on a horn of that animal in a bone cave near Schaffhausen. The circumstances of the discovery are thus described in the pages of a local scientific journal :—

“About a kilometre to the west of Thayngen (in the canton of Schaffhausen), close to the railway, a natural cavity, called the ‘Kesserloch,’ level with the ground, is found in a projecting rock. Several other cavities of a like character, only smaller, are found in the neighbourhood. Encouraged by the results of investigations in various caves in Germany and France, the professors in the Raabschule of Thayngen have for some months since been setting to work experimentally in order to make excavations in the Kesserloch to discover antiquities. The result was a brilliant one, namely, after a covering consisting of yellow limestone to a depth of from 1 to 1½ c. had been cleared away, forthwith came to light a black layer, containing numerous bones, horns, &c. Beneath this black layer the investigators came upon a red one, extending to a depth of over 6 c. From the objects that came to light those acquainted with the subject immediately perceived that here they had to do with one of the caves of the so-called Reindeer period, and that the lower layers reached back to the Mammoth period. Flint knives, and flint splinters, shank bones that turned up, and similar discoveries, made it evident after the first digs of the spade that these caves were inhabited by man in that remote and unknown antiquity. One of the most interesting discoveries is a fragment of a reindeer horn, on which is a drawing of the animal.”

By the Rev. J. FULLER RUSSELL.—A “Portrait of our Lord.” An example (probably of the seventeenth century) of the portraits of our Lord, which pretend to be taken from the “Emerald Vernicle of the Vatican.” See Arch. Journal, viii. p. 240 ; xiv. p. 95 ; xxvii. p. 181 ; xxviii. p. 248. The picture has no artistic merit. The head is in profile, and under it the usual inscription. It is the property of Miss Frisby.

By Mr. CORBET.—A small roundel, found on the shores of Loch Fannie, N.B., showing an antique gem in a mediæval setting.

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

March 6, 1874.

SIR J. SIBBALD D. SCOTT, BART., F.S.A., V.P., in the Chair.

Sir E. SMIRKE read remarks "On the probable use of a faulchion in the case of the descent of the manor of Auckland to the Bishops of Durham :"—

"It will be recollected that in the course of our last session, Mr. Earwaker, of Merton College, Oxford, favoured us with a notice of, and the production of, several inscribed swords of certain curvilinear form, of which the use and object seemed to be obscure, and on which the characters engraved were unusual, if not absolutely unprecedented.

"Some correspondence followed between Mr. Earwaker and myself, in the course of which he did me the honour of expressing himself satisfied that the meaning of the inscribed words 'Prins Anglie' was rightly applicable to the prince and eldest born son of the sovereign, now called the Prince of Great Britain and Ireland, since the union with Ireland; of the Prince of Great Britain, since the union with Scotland; and of the 'Prince of England' before either unions.

"The Principality of Wales is attributable to a special charter of creation after the birth of the prince, and the Dukedom of Cornwall to an Act of Parliament, which provided that the first-born son and heir apparent of the Crown for the time being should be and become *ipso facto* upon his birth the Duke of Cornwall. In such a case, in most Continental monarchies, the prince is habitually styled the 'Crown Prince.'

"Another question which suggested itself to us, related to the remarkable shape of some of the weapons or instruments that had been exhibited to us, which wholly deviated from the usual form of such weapons, whether designed for warlike purposes, or merely as an emblem of official state, as in the case of certain officers whom the Crown has endowed with the power of criminal jurisdiction; *e. g.*, those of the City of Exeter. Among them we have had occasion to notice something like a circular form.

"It occurred to me, on a recent excursion through the County Palatine of Durham, where the peculiar tenure of the temporal manors or property of the Bishop is notorious, and is sure, sooner or later, to present itself to our memory, to see if any circumstances of such tenure would throw any light upon this subject.

"Since the publication of Mr. Earwaker's memoir in our Journal I find that this tenure has not escaped his notice; and my only reason for now adverting to this tenure is to bring before our readers some curious particulars of its form and operation, as described in the work of Robert Surtees, on the History and Antiquities of the Palatinate of Durham.

" In vol. iii. p. 243, under Sockbourne, that writer tells us that in old records of the Conyers family, it is stated that Sir John Conyers, Knight, slew a 'monstrous and poisonous vermine, wyverne, aske, or werme,' which had devoured many in fight, but by the providence of Almighty God was overthrown by John Conyers. He goes on to inform us that John Conyers, having only one son, went to the church of Sockburne in complete armour and offered up his son to the Holy Ghost, and was afterwards buried in complete armour, 'before the Conquest.' This is a statement which the author ventures to regard with some doubt, and he seems to consider that, though the legend probably has no modern origin, it 'adhumbrates' some 'gallant exploit' unknown to us.

" The practice has heretofore been that when the Bishop first enters his diocese, the lord of Sockburne, or his steward, meets him on the Tees, at mid-water, and presents a faulchion to him, with these words, 'My lord, I here present you with the faulchion wherewith the Champion Conyers slew the worm, dragon, or fiery snake which destroyed man, woman, and child; in memory of which, the king then reigning gave him the manor of Sockburne to hold by this tenure, that upon first entry of every Bishop into this country, this faulchion should be presented to him.' The Bishop then takes the faulchion, and returns it courteously to the person that presents it, and wishes the lord of Sockburne long enjoyment of the manor.

" The tenure appears to be noticed in the Inquest post mortem of Sir John Conyers, 1396, in these words: 'Tenuit per servitium demonstrandi episcopo unam fawchon, ita quod postea, cum dominus episcopus illud viderit, restituat ostendenti, pro omnibus aliis servitiis.'

" In page 406 of the same volume, Surtees gives the following account of the entry of Bishop Cosin on his diocese and palatinate, in 1661. It is contained in a letter by Miles Stapleton to Sancroft, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury:—'My lord, having notice that the high sheriff, accompanied by the whole gentry of the county and militia horse, expected his approach, took horse a little before his coming to the river side (the Tees). As soon as he came in sight the trumpets sounded, and the gentry with troops of horse, judged to be about 1000, moved into the midst of the river, where, when my lord came, the usual ceremony of delivering a drawn faulchion was performed; after which the trumpets sounded again, and great acclamations of the people followed.'

" It seems to be assumed that the Sokeburn, mentioned in a fine, with Byshopton and Staynton, are part of the manor of Auckland; but the fine set out in p. 407, shows only that one of the Conyers family was a party to a fine, anno 23 Hen. III., but does not necessarily identify all these with any part of the principal manor of Auckland.

" In the same work of Surtees, we find other indications of some such tenure in the well-known family of Lambton. A chapel, now or lately in ruins, is traditionally still connected with the endowment of it, and with the romance of the 'Worm of Lambton,' *ib.* 171. It is said that 'Johan Lambeton, that slew the worm' was Knight of Rhodes and Lord of Lambeton.

" This seems to be another and different '*worm*' from that which earned the lord of Conyers his immemorial tenure of Sockburn, and 'the Brawn of Pollards Dene,' or of Lambton, which also are, it is said, supported by the like faulchion evidence. Whether the dragon of Wantley be not a like mysterious winged fiery aerolite is at least a plausible con-

jecture, and is said to have also generated another 'falcon,' of which the legitimate evidence may, for aught I know, be still extant in some museum, which may hereafter be submitted to us by our friend Mr. Earwaker; nor is it at all improbable that he may find across the Scottish border another legendary 'worm,' as the patron and protector of Linton, in Roxburghshire, of which mention is made in the historical work of Surtees, noticed in vol. ii. page 172. There we are told that the preternatural growth of a worm used as bait in the ponds of a former heir of Lambton, who had sacrilegiously fished on Sunday, could only be extirpated by razor-blades, coupled with a rash vow to destroy the first person that he met after he had exterminated his vermiform tormentor; a curious anecdote, which shows that Handel was probably better acquainted with the Lambton catastrophe than with the authorised version of the Septuagint, for it seems pretty clear that Handel adopted the opinion of Buchanan, that the performance of such a vow involved the fratricide of Lambton the elder, if his son's enterprise was successful."

Sir Edward continued his remarks by suggesting a probable etymology of the name of Powderham Castle, near Exeter, which he thought might be deduced from the Flemish word "polder," as applicable to the locality. Some discussion ensued, in which the Chairman and Sir John Maclean took part.<sup>1</sup>

Mr. G. SCHARF, F.S.A., read "Observations on some of the Portraits of deceased Worthies, exhibited at the Annual Meeting of the Institute, held at Exeter in 1873." (Printed at p. 3.)

#### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

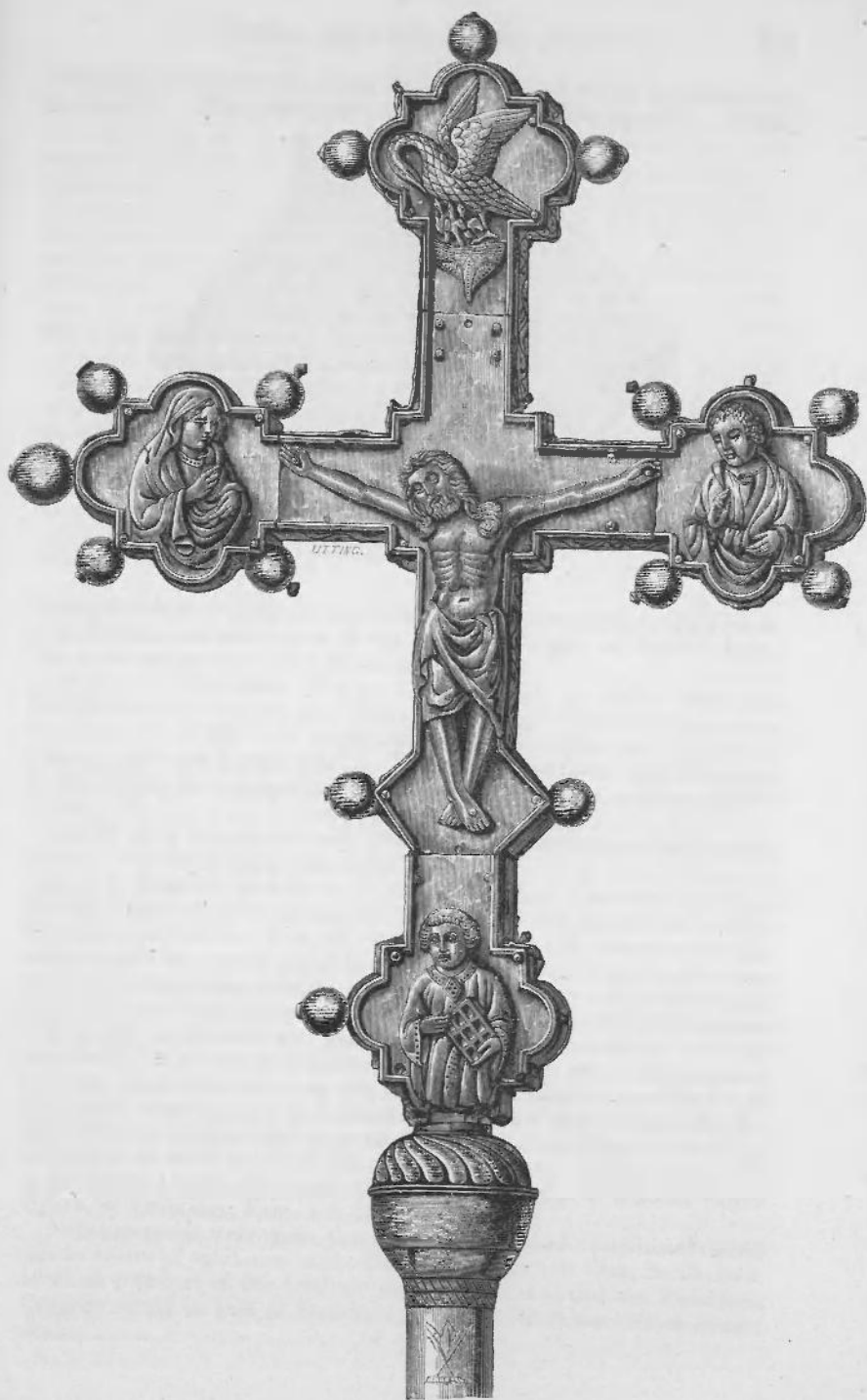
By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH. A Spanish falchion, of the middle of the sixteenth century; the pomel and terminations of guard in the form of birds' heads; the grip and guard of steel. The blade is inscribed "JUAN MARTINES EN TOLEDO. IN TE DOMINE ESPERAVI." Original leather scabbard, stamped, and with iron ring for suspension:—A Pandour falchion of the reign of Maria Theresa. The grip is of horn, inlaid with mother-o'-pearl and white metal, with chased steel guard; the blade is engraved and gilded:—An English naval falchion, of the time of George I. It has an ivory grip with steel guard, delicately inlaid with gold in flowers, and the cypher "C. S." The blade is fluted and perforated in the forte, and etched in imitation of Damascus twist:—A small poniard, with bayonet-shaped blade, of silver, probably Italian, late sixteenth century. The pomel and guard are also of silver, the pomel in the form of a human skull, the latter in that of two thigh bones crossed.

By Mr. H. F. CHURCH.—A processional cross, overlaid with brass-gilt and silver plaques, Italian work, with the date 1427. A wood-cut of this fine object is given.

The cross is of the general form much in use at that period in Italy, and bears, as is customary in such processional crosses, emblems of the four Evangelists. Its special interest, however, is derived from its having an

<sup>1</sup> It will be remembered that when Powderham was visited, on the occasion of the hospitable reception given to the Institute by the noble President of the Exeter meeting in 1873, the name of the

place was a subject of discussion, when Professor Earle made a similar suggestion as to the derivation of the name, which has since been arrived at independently by Sir E. Smirke. See vol. xxx. p. 439.



Processional Cross, Italian Work, A.D. 1427.



inscription, here engraved, giving its date, the name of the workman, and his locality. The inscription reads—"Anno domini 1427. Lucas



Matthioli Schote de Folleneo me f(ecit)." Folleneum stands for Fulginium or Fullinium, the Latin form of the name of Foligno in Central Italy. The cross was purchased last winter in Rome.

By MR. J. HENDERSON, F.S.A.—Inscribed tile, or azulejo, from the Hall of Justice, Alhambra, date 1300; inscription, "There is no Conqueror but God,"—from the Ford collection, mentioned in Marryat's History of Pottery, pp. 3 and 4, 3rd edition:—Encaustic tile, with the armorial shield of the Medici, date either Leo X., between 1473—1482, or Clement VII. 1523—1534.

By MR. A. G. 'GEOGHEGAN.—A Persian yataghan, probably of seventeenth century, with blade finely damascened.

By SIR EDMUND LECHMERE, BART.—An original Taxation, or "Lay Subsidy" account for the county of Worcester, of the time of Edward I., before the year 1298. The roll consists of twenty-five membranes in excellent condition, except just at the beginning, where the writing has been rubbed and where one membrane appears to be missing. It is closely and beautifully written, many of the letters being very carefully formed. Where the membranes are joined together, pains are taken to bring portions of the writing to overlap on each side so as to ensure an unbroken reading. The names given on this roll will be a valuable contribution to the county ethnology, and it is satisfactory to know that it is intended for publication:—Original roll of Arrears in the "Pipe Office" of the Exchequer to be levied by the sheriff of Salop, 13 Henry VIII.

By CAPT. OLIVER, R.A.—A photograph of grant of arms to Gayus Dyxon, of Tonbridge, Kent, A.D. 1565.

Announcements were made that a fine collection of Illuminated MSS. was in course of exhibition at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, Saville Row, to which members of the Institute were invited; and that the Prehistoric Congress would be held at Stockholm, from the 7th to the 16th of August next.

April 10, 1874.

SIR SIBBALD D. SCOTT, BART, V.P. in the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN dwelt at some length upon the loss which the Institute had sustained by the decease of Mr. Albert Way, one of its original founders, which had occurred on the 22nd March last. He felt himself quite unequal to the task of attempting to do justice to the high claims of Mr. Way upon their regard and esteem, and he had hoped that the Dean of Westminster would have been able to attend upon the occasion. He was, however, unavoidably absent, but he had written a letter, which he would ask the Hon. Secretary to read.

Mr. BURTT then read—

“Baliol College, Oxford,

“April 9, 1874.

“DEAR MR. BURTT.—I find that I cannot well come to London to-morrow. But it occurs to me that the same purpose will be satisfactorily answered by this letter.

“Will you express on my behalf how much I should have wished to express the deep obligations which I, as well as every other member of the Institute, owe to the memory of our dear friend Albert Way? He was, indeed, the model of an antiquary; so patient, so candid, so fully entering into all the humours which enliven the dry bones of our studies; so fully aware also of its serious aspect in connexion with history, science, and theology; so ready to pour forth his information for all who needed it; so eager to extract information from those whom by long experience he knew to be the best sources.

“And what the Institute collectively, and the country at large through the Institute, has reaped from his self-denying labours it is needless to say. How much, too, each local centre, where the Annual Meetings of the Institute have been gathered, gained from such lectures as have been delivered by such men as E. A. Freeman, J. H. Parker, or Dr. Guest, and, above all, Professor Willis—lectures which but for some such impetus we should hardly have secured at all. How much of the harmony and good will, and, I may say, friendship of our Society was fostered or created by the constant influence of his kindly genial spirit.

“Way, indeed, will be long remembered and regretted and honoured amongst us.

“Yours very sincerely,

“(Signed) A. P. STANLEY.”

The Chairman, resuming, gave some particulars of Mr. Way's early life, of his work at the Society of Antiquaries, and of his labours in the formation of the Society which was now “The Royal Archaeological Institute.” Of Mr. Way's great disinclination to let his name appear at all prominently, and of his great kindness in assisting any who came to him for help, the Chairman gave many instances; and, in conclusion, suggested a vote of condolence to Mr. Way's family upon their bereavement. Sir John Maclean and Mr. Bohn added some observations in support of those by the Chairman, especially relating to the “*Promptorium Parvulorum*,” edited by Mr. Way, for the Camden Society, and the suggested vote of condolence was unanimously passed.

The Hon. SECRETARY then read an original letter, from the Earl of Marr, sent for exhibition by Mr. W. W. E. Wynne, from his collection of MSS. at Peniarth. It refers to the second attempt made by the House of Stuart, in the year 1717, for the recovery of the British crown, and of which attempt few particulars are known beyond the short account in Smollett's History of England. It is there stated (vol. ii. p. 381) that the armament intended to land troops in England in that year, but that—sharing the fate of the Great Armada—it was dispersed by a storm, which entirely defeated the purposed expedition, the Duke of Ormond being embarked in it at Cadiz. Two frigates, however, reached Scotland with the Earls Marischal and Seaforth, and others, and 300 Spaniards. They were encountered by some regular troops and surrendered themselves prisoners of war. The proposed landing in Wales does not seem to have been attempted. Lewis Pryce (Pryse), to whom the letter is addressed, was the representative of the most influential family in the county of Cardigan:—

“ From y<sup>e</sup> Councill Board at Inspruck,  
“ April 7, 1717.

“ Sr—By y<sup>e</sup> permission of y<sup>e</sup> king my Master, who Arriv'd incognito here the 3rd inst., I am orderd to acquaint you amongst y<sup>e</sup> Rest of y<sup>e</sup> Loyalists (pursuant to y<sup>e</sup> full Result of our Retinue in Councill Assembled), y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> last push to be made towards a happy restoration to old England is to Commence att or about the 30th day of Oct<sup>br</sup> ensuing, which advice hereof is to be Convey'd by a small Bark bound for Fiscard; y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> person being to resign his Care herein to a Conscientious persecuted Clergyman that is to dispence his Majestye's Royall Will and pleasure to all honest bonny Lads within y<sup>e</sup> principality of Wales. I make no doubt but this is sufficient Notice to revive your spirits and others of his Majestye's good Subjects, from that Amusement and despicable Cant of Liberty and property, y<sup>t</sup> has so involv'd our Nation to exhaust their Treasure with such continued effusion of blood upon y<sup>e</sup> sole principle of An Unnaturall Rebellion. The Expedition is to be Regulated by our March from Millford to y<sup>e</sup> West, under y<sup>e</sup> Command of my L<sup>d</sup> Ormond, at y<sup>e</sup> same Juncture as I have y<sup>e</sup> honour to bear y<sup>e</sup> Like station within North Brittain, as last year, when I was in my Native Country.

“ I do hope that God will Crown our endeavours with Better success to an Injur'd Prince, whom happy stars may Attend him to the Throne of his Ancestors, and so I bid you hearty Farewell by his Majestye's Command from

“ Your most humble servant,

“ To Lewis Pryce, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

“ J: MARR.

“ [Directed] To Lewis Pryce, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

“ Att Gogerthan This.”

SIR JOHN MACLEAN, adverting to the remarks made by Sir E. Smirke at the last meeting (see p. 186), said that the family of Pollard, of Pollard Hall, in Bishop's Auckland, Durham, held their estates by the “faulchion” tenure, and he exhibited a sketch (made by the herald Glover) sent to him by Mr. S. Tucker, *Rouge-Croix*, of what ought to have been “the true forme” of the faulchion.

The SECRETARY read “Notes on some of the Megalithic Structures of the Channel Islands,” by Mr. J. F. Nicholls, of the City Library, Bristol.

"The Megalithic structures of the Channel Islands consist of menhirs, kistvaens, dolmens, and cromlechs that in plan are analogous to the gang-grabben or passage graves.

"As might be expected from their contiguity to Normandy and Brittany, these beautiful islands were originally rich in archaic remains. But the modern builder found in them a quarry more easily to be wrought than was the solid rock; and when it was discovered that they were places of sepulture, the sacrilegious hand of the spoiler ruthlessly undermined their foundations, overthrew their capstones, and left in many instances nothing but a confused wreck behind. Nor did the mischief end here; well-meaning archæologists, in their anxiety to make these neolithic sepulchres once more perfect, have rearranged the dislocated blocks, and unfortunately have, in several cases *manifestly*, and in others *probably*, misplaced them.

"From this category we gladly exempt those accomplished and indefatigable archæologists, the late F. C. Lukis, his Son, and Captain Oliver, of the Royal Artillery, who have done, and two of whom are still doing, good service on behalf of these *noble* remains. Setting aside the temples of Abury and Stonehenge (the comparison between a *tomb* and a *temple* being scarcely fair) I know of no megaliths that, for size, massiveness of structure, and weight of coverstone, will surpass the cromlechs of L'Ancrese in Guernsey, and the Pocquelaye, at Anneville, in Jersey.

"The western capstone of the former is over 17 ft. long by 11 ft. wide, and 4 ft. 6 in. deep, weighing nearly 30 tons; whilst the capstone at the Pocquelaye (fairy stone), at Anneville, is 17 ft. long, 10 ft. wide and nearly 4 ft. in the thickest part, and must weigh over 20 tons.

"Our first visit was to the Pocquelaye, in Jersey. Climbing the steep hill from Gorey, opposite Mount Orgueil Castle, we reached Anneville, and came suddenly in sight of this structure. Towering above its tumulus, we at the first mistook it for a modern farm building in the distance. The mound in which it was originally imbedded has flattened out, and now averages about 4 ft. in height and 100 paces in circumference.

"Portions of two dry stone walls, which formed a fosse on either side of the peristalith, may be traced. Of the peristalith itself, only four stones remain. A passage, 6 yards long, between two rows of stones, placed nearly parallel to each other, and rising in height from 3 ft. 6 in. to 5 ft., leads into the chambers.

"These passage-props are 18 in number, abut on each other in tolerably continuous lines, which stand about 2 ft. 6 in. asunder, and seem to have had two if not three barriers or stone doors at intervals. At the end of the passage is the first and largest chamber. Owing to the number of secondary, or rather tertiary interments, in which kists were made in the sides out of the wall stones, the additional displacements of treasure-seekers, and the restorations unwisely effected, nothing 'absolutely positive' can be affirmed of its original shape; but it seems to have been a circle of about 18 ft. in diameter to the outside of the stones, of which 23 remain, averaging about 5 ft. in height. The side kists are five (probably seven), and human remains were found in all. At its western point this circle was intersected by another somewhat smaller, but more perfect; the stones forming which were more conformable in shape and considerably higher. This inner circle is rather more than 11 ft. in diameter in the inside; the stones impinge upon each other, and vary in height above the present level from

5 ft. 3 in. to 5 ft. 10 in. ; but no doubt if the sepulchre were cleared they would, like those at L'Ancrese, average at least 8 ft. in height.

"Besides sundry broken and fallen fragments, there remain eight large upright stones, and upon the six most westerly of these the gigantic capstone reposes. This capstone overhangs the stones upon which it rests, and covers full two-thirds of the circle, forming a cove. The arc of intersection of the two circles would be the place for the door of communication.

"Fifty stones, besides the four in the peristalith remain of this cromlech, and its effect when viewed from the south-east is remarkably fine.

"Two miles to the north of the Pocquelaye, on a promontory overlooking Saie Harbour, and fronting the Norman coast, stands La Couperon, a smaller cromlech. Before 1869, when it underwent restoration, it was described as consisting of 'twenty-one stones set on an end in the form of an oval ; within these fourteen others were placed in two straight rows, seven stones on each side, which sustain three large flags, lying close and touching each other.' These props have been increased from fourteen to twenty, and four stones have been dug up and added to the three capstones, that were *in situ*. The correctness of these so-called replacements is more than doubtful. As Captain Oliver shows, the third stone thus converted is palpably a half door stone, with a semicircular opening, two of which placed together, would form an exact resemblance to the doors of the Dolmens of India, and the dividing stones of the chambers of the cromlechs in Brittany. The peristalith in the present oval is about 2 ft. in present height, the fosse between it and the cromlech is one yard in width ; the width inside the tomb is about 3 ft., and the height of the props a trifle over 3 ft., whilst the length of the largest capstone is 7 ft.

"About two miles S.W. of Anneville, and one mile from St. Helier, just above the railway station at Samarez, on the summit of a low hill, stands the cromlech of Mont Ubc. This consists of thirty-seven stones, thirty of which, ranging in height from 3 ft. 9 ins. to 6 ft., form the bottle-shaped plan of the structure. The passage here formed by two nearly parallel rows of stones, seven in number, is 4 ft. 6 ins. in width at the entrance, but widens to 5 ft. 10 ins. at the end of 8 yards ; the oval interior is about 20 ft. by 12 ft. Three side kists have been formed on the inner south-west side ; and Captain Oliver mentions two others on the north-west side, of which there remains no trace. This building has now not a single capstone, though doubtless it was once covered. Two stones standing apart in the field, appear to be the remains of a peristalith. Two of the stones in the interior have been evidently flint-hammered into a similar shape on their tops : these and the stone mentioned at La Couperon are the only signs of handicraft in these neolithic structures. There are four stones about 5 ft. inside the passage, forming part of a barrier, but these are possibly modern misplacements. The tumulus has been cultivated away : the ground outside being only about 18 in. above the inside level.

"At the end of St. Aubin's Bay, one mile west of St. Helier, half buried amid the sand dunes, stands the cromlech of Ville Nouaux, which was discovered and examined so lately as 1868-9. This is of the same form as that at La Couperon, but larger, measuring as it does 35 ft. in length ; the sides, which are parallel throughout, are about 4 ft. apart, and consist of seven props on the south, and eleven on the north side, the west end is closed by one large stone, and as usual is by far the highest, and the

western capstone is the largest of the seven that remain in position. Two stones, the first and second covering the eastern entrance, were dug out, broken up, and carted away for road metal, ere this was discovered to be a sepulchre. The interior height is now from 4 ft. to 5 ft., and the pressure of the hill on the north side has thrust the whole erection bodily out of the perpendicular. This is undoubtedly of more recent date than its gigantic neighbours, perhaps by some centuries.

"We now cross the Channel, and visit the cromlech of L'Ancrese in Guernsey. This structure is less striking than the Jersey Pocquelaye, owing to its being half-buried in the sand dunes. It consists of thirty-two uprights, five capstones in position, and one thrown down and broken about four years since. The passage is formed of five stones on the north, and six on the south side, and is now uncovered. The broken capstone, and one removed many years since, were its roof; it is in width about 2 ft. 6 in., and was probably from 3 ft. to 4 ft high. The interior is fully covered by the five remaining capstones, and greatly resembles in shape that at Mont Ube. The capstones decrease in size, as do the props in height, towards the east or the entrance end. The height of the interior under the immense western stone, is now over 5 ft.; originally Lukis tells us, it was more than 8 ft.<sup>2</sup> On the north-west side, there has evidently been a secondary interment, which has violated the unity of the original structure, by which one large block has been removed or broken, and its five fragments form a wen-like side kist, protuberant, yet still covered by the enormous capstone.

"This cromlech is surrounded by a peristalith of about the same diameter as that at Anneville, but most of the stones are buried in the sand. Two stone causeways of a serpentine form may also be traced leading from it; one towards the north, the other to the west. It will be seen from this brief description, that the three largest of these sepulchres approximate closely to each other in size, shape, and style of construction, thus :

	ft.	ft.	in.	ft.	West Capstone.		
L'Ancrese is	45 long	12		wide	8 high	17 by 11	by 4½
Anneville "	44 "	11	6	"	8 "	16 "	10 "
Mont Ube "	42 "	10	6	"	7 "	None left.	3¼

"Further, they all open to the same point of the compass, E.S.E. They decrease in size of coverstones, and in height towards the entrance, where the passage is long, low, and narrow.

"The neolithic structures in the island of Herm are comparatively numerous, but sadly dilapidated. On the Petit Monceaux we found the remains of a stone circle, and a kist, two cromlechs, and a menhir, on the sandy plain, the remains of a cromlech on another small hill, and one on the Grand Monceaux, that would be well worth investigating. Colonel Fielding, the present proprietor of the island, jealously guards what remains from further injury, but irretrievable mischief was done many years since by the granite quarry-men.

"In Serk, the Seigneur, W. Collins, Esq., whose archæological tastes have not abated since he left the elm-clad valleys of Somerset, showed us a greenstone celt dug up and brought to him that day (a by no means

<sup>2</sup> See Arch. Journ., vol. i. p. 222, "On the Primæval Antiquities of the Channel Islands," by F. C. Lukis, in which are

several illustrations which may be advantageously examined by the reader of Mr. Nicholls' interesting communication.



solitary instance). But here, too, the hand of the spoiler has been in past ages at work, and so thorough has been the operation, that, with the exception of some doubtful remains at the north end of the island, and the sides of a kistvaen on Little Serk, nothing remains. We sailed round the tiny island of Jethou, but as that was years ago converted into a granite quarry, we deemed it useless to land.

"The gigantic fortifications and harbour works of Alderney have used up nearly every available loose stone, and its many megaliths now contribute their quota for defence and refuge.

"That these structures belong to an early era in the neolithic ages, can scarcely now be called in question; the contents, as far as yet discovered, point inevitably to this conclusion.

"These consist of stone implements and ornaments, flint-flakes, bone-rings, beads, and pins, with fragments, and urns of coarse rude pottery, all innocent of contact with the potter's wheel. The above were found abundantly, together with human remains, on the lowest or original level of the building, and were, in all cases save one (the Ville Nouaux), covered with a flooring of flat granite stones; then came a secondary series of interments, and above these was a floor of clay and limpet shells; the side kists seem to belong to what we may term a tertiary period. It is apparently from these last that the only metallic relic has come, an armlet of highly decomposable alloy of copper, and that, if we were correctly informed, was not found in either of the above-described structures.

"There are many other megaliths, especially in Guernsey. These have for the most part been admirably described by Messrs. Lukis and Captain Oliver.

"We trust the Channel Islands Government will continue religiously to conserve these valuable relics of prehistoric ages; and can conceive few higher pleasures to an archæologist, than a cruise amongst these exquisitely beautiful islands, with time and opportunity to examine the well-known structures, to explore and report upon the doubtful, and to search out those that are undescribed, and the unknown."

The HON. SECRETARY then read an interesting memoir by the Rev. H. M. Scarth, "On an Inscribed Stone lately found at Sea Mills, on the River Avon, the Roman Traiectus." (Printed in this volume, p. 41.)

Some discussion ensued, in the course of which Professor Donaldson contested the suggestion that the stone showed any evidences of Mithraic worship, as was originally supposed.

Thanks were voted to the contributors of these memoirs.

#### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. C. D. E. FORTNUM, F.S.A.—A memorial or mourning ring of Queen Anne. The bezel is formed as a coffin, containing a mat of the Queen's hair, over which are the crowned initials A. R., and a death's head (skull) and crossed bones, beneath a piece of crystal. The hoop is enamelled black, with the inscription ANNA · REGINA · PIA · FÆLIX · in Roman capital letters of gold; inside is engraved NAT. 6 FEB: 1664.—INAUG: 8. MAR. 1701—OB. 1 AUG. 1714. The inscription would be right according to the Old Style. The ring is small, seemingly made for a lady's hand, but we have no record for whom.



By Sir C. J. JERVOISE, Bart.—The matrix of a seal of a foreign Court for Talliages, of which an impression had been previously exhibited. (See p. 78, in which an error occurs in printing the dimensions of the seal. These should be  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inches diameter.) The legend seems to read—S : DES : COCTZ : DE : LA : COURT : DE : LATEILLAYE :—but the third word is not quite clear.

By Mrs. J. GOUGH NICHOLS.—Original MSS. consisting of—The original roll, or book of accounts, of Thomas Warley, Clerk of the King's Works, 17 Henry VII. It consists of about fifty sheets of stout paper enclosed in a parchment cover, or *forel*, and is well and clearly written, in a bold hand. The account commences with the fitting up of the Cathedral of St. Paul's, London, for the nuptials of Prince Arthur with the Princess Catherine, and works at the Bishop's Palace there on the same occasion ;—Two Rolls of New Year's Gifts to and from the King, 30 Hen. VIII., and 1 Edw. VI. These are of considerable length, and contain several royal autographs. They abound in curious entries, several of which were read as specimens. These very interesting documents have every appearance of having belonged to the series in the National collection, but from which they have certainly been severed for very many years. (See ARCHÆOLOGIA, Vol. I., pp. 9–11, for an account of the New Year's Gifts of Queen Elizabeth in the year 1584–85 ; and for a roll of such Gifts, 21 Elizabeth, see "The Progresses of Queen Elizabeth," Vol. II.)

By Mr. W. W. E. WYNNE.—Autograph letter of the Earl of Marr, relating to a projected rising in Wales on behalf of the Pretender in the year 1717.

By Capt. OLIVER, R.A., of Buncrana.—"The Manual of Penmanship, London, 1669," the work of William Cocker, the well-known arithmetician.

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

May 1, 1874.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., F.S.A., V.P., in the Chair.

MR. R. H. SODEN-SMITH, F.S.A., read "Notes on specimens of wrought gold, forming a portion of the Ashanti indemnity" (printed at p. 29), of which Messrs. Garrard exhibited many specimens. In the discussion which ensued upon Mr. Soden-Smith's carefully-written memoir, the Chairman, the Earl Amherst, Sir John Maclean, the Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, M.P., and others took part—Sir John Maclean and Mr. Tregellas exhibiting gold rings of special make, lately acquired on the coast of Africa. Mr. Egerton's observations were especially in connexion with the remarkable sword exhibited with the golden objects, and these observations he has kindly appended to Mr. Soden-Smith's "Notes," above referred to.

THE SECRETARY read a memoir by C. W. King, M.A., on "The Annecy Athlete" (printed at p. 108).

MR. FORTNUM, F.S.A., regretted to differ from the learned writer of the memoir, but he thought "the Athlete" rather a Gallo-Roman work, than of earlier date. It was certainly a very fine thing as to condition, size, and rarity of type, and he regretted much that it had not been acquired by the authorities of the British Museum, but he certainly could not think it a specimen of Greek art.

These observations were generally concurred in by Mr. J. G. Waller, who thought the figure not earlier than the time of Hadrian.

MR. BURTT drew attention to some original MSS. exhibited by Mrs. J. G. Nichols. The first in importance is a Letter under the Great Seal (which was appended) and Sign Manual of Edward the Sixth and the Lords of the Council, empowering the officers of the King's Mint at Canterbury to arrest, and retain for their service in the Mint, goldsmiths and other artificers, and to take and use metals and minerals required for their work. The deed is an interesting example of the exercise of the royal prerogative of impressment, and appears not to have passed through the usual preliminary stages of Letters under the Great Seal, nor to have been enrolled. The next document noticed is the Commission of the Mayor and Corporation of Hastings for carrying the canopy at the Coronation of Charles II., as follows:—

"To all and singuler whome it may concerne, Wee the Maio<sup>r</sup>, Jurates, and Commonalty of the Towne and Port of Hastings in the County of Sussex, one of the Cinque Portes of our SOVERAIGNE LORD THE KING, with all due honour and reverence as apperteyneth, send greeting. Know yee, that with one assent, and mutuall consent the day of the date hereof, Wee have elected our welbeloved combarons THOMAS DELVES, Esq<sup>re</sup>.,

Maio<sup>r</sup>. WILLIAM PARKER and JOHN DUNK, gentlemen, Jurates there, to joyne with the residue of the Barons of the said Cinque Portes, and two ancient Townes of Rye and Winchelsea, to carry the canopy over the KINGS most excellent MAJESTIE on the xxiiij<sup>th</sup> of this instant Aprill at Westminster, the daye and place appoynted by his Majestie, and then and there to doe and performe all such other services as at such Coronacions apperteyneth to them, and according to their ancient priviledges, time out of mind, heretofore the Barons of the said Cinque Portes and Townes have accustomed to doe therein, and according to the tenour of his Majesties late Proclamacion.

"WITNES our Common-Seale, DATED the vj<sup>th</sup>. day of Aprill in the xiiij<sup>th</sup>. yere of the raigne of our Soveraigne Lord CHARLES the Second by the grace of God of England, France and Ireland King, Defendour of the Faith &c. Annoque Domini 1661."

(There are no remains of the seal, but the label remains, with marks of red wax upon it. On the upper part is the word "HASTING.")

[Endorsed]—"The Commission of the Barons of Hasting for carrying the canopy at the Coronacion of King Charles the Second, John Dunk gent<sup>r</sup> being one. 1661."

The right of bearing the canopy at the coronation of the Sovereign was granted to the Cinque Ports by Edward I. (*See Jeake's "Charters of the Cinque Ports,"* p. 21). At p. 27 of the same work in another charter of the same King this service is thus described: "And a Cloth four square of purple silke by four staves [or spears], silvered over, borne up, with foure little bells silver and gilt, over the King, going whither he would, did the Barons of the Cinque Ports assigned beare, at every staff foure, according to the diversity of the Ports, lest Port should seem to be preferred to Port. Likewise the same, a silke Clothe over the Queene going after the King; which said cloths they did claime to be theirs of right and obtained them in Court," &c. The service was followed by the Barons dining with the Sovereign after the Coronation. Further on in the same work (pp. 129, 130, 131) are extracts from other documents relating to this privilege.

The other documents noticed were some thirteenth-century deeds relating to Ticehurst, &c., in Sussex, with seals attached; a power of attorney by the superior of the town of Youghall, in Ireland, to give seisin of land there; and a special licence of entry to the lands, &c. of his father, granted to John Trollope by Tobias Matthew, Bishop of Durham, under his sign manual and great seal, dated 28th July, 4 James I. These are specified below.

#### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Messrs. GARRARD.—Numerous objects of gold, &c., forming a portion of the Ashanti indemnity. The chief of these are:—A representation of a human head, not far short of life size, conventionally treated, sent as a symbol with the "Messenger" sword, indicating a determination to cut off the head of the person communicated with;—a "Messenger" sword standing on four supports of wood overlaid with gold;—large circular gold ornaments, said to have been worn by selected attendants of the king, elaborately decorated in relief with conventional patterns;—three reliquaries of European design, apparently copied from Portuguese work of the seventeenth century;—filigree buttons of European type;—finger rings ornamented

with cast, pierced, and filigree work;—an amulet case overlaid with wire work;—a griffin-like bird, part of the decorations of the throne of the King of Ashanti;—casts of cowries and other shells in solid gold;—a staff-head with running ornament in relief of leaves and fruit, of elegant design, perhaps from an Italian model;—various beads of coloured glass, some showing elaborate patterns. It is not improbable that some of these beads may be Venetian and of considerable age: a very great value is set upon them by the natives.

By Mrs. J. GOUGH NICHOLS.—Original MSS. Five early documents relating to Ticehurst and other places in Sussex, and five others. 1. Confirmation by Henry, Count of Eu, of the gift made by Walter de Scoteney to the church, and canons of the Holy Trinity, Hastings, of the churches of St. George, Crowhurst, and St. Mary, Ticehurst. Written in a good clear hand, of the very early part of the thirteenth century. Remains of a round seal of pale green wax (probably  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ins. in diameter, when entire), appended by a green and white silken cord, on which are portions of a knightly figure. Legend, gone. 2. Confirmation by Peter de Scoteney to the church, &c., of the Holy Trinity, Hastings, of the grant made to them by his father, Walter de Scoteney, specified in the preceding deed. Written in a good, clear hand, of the early part of the thirteenth century. Seal attached, of green wax, round,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter; in the centre, on a pointed shield, with bordure engrailed, a bend, billetty. Legend, "SIGILLUM PETRI DE SCOTENE." The deed is printed and the seal engraved in "Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica," vol. vi. p. 105. 3. Confirmation by Ralph de Ykelesham to the church, &c. of the Holy Trinity, Hastings, of the gift made to them by Robert the merchant, of certain land in the marshes of Ykelesham,<sup>1</sup> described as "certain Flemish and certain English acres of marsh land," reserving to himself a rent of one penny yearly, and granting a right of way to the said land over his own land. Written in a small, clear hand, of the very early part of the thirteenth century. Portion of seal of light brown wax attached, showing remains of a knightly figure on horseback. Legend, gone. 4. Grant by Ralph de Hiclesham to the church, &c. of Hastings of a hundred acres of land of his fee in Hovertnot, lying on both sides of the road leading from Hastings to Rye, in pure and perpetual alms, for which a pound of cummin is to be rendered yearly, within twelve days of the Nativity of our Lord. For this gift the Abbot and canons of the church have given him  $10\frac{1}{2}$  marks of silver. Written in a good clear hand, of the early part of the thirteenth century. Round seal of light brown wax, 2 ins. diameter, nearly perfect, a knight on horseback riding to the right, with drawn sword in right hand, a shield on his left arm. Legend, "SIGILLUM . . ADULFI DE IKELESH'M." 5. Agreement between the Abbot and convent of Battle and the Prior and convent of Hastings respecting the tithes of Boresell, within the parish of Ticehurst, which the Sacrist of Battle used to receive. The Prior of Hastings will pay yearly 2s. to the said Sacrist upon the great altar there, within the Octave of the feast of St. Martin in winter, and all dispute and difficulty about the said tithes shall cease. If the said sum is not paid the Sacrist of Battle shall have unchallenged right to levy the said tithes, and the Prior, &c. of Hastings shall pay any damages or loss incurred thereby; and so that they cannot withdraw from this agreement the Bishop of Chichester has confirmed it with his seal.

<sup>1</sup> Icklesham, Sussex.

Written in a fair hand, of the early part of the thirteenth century. No seals remain; two were appended, the label of one remaining. 6. Grant by John Warde, falconer, and Amice his wife to Sir Reginald de Grey, lord of Deffrencloyt, of the lands and tenements with their appurtenances, late belonging to William de Pekesdene in Stondone,<sup>2</sup> and which they had of the feoffment of Thomas de Swynforde, knight, 37 Edw. III. Two small seals attached, one of which is round; in the centre a lion rampant. Legend, "S. THOME . . . ."<sup>3</sup>; the other, an oval, in the centre a pelican in her piety. Legend, "SUM PELICANUS DEI." 7. Letter of attorney by David McNagle, superior of the town of Youghal, and the reeve and commonalty of the same town, appointing John Frauncays to give seisin to William Barkswolde and Isabella his wife of a garden with its appurtenances in the same town, which the said William and Isabella had purchased of them. 16 Rich. II. Round seal of dark brown wax, 1½ in. diameter; on a shield three bendlets sinister, impaling a chevron, palewise. 8. Letter under the Great Seal, authorising and commanding the officers of the King's Mint, at Canterbury, to take and retain "sooche and as many, goldsmythes fyners partors smythes gravers moniers labourers or eny other artyficers of what facultie or science they bee of, and also as many charecolis colyers colemakers or wood to make coles withall, with all maner of other woodes necessarye and requysite, And alsoo to take all maner of copper leade argall allam saltepeter coperas burras mercury pottearthe asshes and all other thinges necessarye and requysite for makinge of our monies within our saide mynte." 1 April, 1 Edw. VI. Sign Manual of the King at the head of the letter, "EDWARD." At the foot, under the fold to which the label for seal is attached, follow the signatures of "E. Somerset, T. Cantuarien, W. Seint-John, J. Russell, J. Warrewyk, C. Seymour, Cuth. Duresme, Antone Broune, W. Herbert." Great Seal of white wax, unbroken, but a bad impression. 9. Special licence of entry, without proof of age, to John Trollope, esquire, as to all his lands &c. in the bishoprick of Durham, late belonging to his father, Francis Trollope, esquire, deceased, and held of the bishop *in capite*. 4 James I. Signed "TOBIAS DUNELM" (Toby Matthew, Bishop of Durham, 1595—1606). Round seal of pale brown wax, broken; obverse a knight on horseback, in armour, with uplifted sword in right hand; reverse, an ecclesiastic seated on a richly canopied throne; below his feet, on a label, "Vita Ch'rus Mors lucrum;" below all, the arms of the see of Durham, impaling Mathew; 1st and 4th, a lion rampant; 2nd, three chevronels; 3rd, two chevronels. 10. Original Commission of the mayor, &c. of the port of Hastings, for carrying the canopy at the coronation of King Charles II., 6 April, 1661. (*See antea*.)

By the Rev. J. BECK.—A small collection of silver objects from Iceland, consisting of a silver bodice lacing, probably sixteenth century, much injured by being put into the fire by the silversmith at Reykjavik to get off the gilding; several fragments of a belt, said to be of great antiquity; various ball and flat buttons of modern date, showing how the old types of ornamentation have been followed.

By Mr. W. H. TREGELLAS.—A gold ring, probably of Ashanti work, presented by the governor of Cape Coast Castle. It is ornamented with

<sup>2</sup> Upper Standon, Bedfordshire.

<sup>3</sup> An instance of the feoffor not having his own seal at hand, and borrowing

another. There is no "Thomas" among the witnesses. The legend, however, is not clear.

the Signs of the Zodiac, interspersed with representations of the jaw-bones and thigh-bones of enemies, neatly formed of wire soldered upon the ring.

By Mr. FEUARDENT.—Bronzes found at Annecy, Savoy. The chief of these is the figure of an athlete; the subject of a valuable dissertation by Mr. C. W. King (see p. 108), in which the particulars of the discovery are given. Three heads, probably from statues of the Roman Emperors Antoninus Pius, and Hadrian, of which two may be assigned to the latter ruler, representing him in youth and in middle age. The smallest of these is of full life-size, the others are considerably larger. Some of the circumstances of the manufacture of such figures are referred to in Mr. King's memoir. The workmanship is coarse in the extreme, and the material common. A human foot of the same style of art was also found and exhibited with them.

June 5, 1874.

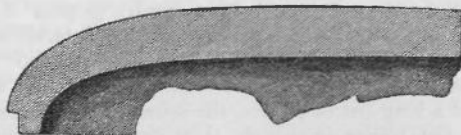
OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., V.P., in the chair.

The SECRETARY read "Some account of Bampfylde House, Exeter," by Mr. R. Dymond, F.S.A. (printed at p. 95), upon which some observations in its praise were made by Mr. G. T. Clark and others.

The Hon. Secretary then read "Notes upon the burial of the body and



Lid of heart-case of Roger de Norton.



SECTION

heart of Abbot Roger de Norton, in St. Alban's Abbey," by Sir G. Gilbert Scott, F.S.A.

"Mathew Paris tells us that, in 1257, certain important works were



undertaken at the east end of St. Alban's Abbey, John de Hertford being the Abbot.

"We find that the entire eastern arm of the church was then rebuilt, or transformed in character to a style which seems to agree with the time of the next Abbot, Roger de Norton, who succeeded in 1260 and continued to 1290; and that, in the same style, were commenced the eastern chapels, those nearest the church being carried to their full height, and the Lady chapel to that of the string course beneath the window, in that style; but we have no record of the work, that I am aware of, excepting the notice, in recording the completion of the Lady Chapel by Abbot Everden (1308 to 1326) that the work had been commenced *long before*.

"John de Amundesham, in speaking of the burials near the high altar, says, 'Dominus Rogerus Norton medius: cujus cor coram Altari Sanctæ Mariæ quatuor cereorum sub figura ejusdem effigiei tenendorum fuerat tumulatum: and again, 'In eadem ala ecclesiæ, prope extremum gradum altaris Sanctæ Mariæ dicti quatuor cereorum, in medio, sub parvo lapide marmoris, figura Abbatis Rogeri, cor infra manus bajulantis, condebatur (qu. condebatur).<sup>4</sup>

"This altar of St. Mary of the Four Tapers was in the south aisle of the eastern group of chapels; and, while levelling the ground in front of it, we found recently a little cylindrical hole (perhaps a foot in diameter) worked in two blocks of free stone, and in this the wooden box-cover, of which an engraving is given. This sinking, or hole, we concluded, was the place of burial, in which was deposited the box which once contained the heart of Abbot Norton, above alluded to. Thus, his body would have been laid in front of the high altar, in the part he had rebuilt, and his heart in front of the altar of one of the new chapels he had founded.

"The apparently oriental character of the box-cover, and the resemblance of some of its ornaments to an inscription, I submit to the consideration of the members of the Institute.

"The first example upon record in England of the enshrinement of a heart independent of the body, is that of Stephen, Earl of Brittany and Richmond, who was one of the leaders of the army of William the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings. He was distinguished for his piety, and at his decease, his heart was placed, according to his desire, in the Abbey of St. Martin's, York, to which he had been a great benefactor.

"This and the following references to a practice which prevailed extensively among distinguished persons in the Middle Ages, and which seemed to bear upon this recently discovered fact in the history of St. Albans, are culled from a work known doubtless to most members of the Institute as the graceful and erudite production of a daughter of one of its distinguished members in years gone by. In the volume entitled "Enshrined Hearts of Warriors and Illustrious People," Miss Emily Sophia Hartshorne has brought together a large collection of curious and interesting instances of that practice. In a short but gracefully-written "Proeme" to that work, the authoress touches upon the solemn feeling which must arise upon the contemplation of a long list of hearts, the sources of sentiment and feeling, separated from the bodies in which they once had life. The "Sacred

<sup>4</sup> Master of the Rolls Series of Chronicles, &c., "Johannis Amundesham Annales Mon. S. Albani," vol i. p. 434 (Appendix D.). "De altaribus, monumentis

et locis sepulcrorum," &c., but the word "corpus" is given instead of "cor" which is found to be the correct reading.

Enterprise," as it was called, the rescue of the sites made holy by the footsteps of our blessed Lord, was doubtless one of the chief moving principles in that practice. Many a warrior who consecrated his life to the redemption of the Holy Land from the infidel—conscious of the desperate character of his venture—bequeathed his heart to some domestic shrine. Although his life was not lost upon the sacred ground on which so many of his famous victories had been won, our thoughts would perhaps at once revert to the instance of the burial of the heart of Richard Cœur de Lion in the cathedral of Rouen. The discovery of that most remarkable relic was the theme of one of the earliest and most able communications to the Society of Antiquaries by that member of the Institute whose loss we all now so deeply deplore, Mr. Albert Way.

"But in the interesting work to which attention has now been called there are but few recorded instances of ecclesiastics who have contributed to the roll of "Enshrined Hearts." Their sentiments, doubtless, were in unison with the feeling, but the occasion for its exercise was not always present. Peter des Roches, Bishop of Winchester, who had served in the Holy Wars under King Richard, had his body buried in his cathedral, but his heart was interred at Waverley Abbey. St. Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, is another instance in the thirteenth century, of the burial of his heart where his affections had been placed, among his brethren at Soissy.

"Two or three other somewhat similar examples occur during the thirteenth century. Robert de Sutton, a monk of Peterborough, was elected Abbot there. He was a contemporary of Roger de Norton, Abbot of St. Albans, and attended with him at the council of Lyons, where it was decided to support the cause of the "Sacred Enterprise" and send aid to the Holy Land,—a decision which the monastery of St. Albans appears not to have acted up to, and to have suffered in consequence. On his way homeward Sutton sickened and died, and was buried in a monastery near Bologna. His heart was brought in a cup to his monastery of Peterborough, and there buried before the altar of St. Oswald, A.D. 1274.

"The example which seems to bear greater resemblance than any other to that of Roger de Norton, now brought to light is, however, that of Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, who was formerly a monk there, and who died at Doddington in June, 1286, and was buried before the high altar of his Cathedral, and his heart near the altar of St. Martin. In his case some special veneration for St. Martin probably existed, and in that of Roger de Norton, his affections may have been set upon the Altar of St. Mary of the Four Tapers, while his many services to the Abbey claimed the burial of his body before the high altar. He was known as a strenuous supporter of the rights of the abbey in many cases of difficulty, and interested himself greatly in the improvement of its revenues and establishment. He rebuilt the infirmary, towards the expenses of which he contributed 100 marks. He also gave many costly vestments and ornaments to the church, and made some additions to the Abbey library." (Dugdale, new ed. vol. ii. p. 194.)

In the discussion which ensued upon this interesting communication, Mr. Clark spoke at some length upon a few of the more remarkable examples of heart-burial, and the conditions which had influenced them. Mr. C. S. Greaves brought forward a singular circumstance connected with the Abbey of Dieulacres in Staffordshire, to which Ranulph, Earl of

Chester, the founder of the house in the year 1215, granted his heart during his lifetime. A copy of the document executed to ensure this arrangement has been kindly contributed by Mr. Greaves.<sup>5</sup>

"Universis sanctæ matris Ecclesiæ filiis præsentibus et futuris præsentem chartam inspecturis vel auditoris, Ranulphus comes Cestriæ et Lincolnæ salutem in Domino. Sciatis me dedisse Deo et Sanctæ Mariæ de Deulacresse et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus cor meum post obitum meum ibidem sepeliendum ubicunque corpus meum sepeliri contigerit. Quare volo et firmiter precipio quod ubicunque vitam meam finire contigerit aut ubicunque corpus meum tumulari (*sic*, qy. tumulatum) fuerit quod hæredes mei et homines mei cor meum ad abbaciam meam de Deulacresse quam Ego ipse fundavi absque omni impedimento et contradictione asportent condendum ibidem. Etne hoc mea donatio irritari valeat imposterum vel impediri ego eam hac charta mei et sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus, W. Abbate Cestriæ, Abbate Gerevalt, Willielmo de Verny tunc Justiciario Cestriæ, Ricardo , Radulpho de Bray, Ricardo Birun, Johanne de Larington, Symone Clerico, Ricardo de Arden, et multis aliis."

Large seal of green wax appended, broken, with remains of legend " . . . . CESTRIÆ ET LINCOLNIÆ."<sup>6</sup>

The Hon. W. OWEN STANLEY gave the following account of stone implements lately discovered by him at Holyhead :—

"Since my former notices recorded in the Journal (*see* vol. xxviii. pp. 70, 144,) several articles of interest having been found in the foundations of the circular huts at Ty Mawr, Cwm and Pen y Bone, all adjacent farms, I have had them engraved, and proceed to give a short account of them. Some years ago, I heard that flints had been found at Cwm like large gun-flints, as the farmer supposed, for cannon. At the time I made all inquiries, but could not trace them.

"Last year my tenant, John Jones, of Pen y Bone, the man who first told me of them, found one in an old lumber-place in his house; it proved to be a flint celt about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. long by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. broad: at the cutting end it had been ground and used. It is exactly a counterpart of one figured by Mr. J. Evans in his valuable work on Stone Implements, No. 33, p. 80, found at Sandon, North Yorkshire. It also presents the same appearance of having been hafted, the facets being polished, as he describes.

"Having ascertained that about twenty years ago a man raising stone at Cwm had found this and several other flint celts, with numerous flakes of flint, we went with my tenant of Cwm, Hugh Williams, who was present at the time the celts were first found, to the spot as he described it :

<sup>5</sup> It will be recollected that King Henry III. promised his heart to the Abbess of Fontevault, when on a visit there, and a solemn instrument was executed when the Abbess and her suite attended at Westminster, and received the valued object from the hands of Abbot Walker de Wenlock, in the presence of many nobles and persons of distinction, assembled for the occasion in the Abbey of Westminster, twenty years after the king's decease. (Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 274.) The original document recording this circumstance is still pre-

served among the Muniments of the Abbey, and is referred to in Dean Stanley's "Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey," p. 135, and in Miss Hartshorne's "Enshrined Hearts," p. 111.

<sup>6</sup> Col. Vernon thought Verney was a mistake for Vernon, as there was a Justice of Chester about the time of the name of Vernon, and Foss gives William de Vernon, Just. Itin. H. III., which supports this view, and fixes the date of the deed as between 1215 and 1272. Earl Ranulph died in 1232.

it was the site of a circular hut. We found the usual pounding-stones, polished at the ends from use, also the round and flat pebbles from the sea shore ; and making further search found flint flakes, by which we were persuaded it was the place where the celts had been found. Hugh Roberts described them as four, two being of the same size as the one John Jones had kept. This had been given him by the wife of the man John Roberts, now dead, who found them. She carried milk to Holyhead for John Jones. One was about eight inches long, and it was sold in Holyhead for three shillings. A great many amber beads, by her description much decayed, were found with them ; the children lost them. The flint flakes were taken for strike-lights ; also a large block of flint, from which no doubt the celts had been made.

"I was puzzled to know from whence the large boulders of flint came, from which such large celts could be formed, as I had only found small flint pebbles on the shore washed from the drift. My tenants, however, on being questioned, said that at low water large flint stones were found ; and on searching a bay near we found many large enough to make into good-sized celts ;" so, no doubt, the celts were manufactured on the spot. Professor Ramsay, to whom I wrote, told me without doubt I should find flints all along the coast washed from the drift, although there are no regular flint beds in North Wales.

"I believe two flint celts have been found in Anglesey ; one, about eight inches long, is in the possession of Mr. Robert Prichard of Llwylarth Esgob, and found near here. I have a small flint scraper found at Heylwyns in a bog ; a great quantity of flint flakes were with it, enclosed in a stone cist. The small whetstone or burnisher, with a perforation for suspension, was found at Pen y Bonc, and also the whorl of Samian pottery. The stone celt was found near Holyhead, with a circular disk of stone, supposed to be for some game.

"We have now found at and round Ty Mawr, in the circular huts, bronze weapons, beads, flint celts, stone celts, Roman pottery, and coins of the early Emperors, so we may fairly conclude that both Romans and natives, as well as Irish rovers, lived in these huts. A space of near two square miles is covered with the remains of these early habitations, and no doubt the inhabitants settled here seeking safety from attack under the mountain fortress to which they could retire."

The CHAIRMAN made some observations upon a curious Italian manuscript on clockmaking, exhibited by the Rev. Walter Sneyd. It is a small quarto volume, and entitled "*Trattati di diversi Orologii.*" There is neither name nor date to it, but from internal evidence it must have been written between the years 1660 and 1680. It treats of and gives most minute rules and directions for the construction of all sorts of "*Orologii* ;" a term of very general meaning, as it includes all sorts of instruments for the measurement and record of passing time, whether clepsydræ, sun-dials, clocks, or watches.<sup>7</sup> The author divides his work into three, parts :—

"Part I. treats of '*Orologii Elementarii*,' *elementary* orologioi, which are set in motion by means of the elements—fire, water, earth, and air, and time measured accordingly.

<sup>7</sup> One block weighing 5 lb. was brought in very recently.

<sup>8</sup> Our English word clock we employ

in the same general sense, but without much propriety—as the name is derived from the bell.

"Part II. '*Orologii Materiali*,' or instruments constructed of and set in motion by solid materials, as weights and springs—viz., clocks proper, and watches.

"Part III. contains instructions for doing various things, among which are 'Rules for making a cotton stocking of fine thread.'

"Part I. gives directions for constructing clepsydræ.—1. Dials showing time by the action of *water*. 2. Dials showing time by the motion of wind—*air*. 3. Dials set in motion by the action of the flame of a lamp—*fire*. 4. Sand-glasses and dials set in motion by the flowing of sand—*earth*. 5. A dial measuring time by the consumption of oil in a lamp. 6. Sun-dials.

"Minute directions are given for the construction of all these numerous instruments, which are accompanied by most carefully executed perspective drawings of each; but it would not be possible to enumerate them in a short notice. The author of this MS. is not known, but in a work recently published, called '*Curiosities of Clocks and Watches*,' I find the following statements in p. 99,—'In 1663, Martinelli of Spoleto wrote a curious work, describing various methods of constructing what he calls elementary clocks, that is, clocks which were set going by earth, air, fire, and water, some of which could be made to show the time of day. Time was measured in the water-clocks by suffering that element to pass successively through the compartments of a drum-shaped cylinder acting as a pulley to a cord and counterweight, the motion being determined by the quantity of water or the bore of the orifice through which it escaped. The motion of the earth or sand-clock was regulated in a similar manner. In the air-clock time was measured by the pumping of a bellows like those of an organ, the gradual escape of the air regulating the descent of a weight. In the fire-clock, motion was produced upon the principle of a smoke-jack, the wheels being moved by means of a lamp.' These are precisely the instruments described and figured in the drawings of this MS., and it is by no means impossible that this may be the very book referred to, for it once formed part of a Venetian library, and if so, it gives us the precise date and the author of it.

"The most interesting portion of the volume, however, is Part II., in which the author gives most minute instructions for the formation of all the various parts of clocks proper, moved by weights and springs as then in use, as well as the construction of them by putting the parts together; and these are accompanied by numerous perspective drawings of the works of such clocks of various kinds, whether wall-clocks, table-clocks, or watches; and the number of the teeth in the wheels and the tenons of the pinions are accurately given, so that any clockmaker could make exactly such clocks as those described. In some the author gives drawings and descriptions of balance-clocks, such as were in use before the application of the pendulum, by Vincenzo Gallileo in 1649, as well as clocks after the introduction of that mode of governing the motion of the clock. The escapements are the crown-wheel and verge escapement, and in the balance-clocks, the crown-wheel and verge being vertical, the balance at the upper extremity of the verge vibrates in a horizontal position. By the introduction of the contrate-wheel the position of the crown-wheel and verge became horizontal, and then the balance moved to and fro in a vertical plane; and thus one arm of the balance easily became a short pendulum, which continued in use till 1680, when Clement, an English clockmaker, invented the anchor

escapement, which admitted the use of longer pendulums, which vibrated in very small arcs. The instruction for forming the short pendulum is simply to put a brass wire at the extremity of the verge, on which is to be fixed a small bob weight (bobetta) to regulate the going. A drawing of the spiral balance or hair-spring in watches is also given, and as this was not invented and did not come into use till 1660, and no mention is made of nor drawings given of long pendulums, it is evident that the book must have been written between these two years. Among the drawings are the works of the going and striking parts of a table-clock made for the Duke of Urbino, and also of the great clock in the Piazza at Treviso, the latter being an old balance-clock, and the movement consisting of only two wheels, viz., the great wheel (on the barrel of which the weight-cord was wound) and the crown-wheel with the verge and cross balance on the top of it.

"It is quite evident that the author was himself a clockmaker, and probably a great and important one, from the care and skill shown in the work; and from the spelling of certain words, I should suspect him to have been a Venetian, or to have written in the Venetian style. I have never seen either drawings or engravings of the works of these early clocks, and perhaps there are not any existing but these; for at that time such matters were not engraved, and there do not appear to be any drawings of early English clocks. I may, however, here mention that the earliest existing clock is perhaps the Dover clock, which has been brought up from the Castle, and is now in the Patent Museum at South Kensington, as is also what remains of the old clock of Wells Cathedral, which, however, is not as early as is generally supposed, being really the work of the time of Henry VIII., when the old clock of Glastonbury Abbey was brought to Wells. The most ancient clock now going and in use is that in the church at Rye, which was set up in the time of Henry VIII., as the accounts show, and the works and movements are as nearly as possible the counterparts of the Wells Cathedral clock, which was said to have come from Glastonbury. There is no doubt that the Glastonbury clock was taken to Wells, and portions of the original clock were used and set up there, but *a new movement was made at the time of the removal* to suit the place where it was set up, the original movement of the fourteenth century being probably nearly worn out at the time of its removal in the sixteenth century. There is also a most curious clock of the fifteenth century in the South Kensington Museum, but *being of iron*, it is not treated as a clock but as a *specimen of blacksmiths' work*."

In the course of the meeting Prince Ossoo Ansah of Ashanti was introduced to the Chairman by Mr. Everett Green, with whom he had been on a visit. The Prince has been educated in England, and speaks our language well. He made many interesting observations upon the various African objects exhibited, and brought with him a robe of native calico, worked in narrow strips of various colours, which are afterwards sown together, and of which he showed the different modes of wearing.

#### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

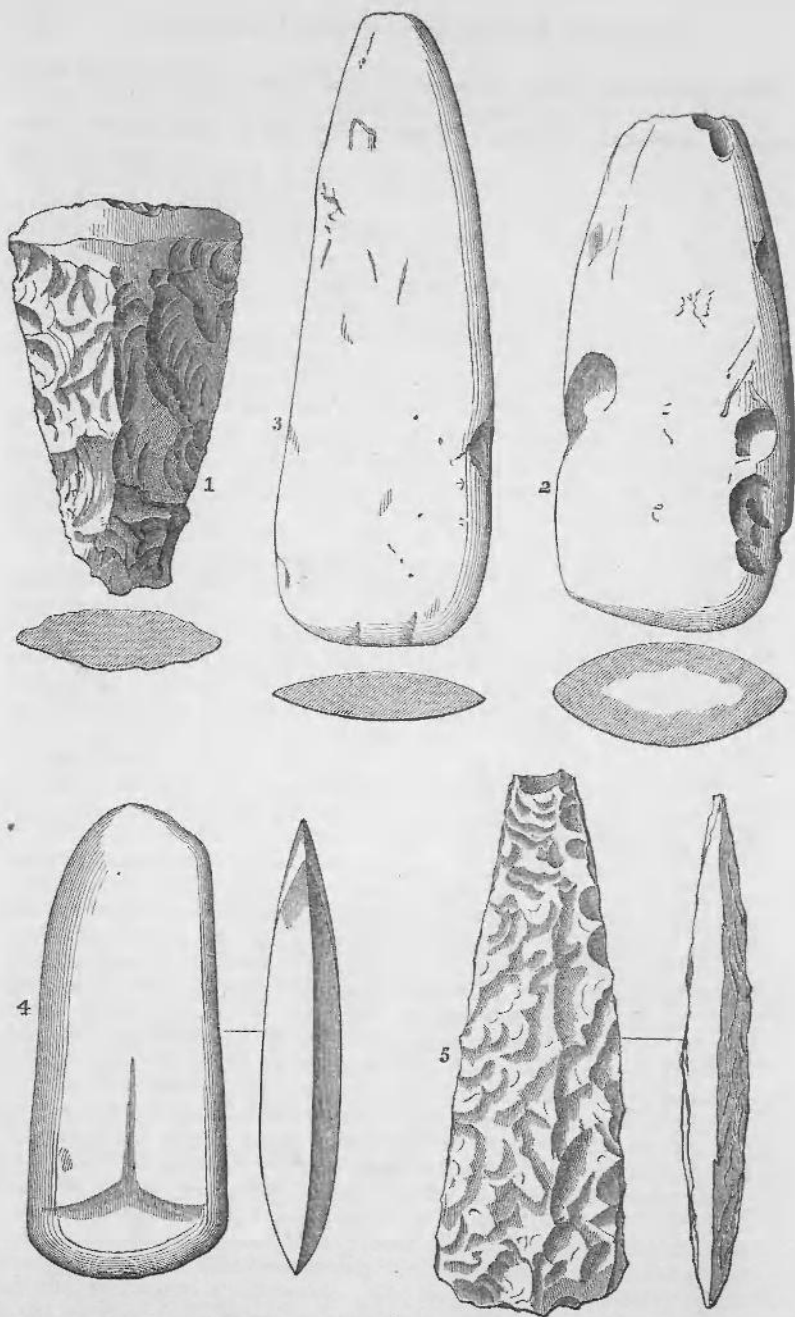
By the CHAIRMAN.—Italian box of reliques, or pocket reliquary. The box and cover are of tin plate, 3 in. diameter and  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. deep, date probably early in the eighteenth century. The reliques are contained in nine compartments—one central, surrounded by eight others—separated from each



other by stout card-board bands, on which the names are written, each relique being surrounded by a band of silver wire ; a glass plate soldered down confines them in their places, and they cannot be removed. They are as follows :—

1. (in centre) Lignum crucis, D. N. J. C.
2. Cingolo della B. V. M.
3. Abito e coperta di Suor Veronica cap'na.
4. Fila di Abito di S. Chiara di Assisi.
5. Polvere del grasso e camisola di Innoc. XI.
6. Vela del Pallio di S. Venanza M.
7. Bambage dove fu involta una S. Spina di N. S.
8. Veste di S. Carlo Borromeo.
9. Abito e Pelliccia del Beato Giuseppe di Copertino.

These reliques have never been disturbed. The box belonged to one Signor Ricci, an Italian émigré monk, who came over to England at the time of the French occupation, married an English Protestant, and taught Italian ; he always carried this box about with him when travelling as a monk in Italy, and at his death, in 1815, his wife gave it with other things to Mr. Morgan :—Medal of Albert, Archduke of Austria, and his wife Elizabeth or Isabella (for in Spain they are the same name), daughter of Philip II. King of Spain. The medal is of silver gilt, finely and boldly executed in very high relief, and has on one side the head of Albert, with the legend "Albert : D. G. : Archi : D. Aust. : D. Burg. : Bra. : Co. Fl. Hal. : Z." On the other side is the head of Elizabeth, with the legend "Elisabeta : D. C. Inf. : Hisp. : D. Burg. : Bra. : Co. Fl. Hal. : Z.E." Both heads are in very high relief, in rich costume, with remarkably large ruffs round their necks ; diameter  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. Albert, Archduke of Austria, was son of the Emperor Maximilian (who succeeded 1564). He was born in 1559, and died in July, 1621, aged 62. He was created a Cardinal by Gregory XIII. in 1577, when only 18 years old, by special grace, and was made Archbishop of Patras, and Coadjutor to Cardinal Quiroga, Abt. of Toledo, on whose death he succeeded to the Archbishoprick. In 1598, after having been a Cardinal and Archbishop for twenty years, at a Consistory held at Ferrara before Pope Clement VIII., he renounced the purple and his Cardinal's dignity, and gave up his ecclesiastical preferments ; and in 1599, he married Elisabeth Clara Eugenia, daughter of Philip II. King of Spain, and became Governor of the Netherlands. After the persecutions of the Duke of Alva, the Spaniards, on the death of Philip in 1598, appointed his daughter Isabella to the government of the Netherlands, hoping that the Netherlanders would obey her, and thus Albert and his wife became Governors of the Netherlands. This, however, did not happen, the Hollanders would not submit, and, in 1600, Prince Maurice gained a great victory over Albert at the battle of Nieuport, and the Spaniards, at length weary of these wars and other defeats, made a truce for twelve years, and Isabella and her husband died without issue. Isabella was born in 1566, was married 1599, and died 1623. This is a curious instance of a man having been a Cardinal and Archbishop for twenty years, and then renouncing his Cardinalate and ecclesiastical dignities, and marrying afterwards. The medal was most probably struck on the marriage in 1599 :—Proclamation in Latin, purporting to be from the Virgin Mary, printed and published in Messina, bearing the date 1669, addressed to the inhabitants of that place, bidding them believe in our



Stone Implements, &c., found in Anglesey.

Plate 1.

Nos. 1, 2, half-length ; 3, 4, 5, one-third length of originals.

Lord, and promising them blessings. Length 12 in., width  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. At the top is a rude woodcut of the Virgin holding in her arms the Infant Saviour, whose right hand is upraised in the act of blessing, and in his left he holds an Orb. On either side, within scroll borders, are two crowned escutcheons, bearing a simple cross, the arms of Savoy, Sicily being at that time under the rule of the Duke of Savoy. The Proclamation is as follows—the first three lines being in capital letters—

“ Maria Virgo  
Joachim Filia  
Dei humillima.

“ Christi Jesu crucifixi Mater ex Tribu Judæa, Stirpe David, Messanensibus omnibus salutem, & Dei Patris Omnipotentis Benedictionem. Vos omnes fide magna Legatas ac Nuncias per publicum documentum ad nos misisse constat. Filium nostrum Dei genitum, Deum & hominem esse fatemini ; & in cœlum post suam Resurrectionem ascendisse, Pauli Apostoli electi prædicatione mediante, viam veritatis agnoscentes, ab quod vos, & ipsam civitatem benedicimus, cujus perpetuam Protectricem nos esse volumus. Anno Filii nostri XLII. Ind. L-III. nonas Junii, Luna XXVII. FERIA V. ex Hierosolymis.

“ Maria Virgo, quæ supra hoc Chirographum approbavit.

“ Messanæ ex Hypographia Jacobi Matthæi 1669. Superiorum permissu.”

It was found among some old family papers, and had most probably been brought to England by one John Morgan, who belonged to the Mercer's Company, and was a great Turkey merchant, trading largely with all parts of the Mediterranean :—Original “Compotus” of the Kitchener of the Abbey of Tewkesbury, from Michaelmas 1385 to Michaelmas 1386 (Printed with translation in the Journal of the British Archæological Association, Vol. xv.) :—Printed Letter, with the Sign Manual, from King Charles I. to Sir William Morgan, Knight, of Tredegar, in the county of Monmouth, asking for the loan of £100 in money or plate. Dated at Oxford, 14th February, 1643.

By the Hon. W. OWEN STANLEY, F.S.A.—1. Flint celt,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. long by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. broad, found in a Hut-circle at Cwm, Holyhead Mountain, near Ty Mawr, where bronze weapons were found in 1832 (similar to No. 33, p. 80, of J. Evans's “Stone Implements.” It bears the appearance of having been hafted, and has been ground to a cutting edge.—2. Stone celt found nearer Holyhead, at Ty Du, with a circular disk of stone.—3. Stone celt, weighs 1 lb. 12 oz., found near Penhaell, Anglesey, about 1820.—4. Stone celt, weighs 1 lb. 15 oz., found in 1840 near Tydyr Flynnon.—5. White flint celt, found in 1860 near Llwydiarth Esgob, weighs 1 lb. 2 oz. These are figured on Plate I. —On Plate II. are, 1. Whorl of Samian pottery found at Pen y Bonc, near Ty Mawr.—2. and 3. Flint scraper found in Bodwina bog, with numerous flint flakes.—4. Whetstone also found at Pen y Bonc, similar to one figured 70, Irish Academy Catalogue, p. 89 ; and others found in the Swiss Lake-dwellings, also in J. Evans's “Stone Implements, p. 242 ; (See Roy. Irish Academy Catal., p. 79, fig. 58 ; also Jewitt's “Grass Mounds,” p. 112, figs. 136, 137).—5. Stone hammer, weighing 3 lb. 15 oz., found in 1860 near Llwydiarth Esgob.

The accompanying engravings of these celts found in Anglesey are given that they may be compared with the Irish and British forms. They are by no means numerous in Anglesey. The bronze celts, axes, or palstaffs are more common, and we may probably refer them to the Irish invaders

of the third or fourth centuries. The absence of weapons of offence (for these stone celts may have been used for ordinary purposes) leads us to think that the earliest races of men in Mona, who lived in these circular huts, were of a peaceful nature, and not given to warlike practices. Tacitus, who gives the account of the first invasion of Anglesey under Paulinus Suetonius, does not speak of any hostile resistance of the natives, or give any excuse for the cruel massacre of the unresisting crowd by the Roman soldiers. The second invasion, under Julius Agricola, was in the same way accomplished without any great resistance, and the whole island was brought under subjection without any fighting. It required no large garrisons to hold the country, and it does not appear that the natives were roused up to any resistance until after the Romans left Britain, and the Irish came on and ravaged the island, when, unable to bear it any longer, the inhabitants asked assistance from their allies in Strathclyde, when they finally drove the Irish out of Anglesey. If the earliest races had occasion to resist an enemy, we are inclined to think they only used stones or clubs, or sling-stones, so many of which we find about their habitations. Arrow-heads, spears, or swords are seldom or ever found, and those few which have been noticed may presumably be of Irish origin:—Implement of weighing found in the walls of Conway Castle, supposed to be of the time of Cromwell, but probably much later.

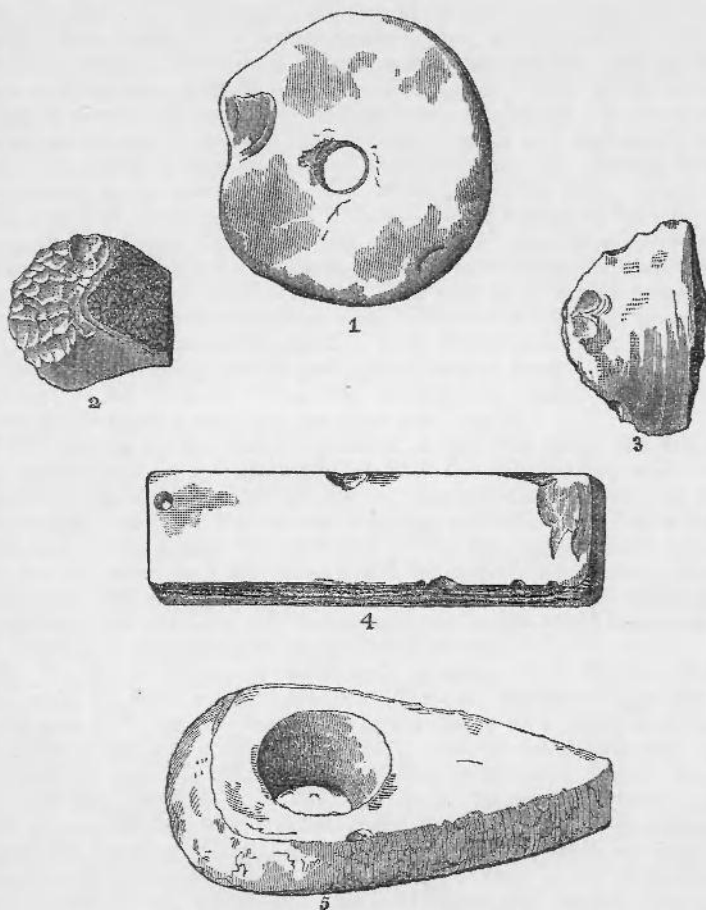
By the Rev. W. SNEYD, F.S.A.—Seventeenth century, Italian MS. work on clockmaking. (See *antea* for description by the Chairman).—Two ivory diptychs of the 14th and 15th centuries, the latter being probably German work.—Two medals of Queen Elizabeth and James I.—Jewelled pendant, enclosing a portrait (?), probably of the Louis Quatorze period.

By Colonel GREAVES, C.B., Assistant Adjutant-General.—Two bracelets (wristlets, as Prince John Ossoo Ansah called them), one principally of gold, with three "aggy beads" in the centre; the other with pieces of wrought gold, and pieces of apparently similar manufacture to the aggy beads interspersed.—Six shovels or spoons of brass, for the purpose of putting gold dust into scales:—Ten other articles of brass, representing animals and other things, especially one resembling the sword exhibited at the May meeting (see p. 38). These, the Ashanti Prince said, were all of them weights. These objects came from the King's Palace at Coomassie.—A ring of Fantee work, with the signs of the Zodiac round it.<sup>9</sup> In reference to the vitreous pastes—if such they are—known as "aggy beads," and which are said to come from the interior of Africa, and are highly prized, Mr. Greaves read an amusing extract from Camden's "Britannia," referring to the *gemmæ anquineæ*, as these puzzles to antiquaries were then called.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>9</sup> The oldest weights known are the Nineveh Lion weights, and the Abydos Lion weight, described in Arch. Journ., vol. xvii. p. 199. The Greeks too used weights with the figures of animals, as is plain from the proverb Βοὺς ἐπὶ γλῶσση βέβηκεν, "An ox has walked on the tongue" literally, which was applied to those who had been bribed, and concealed what they could tell in consequence.

<sup>1</sup> Camden's Britannia, vol i., p. 86 (Somersetshire). "On the same river

Avon, on the west bank, is Cainsham, called after Keina, a holy British virgin, who, as the credulity of the last age persuaded many, turned snakes into stones, because such kind of *lusus naturæ* are sometimes found in the quarries there. *I have seen a stone brought from hence resembling a snake rolled up, the head, which was not perfect, projecting without, and the extremity of the tail lying in the centre. But in general the head is wanting.*"



Stone Implements, &c., found in Anglesey.

Plate 2.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, size of originals; No. 4, two-thirds; and No. 5, half-size.

By Sir JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A.—Two large “aggry beads,” in a small brass casket, taken from the King’s palace at Coomassie.

By Mrs. TREGASTIS, of Sierra Leone.—A gold ring of modern African workmanship, in which some characteristics of Etruscan ornament were well reproduced.

By the Rev. C. R. MANNING.—A vase of Caistor ware, found at Felixstowe, Suffolk, under the following circumstances :—“On the 28th of May last, my informant, Mr. Gervas Holmes, was examining the cliffs on the beach at Felixstowe, Suffolk, and discovered, about a mile north of the village, a hearth with burnt and broken bones of animals 4 ft. below the surface, at the top of the cliff. On investigating the soil underneath the hearth, he found a floor probably of burnt red crag, like mortar, about 18 in. thick, below which was a well 30 in. square, the sides formed of wood, very well preserved, about 8 ft. deep. At the bottom of the well, at the north-east corner, the Roman vase of “Caistor” ware, now exhibited, was found. It was filled with earth, in which were acorns, &c., but there was no appearance of calcined bones. The vase is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. in height, of brownish red ware, and has concave sides, with a thumb ornament between ; on the foot is a cross-shaped mark. It is, doubtless, a drinking vessel, its hollowed sides being used to pass it from hand to hand. It is like one engraved in Mr. Wright’s “The Celt, Roman, and Saxon,” p. 210, the second in the upper group from the right hand margin.

“Mr. Holmes thinks that the position of the well under the hearth may be accounted for by supposing that when the well was first made, the upper 5 or 6 ft. were dug through the red crag, and the lower part in the London clay ; and that the wooden boarding next the crag had rotted, while that in the London clay had not. When the upper boards rotted, and the well caved in, a depression would be made in the surface, which after a time was used for a fire-place ; and as the old wood, sticks, &c. which had fallen into the well decomposed, the hearth would settle down, and present the appearance which was found to exist.”<sup>2</sup>

By Mr. H. G. BOHN.—A half-length portrait, (2 ft. high by 1 ft. 8 in. wide) of Sir Thomas Arundel of Wardour, inscribed “Anno 1580, ætatis suæ 20.” On the dexter side is the badge of a *Sagittarius*, and the motto “non spirat qui non aspirat ;” and on the sinister side the following arms :—1st. Sable, six hirondelles or swallows, argent, three, two, and one, for *Arundell*. 2nd. Quarterly, 1st. and 4th. Gules, four fusils in fesse, ermine ; 2nd. and 3rd. Gules, three bridge arches on columns, argent, for *Dynham*. 3rd. Gules, an inescutcheon within an orle of martlets, argent, for *Chideocke*. 4th. Azure, a bend or, for *Carminow*. Crest, a wolf *statant*, argent (and this is so represented in the “Herald’s Visitation of Wiltshire ;” but in modern heraldic works it is given as *passant*). The subject of this portrait was the eldest son and heir of Sir Matthew Arundell, knight, and grandson of Sir Thomas Arundell and Margaret Howard, sister of Queen Katharine, fifth wife of Henry VIII. Sir Thomas was born in 1560, and at an early age obtained leave from the Queen to travel abroad, and enter the service of the Emperor Rudolph II. For his valiant conduct he was created a Count of the Holy Empire, being the first Englishman who achieved that dignity, but on his return to Eng-

<sup>2</sup> A more extensive discovery of the same class has since been made at Ashill, Norfolk, of which an account will be given.



land the royal sanction was refused to his accepting the honour. He died 7th Nov., 1639. The portrait exhibited had probably been carried to Ireland after the sacking of Wardour Castle in 1643, and has only lately been recovered; the painter is unknown. The motto and arms at the sides of the portrait excited some discussion, as did also the "restoration" of the painting.

By MISS FEARINGTON.—A watch of the early part of seventeenth century, inscribed by the maker, "Boughuet a Londres."

By MRS. J. GOUGH NICHOLS.—Original MSS., consisting of—Charter of Richard, King of the Romans, to William de Ferrers, dated at Liskeard, 24th December, "in the thirteenth year of our reign" (A.D. 1269). It is to the effect that of the twenty knights' fees which the said William holds of the King in the honour of Trematon, one fee shall be free from all military service, and exempt from all aids, reliefs, escheats and other contingencies. Great Seal attached by a double cord of brown silk. When perfect the seal was about 4 in. in diameter; it is much broken, being a thin plaque of red wax, impressed with the figure of the King seated on a throne, with the insignia of royalty in his hand—the reverse is quite plain. It is engraved in Sandford's "Genealogical History:"—EIGHT Flemish documents of the fifteenth century. 1. Letters Patent of John de Hoerne, Bishop of Liège, confirming to the Abbess and Convent of St. Trond (near Liège), the grant made to them by the Burgomasters of the said town of an annual rent of two capons; 20th July, 1490. 2. The grant named in the preceding Lett. Pat. 3 and 4. Two Letters Patent, authenticating each other, A.D. 1470 and 1474. 5. Certificate by the Eschevins of St. Trond of the evidence of certain persons, 1435. 6. Certificate by the Judge of the Court of St. Trond of evidence as to a grant to the monastery of St. Jerome's date, 1460. 7 and 8. Certificates by the Abbot there and the Eschevins of the town as to similar grants, 1459 and 1495. Numerous seals are appended, some of them in very good condition:—Four deeds relating to Arlesey, Bedfordshire.\* 1. Grant by Odo, son of Baldwin, to the church of the Holy Cross of Waltham of land in Arlesey. Round seal of brown wax, 2 in. in diameter, a fleur de lis, legend "S. ODO FILII BALDWIN." 2. Grant by the Prior, &c., of St. Mary, Wymondley (co. Hertford) to the vicar, &c., of Arlesey of their meadow in Schitheye. Seal of green wax, oval, 1½ in. by 1 in., obverse, the Virgin seated, crowned, a sceptre in her right hand, the child in her left, legend, "S. HOSPITAL, SO'E MARIE DE WIMONDESL;" reverse, in a smaller oval, a profile bust with tonsure, legend "SIGILL WILL'I PRIORIS DE WILEMUNDEL." 3. Charter of Roger Barnard confirming the charter of Henry, son of Odo, to the church of Waltham. Fragment of seal, showing a gem in mediæval setting. 4. Grant by Stephen de Eddeworth, knight, to the church of the Holy Cross, Waltham, in pure and perpetual alms, of certain rents, privileges and services in Arlesey. Seal, of dark wax, an oblong, about 1½ in. by 1 in.; a horseman in full career to the

\* See "Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica," vol. vi. p. 196, *et seq.* for an account of charters relating to the estates of the Abbey of Waltham at Alrichesey, now Arlesey, co. Bedford, in which abstracts or copies of all the documents

noted above are printed,—they being a portion of the collection made for the purpose of that work. The seal of Stephen de Eddeworth is figured at p. 214.

left, with levelled spear in right hand, legend, "QUALIS SIT MITTENS SIGNAT YMAGO NITENS."

By Mr. W. M. WYLIE.—Tracing of drawing of a sword lately found when deepening the bed of the Zihl in the Canton of Berne. It is two-edged, and of iron. Down the centre runs a channel, in which, near the tang, an inscription has been introduced, which is in characters which have as yet met with no interpreter. At first sight they appear to be such as might be read, but they consist of only four different forms, the first, fourth, seventh, tenth, and thirteenth, being only one form, reversed in some cases. The impression existing in Switzerland is that the inscription is an imitation of the characters of some Oriental tongue, and intended only for ornament. The guard of the sword consists of a simple straight bar, and the tang terminates in a weighty pommel. It is very probably a weapon of the twelfth century. We give a copy of the tracing.



Sword found in the bed of the Zihl, canton Berne.

At p. 290 of Arch. Journ., vol. vii., is figured a sword found in the river Witham. It is somewhat later in character than that figured above, and it is attributed to the fourteenth century. On the blade is an inscription in plain English letters—three of which are reversed—but of which no meaning has been made.

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

July 3, 1874.

The LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, PRESIDENT, in the Chair.

ON taking the Chair, the Noble President adverted to his absence from England, which had prevented his presiding previously during the Session. He had heard with deep grief of the recent decease of Mr. Albert Way, to whose wide range of knowledge and the European character of many of whose researches he felt it would be difficult to do justice. On a future occasion he would probably endeavour to direct fuller attention to the subject. He had just had an interview with the Hon. Mrs. Way, who intended to present some books to the Institute, and was anxious to know what would be most acceptable. Still more recently the Institute had experienced another great loss by the sudden decease of Sir Stephen Glynne, who had assisted them on very many occasions by his support of the Annual Meetings, and by his presence on other occasions, and who was always ready to take part in discussions upon various subjects in which he took interest, and especially in matters relating to mediæval architecture. Reverting to his late sojourn in Portugal, his lordship briefly noticed some of the many objects of interest he had seen there and in Spain, and promised to give some fuller account of them in the pages of the "Journal," should he be prevented doing so personally.

Mr. GREAVES, Q.C., read "Notes on the Brasses on the Tomb of Nicholas Kniveton, in Mugginton Church, Derbyshire," which were illustrated by rubbings, &c.

"A year ago we visited Mugginton, seven miles from Derby, and were so much interested with the brasses on a tomb there that we visited it again lately, and took the rubbings now produced. The tomb is to a Kniveton, and a short time ago I became acquainted with Mr. Knyfton, of Uphill, Somerset, who possesses a suit of armour which he supposes belonged to this very man. The suit is, I believe, extremely curious and of great value, and has been recently cleaned in Bond Street; unfortunately it had been sent back into the country before I saw Mr. Knyfton, and I regret much that I cannot produce it. It had no crest on the helmet.

"The family of Kniveton is of great antiquity in the county of Derby, and its earliest abode was at Kniveton, three miles from Ashbourne, from which they took their name. As early as the time of Edward I. they possessed Bradley, and then estates in Mugginton and Mercaston. The family may well be called a knightly family, for an ancient

MS. says that "many and most of this family were knights." Thomas Kniveton married Joan, the eldest daughter and heiress of Ralph Leech, of Chatsworth, and their eldest son, William, was created a Baronet in 1611 by James I. He married the heiress of Rowsley of Rowsley, near Chatsworth, by whom he had a son, Gilbert, who had a son, Andrew, who was a very strenuous supporter of Charles I., for whom he spent the whole of his large fortune, and having sold all his estates, died a pauper at Rolleston, Staffordshire, and is buried there (MSS. *penes* C. S. G.). His brother, Thomas, was one of the Gentlemen Pensioners to Charles II. and James II., and Collins says that he was *informed* that in him the title became extinct, but Mr. Knyfton informs me that this is erroneous, and that the heir to the Baronetcy being in low circumstances, settled in Anglesea, and his descendants continued there till the last generation, when the male representative went to America. Mr. Knyfton is himself descended from the Bradley branch through a female, and from the Mercaston branch through males. I have seen Deeds, which show that there were two other sons of Sir Gilbert, viz., Gilbert and Peter, but I have no knowledge of what became of them.

"The church at Mugginton stands on very high ground, and commands an extensive prospect over the south. It consists of a chancel, nave, and south transept, and between the nave and transept there are arches, supported by pillars, and under the arch next to the chancel there is a very fine altar tomb, the east end of which nearly touches the end of the chancel wall, which is so cut as to resemble the half of a pillar. The tomb is about 4 ft. high, and the slab on the top of it is 6 ft. 7 in. long at the top, but it slopes downwards and outwards till it is 6 ft. 11 in. long. The sides of the slab slope in a similar manner, and in these slopes a groove has been cut on both sides and at the west end, in which brasses were fixed, with an inscription on them, but only part of the brass on the south side remains. The slab is of Purbeck' marble, and has a large crack across the middle of it. On the slab are the figures of a knight and his lady, and their brasses are perfect, notwithstanding the fracture of the stone, which runs under both of them. Below these brasses there were six others; four of sons, and one of a daughter remain, but one between the fourth son and the daughter is gone. It is said to have been that of a son. On each corner of the slab there is a coat of arms. On the north side there are three brasses with coats of arms; on the south side there is one brass remaining and two gone, and a brass is also gone from the west end.

"The knight is in plate armour, but his helmet is off, and his head rests upon it. He has on a collar of SS, and a portcullis is suspended from it. Lysons (*Derb.* ccxxviii.) says that he has a crest (a fox) on his helmet. This is clearly a mistake; there is indeed the figure of a fox with some of its feet resting on the top of the helmet, but it is clear that it is not a crest. The fox is turned round with its head backwards in a very remarkable manner, and with its mouth open, as if to bite at something pursuing it, and immediately opposite to the head, and quite separated from the helmet, there is the representation of a circular object, with the head of a fox with its mouth open in it, and which seems intended to represent a looking-glass, with the fox's head reflected in it.

"Probably this representation is a badge. Badges, as well as crests,

were formerly worn as marks of distinction. A badge was an ornament that was generally assumed by any person at his discretion, but was sometimes granted by a sovereign as a token of favour, and its figure was that which was thought most expressive of the matter alluded to, which often was some particular circumstance connected with the person or his family.

"A fox has always been celebrated for its cunning and subtlety, and hence came the vulgar adage, "as false as a fox." If a fox were used as a badge, it would probably refer to this peculiar characteristic, and we find it in one instance does so. Henry IV. bore a fox tail dependent proper, in allusion to the old saying, "If the lion's skin were too short, to piece it with a fox's tail," meaning that where strength and courage cannot conquer, cunning and subtlety must be used. Lond. Ency. Herald. IX. p. 448; and Polydore Virgil (Hist. Engl. B. V. p. 202) says that Saxo Grammaticus affirms that Juarus, when he could not obtain his purpose in a lion's skin, put on the case of a fox; that is to say, when with strength he could not prevail, with subtlety and deceit he assailed his enemies. A very similar badge is mentioned by Fairfax, the poet (ob. 1632)—

"A savage tigress on her helmet lies,  
The famous badge Clarinda used to wear."

"A similar coat of arms is given by Gwillim (Heraldry, p. 147) from the window of the chancel of Thame, Oxfordshire, representing a tigress with its head turned, and gazing at a mirror lying on the ground, in which its head is reflected ('argent, a tiger passant, regardant, gazing in a mirror, all proper, impaled on the sinister side with the coat armour of de Bardis'). 'Some report that those who rob the tiger of her young use a policy to retain their dam from following them, by casting sundry looking-glasses in the way, whereat she useth long to gaze, whether it be to behold her own beauty, or because when she seeth her shape in the glass she thinketh she seeth one of her young ones, and so they escape the swiftness of her pursuit. And thus are many deceived of the substance, while they are much busied about the shadows.'

"Mr. Knyfton supposed that there was the figure of a fox somewhere about the church, and Lord Scarsdale thought that was so, and at my request his lordship most kindly visited the church and discovered on the top of the south-east corner of the chancel a mutilated figure of some animal recumbent, not unlike an animal with its head turned over its back, and his lordship thinks it might be a fox. The real Kniveton crest is, on a torse argent and gules, an eagle's head, erased, between two wings, displayed, sable. There are lambrequins or mantlings, and perhaps some other figures about the knight's helmet.

"The lady is habited in a long gown and mantle, with flowing hair and a bandeau of roses. Haines (ccxiii.) says, that in the fifteenth and the previous and following centuries unmarried ladies usually wore their hair long, and sometimes a chaplet of flowers encircled the forehead, which was evidently intended to represent the garland placed on the head of the deceased at the funeral of an unmarried lady, nun, or widow, who had married but one husband; and after mentioning instances of brasses of unmarried ladies with flowing hair, he adds, 'a

few figures of married ladies are portrayed in similar attire,' and mentions this very lady at Mugginton.

"The sons are clad in armour, with long swords.

"There is no means by which the date of the monument can be exactly fixed. The only part of the inscription that remains is,—‘qui quidem Nichus (Nicholaus) obiit . . . die . . . anno Domini MCCCC . . . quorum animabus propitiatur Deus. Amen.’ Lysons gives ‘Richus’ from Bassano’s ‘Church Notes’; but this is clearly erroneous, for the contraction of Ricardus has no *h* in it, and Nicholaus has, and so has the word on the brass. In a MS. in the possession of Lord Scarsdale the epitaph is,—‘Hic jacet Nicholaus Kniveton *Dominus* de Myrcaston Myrcaston et Underwood *et* Johanna uxor ejus, qui quidem Nicholaus obiit . . . die . . . A<sup>o</sup> Dni MCCCC . . . quorum animabus *propitiatur* Deus. Amen.’ There are not only blank spaces for the day and month, but also for any year after 1400, in which there never has been any letter or figure, as the brass is perfectly smooth. It may well be inferred from these facts that the monument was erected in the lifetime of the husband, and probably after the death of the wife, as it is clearly designed for both, and as a bandeau of roses round the head applied to a widow who had had only one husband, it seems to be equally applicable to a wife who died in the lifetime of her only husband, and so I understand the passage I have cited from Haines with reference to this very lady.

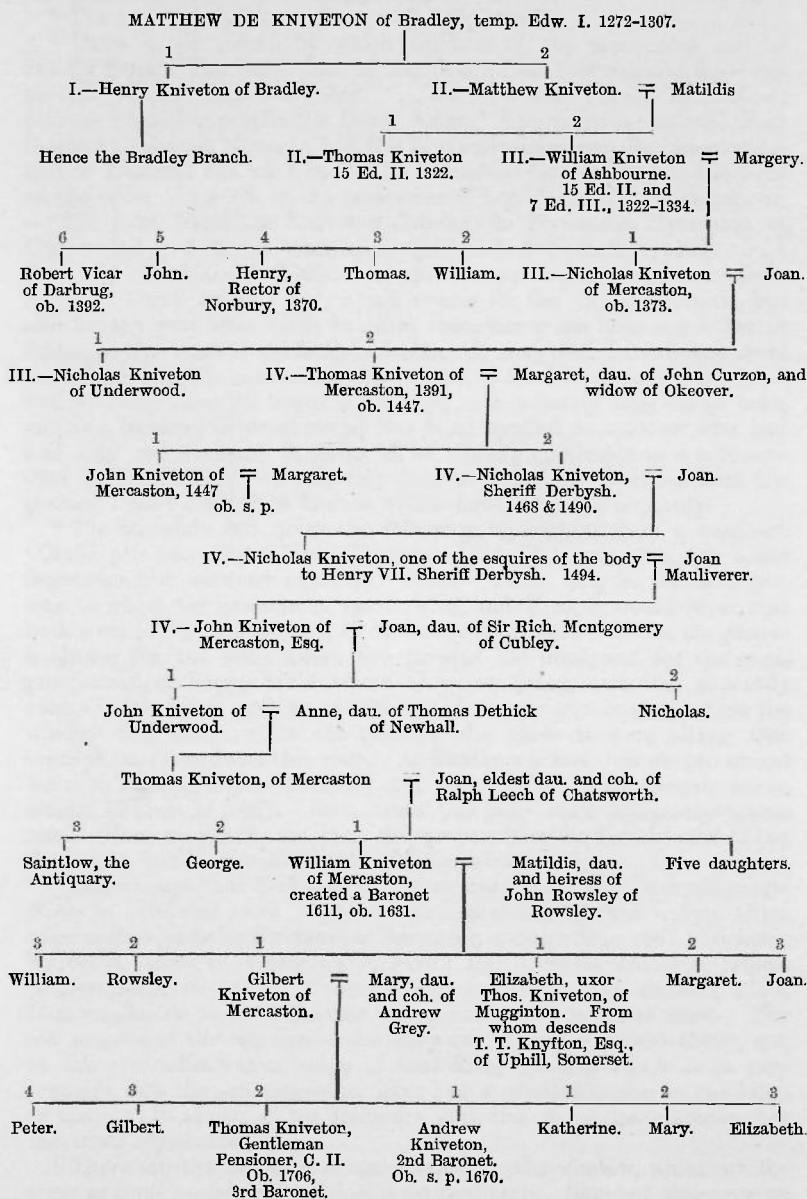
"The Scarsdale MS. gives the following inscription from a window : ‘Orate pro *bono statu* Nichi Kniveton [*blank*] uxoris ejus, qui istam fenestram fieri fecerunt anno Dni 1480.’ These may be the same persons to whom the monument was erected, and if so, it would seem that both were living in 1480, for, as far as my experience extends, the prayer is always for the souls where the persons are dead, and for the good, prosperous, or happy state where they are living, and this generally occurs in windows; and no doubt the date was put in at the time the window was made, when the persons who made it were alive. One inscription strengthens this view. At Barley we find, ‘Orate pro *animâ* Roberti Barley, nuper defuncti, qui obiit in die assumptionis beatæ Mariæ Virginis A<sup>o</sup> 1467. Item orate pro *bono statu* Margaretæ uxoris suæ.’ Here we plainly see that the prayer is to be for the *soul* of the dead man, but for the *good state* of the surviving wife.

"Collins says that Nicholas Kniveton was Sheriff for Derbyshire and Notts in 1468 and 1490. By Glover’s List of Sheriffs (vol i. App. 19) it appears that Nicholas Kniveton of Mercaston was sheriff in 1467; Nicholas Kniveton, senior, of Mercaston, in 1490; and Nicholas Kniveton, junior, of Mercaston, in 1494. Consequently the father was alive in 1494. It is reasonable to conclude that the monument is to one of these. The son was one of the esquires of the body to Henry VII. (1485-1509), and as the portcullis was a badge of that king (Haines, cxii.), it is very probable that the son may either have had it granted to him by the king, or assumed it as one of his followers, and this helps the inference that the brass represents the son.

"There are the remains of some arms in the window, which are the same as some on two of the shields on the tomb. Some of the arms on the tomb may throw some light on the matter. The shield on the south-west corner of the slab is a chevron vair, the arms of Kniveton; the shield on the north-west corner is Kniveton impaling three grey-



# KNIVETON PEDIGREE.



bounds in pale, and they may be intended for Mauliverer, though they are more passant than courant; on the south-east corner Kniveton impaling an eagle displayed. These may be Montgomery. Collins says that Nicholas, the son, married Joan Mauliverer, and that their son married Joan Montgomery, and possibly these shields may refer to them; if so, this leads to the inference that this is the tomb of the son.

"There are remains of colour on some of the other shields, but they have been—if I may coin a word—*churchwardened* over and over again, so that the hollows are filled up, and it is very difficult to discover what some of them are.

"On referring to the pedigree, which I have framed from Collins' Baronetage, &c., it appears that the Bradley Kniveton were the first branch; a Thomas Kniveton, living in 1322, the second branch; his younger brother, William, the third branch; and William's grandson, Thomas, of Mercaston, the fourth branch. This Thomas had a son, Nicholas, who married a lady whose Christian name was Joan, and their son Nicholas married Joan Mauliverer. There seems no doubt that one of these Nicholases was the person buried in this tomb. Both were of the fourth branch, and therefore the martlet would apply to both; and, if the arms of the lady are Mauliverer's, then the younger Nicholas was the person, and this inference seems strengthened by the collar of SS, and badge of the portcullis. Therefore, it may be concluded that Nicholas the son is the person.

"On a tomb evidently made with much heraldic skill, and having so many shields of arms upon it, the question naturally occurred whether the shields were marshalled in any, and if so, in what manner, and search has been made in vain to discover anything in heraldic books on the subject. In a coat of arms well-known rules have been followed from a time long before this tomb, and in the shields on it these rules appear to have been observed, and we cannot help thinking that a rule for marshalling these shields was followed. We should naturally expect to find the man's arms first, and accordingly we have his first; then it would be reasonable to expect to find the wife's arms united with his own next, and accordingly we have them here impaled. So far the matter seems clear enough. But when we come to the third shield a difficulty arises. Here we have Kniveton impaling an eagle displayed, and the question is whose arms are these? In an ordinary coat of arms the arms of the man, his wife, and their ancestors would alone appear. If the same rule applied to arms on a monument, these arms would be those of the father of Nicholas Kniveton and his mother. But if the eagle displayed be the arms of Montgomery, it would rather seem that they were the arms of John, the son of Nicholas, who married a Montgomery; unless, indeed, Joan, the wife of the first Nicholas, were a Montgomery, which she might be, as her maiden name is unknown. It may be that as the sons are in armour, some of them were married at the time when the monument was erected, and as besides the shield by the lady's head, there are three shields where we have Kniveton impaling different arms, peradventure these may represent the arms of three sons and their wives.

"In Ashbourne Church, Derbyshire, there is a very fine altar tomb, with the effigies of Sir Humphrey Bradburne, Knt., who died 17th April, 1581, and his lady, and on the north side there are the effigies of eight sons, five of whom hold shields with their own arms on them, impaling

their wives' arms, and on the south side there are the effigies of six daughters, four of whom hold shields of their several husbands' arms impaled with their own. This shows that the arms of the sons and their wives may be upon the Kniveton tomb, and leads to the inference that the tomb was that of Nicholas Kniveton, who married Joan Mauliverer, and that the arms at the south-east corner were those of his son John and Joan his wife, the daughter of Sir Nicholas Montgomery. These points are thrown out for consideration.

"Lastly, I call attention to the emblems between the words of the inscription.

"As much of the Kniveton pedigree as may explain these observations, and an engraving of the figures, arms, and inscription on the top of the tomb, are here given."

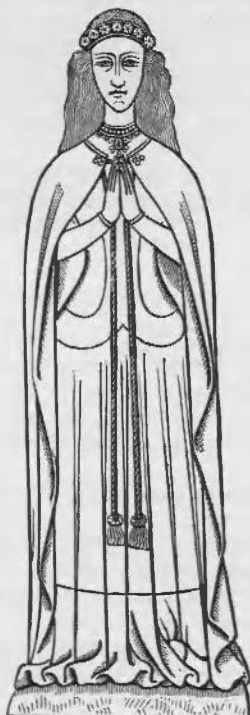
Sir JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A., made some observations upon this interesting communication; as did also Mr. J. G. WALLER, who added the following remarks:—

"The brass at Mugginton has many special features of interest, but foremost is the figure of the lady in long flowing hair, and encircled with a chaplet or garland. This is the ordinary convention throughout the Middle Ages for indicating a virgin or unmarried lady, of which numerous examples are extant. Here, however, the lady was a wife, dying during the husband's life. Another remarkable example is that at Wilmslow, in Cheshire, to Sir Robert del Boke and lady; and there are a few other instances. All these are special cases, for which there must have been a reason; some fancy, perhaps, of the deceased, or of her husband; but certainly the theory to account for it in her having only married one husband cannot be accepted, as there is no authority for it. The married lady as given on monuments shows little or none of her hair; it is either veiled or drawn into a rich caul; at most, if shown, it is merely in plaits beside the face, or shortly disposed about the forehead. The widow is invariably in veil or wimple, like a nun, and their figures have often been mistaken as representing Abbesses. The deviations which occur from a general rule are exceedingly interesting to note, but we must be cautious how we accept theories to account for them without authority.

"The figure of the knight, beside the very curious badge of the Fox and Mirror, shows a transition from the armour in use at the latter period of the Wars of the Roses, in which the sharply-pointed sollerets are gradually rounded, approximating to the broad toes of Henry VIII.'s reign. It exhibits, also, a change from the large *coudes*, or elbow-pieces, which took place about 1480. Coupling these facts with the Tudor badge of the Portcullis pendent from the collar of SS, I should place the date of execution as near as possible after 1485. The fragment of the inscription proves, from the dates being left incomplete, that the husband was living when the memorial was made, so that it was without doubt placed by him on his wife's decease.

"The arms form an interesting series. Unfortunately, the decayed shields on a brass are often difficult correctly to decipher, especially when white metal (lead) has been used for 'argent.' One of the shields from the sides of the tomb seem to me to be those of John Talbot, Lord of Furnivil, and of Matilda his wife, as they are given from Whitchurch, Shropshire, in Lansdown MS. 874, p. 33. Possibly these were complimentary arms, which are often found on the sides of a tomb, and not necessarily

et qui quidem regis obiit die et obm in regem  
 quod albus puerus et beatus amicus



Kniveton Monument at Mugginton.

resulting from a connection by marriage with the family of the deceased. It may also be remarked that a Talbot dog attached by a leash, which latter is most unusual, is under the feet of the knight, and a Talbot dog's head is also, as has been noted, on the inscription."

Mr. J. H. PARKER, C.B., gave his discourse on "Recent Archaeological Researches in Rome" during the past winter (printed at p. 157). The Noble CHAIRMAN expressed his great gratification at hearing this further account of investigations carried on in a city to which such vast interest would ever attach, and at their recital by Mr. Parker, who had done so much in the excellent work which had been carried on there. He feared, however, that ancient Rome was being restored off the earth.

Mr. GREAVES added some few observations upon Etruscan inscriptions, and on the fallacy which often prevailed in thinking that there was no written authority for any statements in classical authors, unless the previous writers were mentioned.

Thanks having been voted for the various contributions,

Mr. TREGELLAS gave an outline of the proposed arrangements for the annual meeting at Ripon, commencing on the 21st July.

### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. J. H. PARKER, C.B.—A large collection of carefully executed plans and drawings in illustration of his discourse upon "Recent Archaeological Investigations in Rome," together with a series of beautifully executed photographs. (For the latter see a notice at p. 197. These were put together in sets illustrating the various groups of subjects into which the discourse was distributed.

By Mr. GREAVES, Q.C.—Rubblings of brasses on the tomb of Nicholas Kniveton, in Mugginton church, Derbyshire.

By Mr. H. G. BOHN.—Two frescoes from Pompeii. These were formerly the property of Sir William Gell; and the subjects they had been intended to represent had often been matter of discussion. They are supposed to be subjects from a Greek play, and are remarkable artistically by their depicting shadows. The substance of mortar is about an inch in thickness, and these portions are about 14 inches in length by 10 in height.

By Mr. C. GOLDING.—Six roundels, or fruit-trenchers, of the 16th century, lately acquired in Norwich. They are thin round platters of some light wood, lime or beech,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, each ornamented with two rings, of which the outer appears to have been painted brown, and the inner gilt. The posy is contained within a circle in the middle of each trencher, the space between this circle and the gilded ring being filled with flowers in gold and colour. The words appear to have been written with common ink, and the initials in some red pigment—most of the latter have entirely disappeared. The trenchers have been varnished, but the greater part of this coating has also gone. The mottoes are as follows :—

My wife is sadd loving and wise  
[O]f suche virtue knowe I but fewe

[T]hy fortune is as I tell thee  
Yet she indued hath God with grace

[D]iscreat, gentle and nothing nise  
[B]ut yett shalt thou fynd her a shrewe

[E]ver to labor and poore to bee  
Love to obtayne in every place.

[P]urpose thy good this yere to spare  
Get thou shalt ful litell or naught

[O]r else thou art like to bee full bare  
[T]he tyme is suche yet take noo thought

[A]fter all worldlie payne and labor  
[A]nd by the grace of God allmight

ie thou shalt in love and favoure  
[I]n heaven to have a place full bright.

To spend over much bee not to bolde  
For of thy landes bothe fare and neere

Spare rather somewhat thy housholde  
To the smale fruite will come this yere

[A]ll men are glad thee for to please  
[F]or of thy hurt, loose, woove, and shame

[W]oomen setteth not by the a pease  
[A]s they are wont they make but game.

Mr. TALBOT BURY expressed his doubts of the roundels being fruit trenchers, and thought they were more probably used as stands for vases or glass. (*See* Archæological Journal, vol. iii, p. 133, for a memoir on these objects by Mr. Albert Way.)

By Mrs. JACKSON GWILT.—The rubbing of a brass in the church of St. John, Margate, to the memory of the Vicar, Thomas Smith, in 1433. It represented a heart suspended by a band, from the centre of which are displayed three scrolls. Beneath is the inscription, "Hic Jacet dn's Thomas Smith quondam Vicarius istius ecclesie qui obiit tercio die Octobris anno Domini, 1433, cujus animæ propicietur Deus. Amen." On the heart are the words "Credo quod," and on the scrolls are, "Redemptor meus vivit,—de terra surrecturus sum in carne mea,—videbo Deum Salvatorem meum" (From Job xix. 26). Possibly the idea of the Trinity in Unity may be conveyed by this device.

By Mr. HIPPISEY.—A flint arrow-head found in a tumulus near Lambourne, Berkshire; also an object of bronze called a "Lustral spoon sacred to Krishna, Vishnu, &c., *vide* Colman's 'Mythology of the Hindus'"—a coarse casting in very inferior metal, and having by no means a satisfactory appearance. The same remark may be made to another object of bronze (?) also brought by Mr. Hippisley; a short double-headed mace with a rough open crown, and with a small spike at each end—extreme length  $4\frac{1}{8}$  inches.

By Sir W. C. TREVELYAN, Bart.—Impression of a seal of a Bishop of St. Asaph, the bronze matrix of which had recently been found at Glastonbury. Legend: "Sigillum ad causas Joh'is Dei gracia Epi Assavensis"—probably 14th century, during which there were two Bishops John.

# Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

## BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR 1873.

### RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance at the Bank, 1st January, 1873	173	14	11
„ „ in the House	30	8	0
„ „ in Petty Cash	4	0	1½
„ Annual Subscriptions, including arrears and payments in advance for 1874	392	14	0
„ Entrance Fees	30	9	0
„ Life Compositions	52	10	0
„ Sale of Publications, &c.	37	2	4
„ Interest on Investments	6	10	2
„ Miscellaneous Receipts	13	1	6
„ Receipts on Southampton Meeting Account	7	18	8
„ „ on Exeter Meeting Account	141	8	0
„ Investment Account	209	5	0

£1099 1 8½

### EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Publication Account:						
To Bradbury & Co (printing Journal)	190	9	3			
„ Engravers, &c.	115	19	6			
						306
„ House Expenses Account:						
Rent of Apartments	155	0	0			
Secretary's Salary and bonus	110	0	0			
Stationery	9	0	11			
Insurance	2	5	0			
Advertisements, etc.	16	18	0			
Mr. Burt for editing Journal, and arrears	60	0	0			
Coals and draft stamps	2	3	0			
						355 6 11
„ Library Account:						
Paid to Binders, and for Purchase of Books						6 2 5
„ Petty Cash Account:						
Messengers, Attendance, &c.	45	8	0			
Postage, and delivery of Journal	38	19	8½			
Cleaning, Repairs, and sundries	2	10	4			
Coals, Gas, &c.	2	1	5			
Cabs, omnibus, and portorage	1	12	1			
Carriage of parcels, booking, &c.	2	2	1			
Special, not included in the above	2	0	8½			
Travelling expenses	14	2	4			
						108 16 8
„ Investment Account, valued at						209 5 0
„ Balance in the Bank, 31st Dec. 1873	36	11	10			
„ „ in Hand, including Petty Cash	9	3	7½			
„ Money in late Secretary's (B. Willscher) hands un-						
accounted for	67	6	6			
						113 1 11½
						<u>£1099 1 8½</u>

Audited and found correct, } WALTER D. JEREMY, }  
 23rd December, 1874. } JOHN STEPHENS, } Auditors.

Presented to the Central Committee, 23rd December, 1874, approved and passed.  
 (Signed) S. D. SCOTT, *Chairman.*



## ANNUAL MEETING AT RIPON, 1874.

July 21 to July 28.

THE third Congress of the Institute within the county of York was commenced under specially favourable auspices and promises of support. The somewhat limited accommodation of Ripon itself was amply supplemented by the cordial hospitality of the surrounding nobility and gentry, and the gathering of members and visitors was beyond the average of late years. An able "Manual" for the use of those attending the meeting had been prepared under the direction of the Council of the "Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association," and was presented to each ticket-holder. The chief compiler of this excellent "Manual" was the honorary secretary of that Society, Mr. Fairless Barber, F.S.A., who aided materially in all the preliminary arrangements for the meeting, and also undertook the office of Director of Excursions, and carried out the many difficult duties of that onerous position with much energy and skill.

At one o'clock of Tuesday, July 21, the Mayor and Corporation of Ripon received the Institute in the Town Hall. The President, Lord Talbot de Malahide, was accompanied by the Marquess of Ripon, President of the Meeting, the Lord Bishop of Ripon, Archdeacon Trollope, Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B., and several members of the Council of the Institute. The proceedings were begun by the Mayor (Alderman Thompson), who occupied the Chair, calling upon the Town Clerk to read the address which had been voted by the Corporation.

The TOWN CLERK (Mr. Nicholson) accordingly read the following address:—

"To the President and Members of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

"Your learned society having honoured the city of Ripon by accepting our invitation to select it as the place for holding your Annual Meeting for this year, we, the Mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Ripon, on behalf of ourselves and fellow-citizens and neighbours, wish to express our appreciation of the great honour which has thus been conferred upon us, and to assure you of a most sincere and hearty welcome during your sojourn amongst us. On looking at your programme of proceedings for the week proposed to be occupied by your present Meeting, our first impression was that, after all, the pursuit of archaeological studies is not necessarily so dry and uninteresting a matter as may have been supposed by those who have not had the opportunity of appreciating thoroughly the pleasure which those studies of themselves impart. In truth, we must confess to having experienced no little gratification on finding that the members of even so learned and distinguished a society as yours deem

it both possible and useful to combine some amount of recreation and relaxation with the great and more important object you have in view, of creating and developing an increased interest in the history and antiquities of the districts which you visit. We are not wishful, unduly, to sound our own trumpet (or rather, perhaps, we should say here, to wind our own "horn"), but we venture to think that you might travel far without meeting with a more attractive combination of such beautiful scenery, and of such varied and interesting records and memorials of the past as are to be found within the district of which you have chosen Ripon for the centre. Our next impression derived from your programme was that you had been unable to allow yourselves time sufficient to do full justice to all the places you propose to visit during your present Meeting; and that you had also been obliged to omit entirely many places where you would have found subjects of great and varied interest to the archaeologist and the antiquary. We cannot, however, think this is altogether a misfortune, as we trust the result will be that you may find it desirable at some not distant period to revisit this neighbourhood, and complete such investigations as time may not permit you to perfect now.

"W. THOMPSON, Mayor.

"Town Hall, Ripon, 21st July, 1874."

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE tendered the Corporation of Ripon the best thanks of the Institute for the kind and cordial greeting which had been extended to them at Ripon. Adverting to the previous visits to Yorkshire, and its many claims upon the attention of the archaeologist, he spoke of his pleasure in reviving his recollections of them, especially as he had joined the Institute at the York meeting. Since then many of their distinguished members had been lost to them, but he was still thankful that so many remained, and others had risen to fill the vacant places. Municipal institutions were the most ancient in the country, and the Institute was always gratified with their welcome. One of the chief objects of the Institute was fully and accurately to describe the ancient monuments of the country; their next duty was to watch over the condition of those monuments, and to interfere wherever it was necessary for their preservation. He had not heard of late of those acts of wanton destruction which were at one time so frequent, but he regretted to say that offences of the kind were still committed, and the sacrifices often made to the spirit of utility in many places were greatly to be deplored. He was sorry to say that London was a great offender in that respect. It had been a pleasure to him to preside so often over the meetings of the Institute, and he had never greater pleasure than in introducing the Marquess of Ripon as President of the Meeting. (Applause.)

The MARQUESS OF RIPON, having taken the chair, thanked the Meeting for the honour done to him. He, at first, thought that his duty would be a very simple one, that of welcoming the visitors to Ripon on the occasion. He felt it a great distinction for them that Ripon had been selected, and he felt sure it would be the source of no little instruction to them to have the various antiquities around them discussed as they would be. He would defer to the evening the Inaugural Address he had ventured to put together for the occasion.

The LORD BISHOP OF RIPON said the very pleasant task had fallen to

him to offer to the Institute a hearty welcome on behalf of the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral and of the clergy of the diocese. They sincerely desired that the visit might be one of deep interest, not only to themselves, but to all who could have the privilege of hearing those who could speak with authority upon the subjects which would come under discussion.

COL. PINNEY, on behalf of the Institute, thanked the Lord Bishop for his cheery and kindly welcome tendered on behalf of the Cathedral authorities and the clergy generally. It was of much importance to the Institute to be assured of favourable consideration in that quarter, and he was very much gratified by the observations of the Lord Bishop.

COL. BROOKE, of Huddersfield, on behalf of the Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association, asked the members of the Royal Archaeological Institute to accept a most cordial welcome to Ripon from that body, which was intimately associated with the landed gentry of the county. While he begged to observe that the Yorkshire Society had a somewhat selfish object in view, inasmuch as they hoped to be greatly guided in their future course of action by the light which would be thrown upon objects of interest in the course of the present Meeting, he could assure them that nothing should be wanting on their part to show their appreciation of the honour done to the county of which they were so proud, by this the third visit of the Institute.

Mr. G. T. CLARK acknowledged the welcome of the Yorkshire Society and of the local gentry. The exertions of that Society had, he knew, been considerable, and they had been well supported by the gentry of the county. No more gratifying mark of respect had ever been paid to the Institute than that which the Council of the Yorkshire Society had given them by placing in their hands so excellent a "Manual" of the objects of interest which might be visited.

Mr. FAIRLESS BARBER then briefly explained the arrangements with regard to the excursions; Mr. BURTT mentioned the further proceedings of the day, and the meeting terminated.

Shortly after two o'clock the Institute and visitors to the Meeting were entertained by the Mayor and Corporation at luncheon. This was provided in a marquee erected in the Volunteer Drill Field. The MAYOR having proposed the usual loyal toasts, Mr. J. WOOD proposed the health of the Bishop of Ripon and the clergy of the diocese. In the response made by the LORD BISHOP, he remarked that, speaking in the presence of so many distinguished members of the Institute, it was natural for him to observe that the study of archæology was one which must ever have the deepest interest for the members of the sacred profession to which he belonged. Not only was this owing to the hallowed associations brought by the researches of the Institute to bear upon the venerable edifices they examined, but they felt it was greatly owing to such researches that the true principles were developed which had guided them so much in the restoration of their ancient churches. (Hear.) They would find a good illustration of this in the venerable Cathedral they were shortly to visit. Under the direction of one of the ablest of their members, Sir Gilbert Scott, it had been very happily treated. (Applause.) But archaeology took a very wide range, and in that respect the members of the sacred profession had a deep interest in it, because they felt that theology must keep abreast of science.

The Rev. CANON WORSLEY proposed "The Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland," to which LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, President of the Institute, briefly replied.

The Ven. ARCHDEACON TROLLOPE proposed "The President of the Meeting." The MARQUESS OF RIPON responded, saying that he should rejoice if he should have it in his power, as a resident of the neighbourhood, to conduce in any way to the satisfaction and comfort of the visitors. He proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayor and Corporation for their entertainment and hospitality. The MAYOR having responded in appropriate terms, the company separated.

The large party then proceeded to the Cathedral, where they were cordially received by the Very Rev. the Dean (Dr. Hugh Mc Neile), who explained that the usual service had been altered to suit their convenience. Sir Gilbert Scott, standing in the centre of the nave, and having at his side a boldly executed ground plan of the cathedral, gave an excellent discourse on the structure (printed at p. 309), in the course of which he led the company to the principal points from which he was best able to guide their attention. The party then went to the Library, where the Rev. T. Fowler, F.S.A., gave an account of the more interesting and curious books there. A discovery of some ancient music had lately been made; upon which Mr. Crow, the Organist of the Cathedral, explained that it consisted of three pieces, an Anthem, "A ballet of y<sup>e</sup> deth of y<sup>e</sup> Cardynall" (Wolsey), and "A lytyll ballet made of y<sup>e</sup> young Duk' gce" (Henry Fitzroy, natural son of Henry VIII.). Mr. Crow suggested that the music to which two of these was set was probably written by the King himself. At all events he thought it of his time. Pains had been taken to reduce this to modern notation, and their harmony and beauty of composition was evidenced by being put to the practical test of performance by the choir, a peculiar and very pleasant termination to the inspection of the Cathedral. The visitors next availed themselves of the Dean's kind permission to see the curious collection of Royal portraits in the hall of the Deanery. After this the visit was extended to Ailey Hill, in the Residence grounds, a mound of human and animal bones, the relics of a battle fought at some very remote period;—the hospital of St. Mary Magdalene, with its tessellated pavement, probably of the twelfth century, and other points of interest, and the Maison de Dieu, a hospital said to have been founded by one of the Nevilles, but with no endowment antecedent to 1680. At 8.30 P.M. the visitors assembled in the Riding School, Park Street, which had been very commodiously fitted up and arranged under the direction of the Local Committee; and here the President of the Meeting delivered his Inaugural Address, which was received with great approbation. (Printed at p. 207.) Lord Talbot de Malahide proposed the thanks of the meeting to the noble Marquess for the able and entertaining Address he had delivered. (Applause.) The Bishop of Ripon, having seconded the proposition, it was carried with acclamation. The Marquess of Ripon, after acknowledging the vote, said he was instructed by Lady Ripon to say that she hoped all holders of tickets for the meeting would do her the honour of being present at her evening party on Thursday.

Wednesday, July 22.

At 9.30 A.M. the Historical Section met in the Riding School; Pro-

fessor Stubbs, President of the Section, in the Chair. Mr. E. HAILSTONE, F.S.A., read a memoir on "Ripon College," a production of much interest, relating to the Northern University, once intended to have been fixed at Ripon; a memoir which will, it is hoped, be given in a subsequent portion of the Journal. The Chairman having made some observations, a vote of thanks was passed to the author.

The Marquess of Ripon having taken the Chair, Mr. E. SHARPE, M.A., gave a most full and valuable discourse on "Monastic Buildings of the Cistercian Order," which was illustrated by a large collection of plans and drawings which covered a screen on the wall of the room, accompanied by a "model" plan drawn up by the lecturer. In the centre of the screen was the plan of Fountains Abbey, which threw all the others into the shade by its varied developments, some of which yet remain to be rightly assigned and denominated. Mr. Sharpe had lately published a work upon the "Architecture of the Cistercians," and his lecture presented the chief conclusions at which he had arrived in that work, and which he specially adapted to the houses of the order arranged to be visited from Ripon. Beginning with an eloquent account of the great religious revival at the close of the eleventh century, the progress of the most remarkable establishments of the Cistercian order were carefully traced out, in the course of which the "Constitutions," from which many extracts are given in the "Manual," were often referred to. He claimed one great discovery in the appropriation of the remains of Fountains Abbey. The vaulted under-croft, which was long known as the "great cloister" — which it could scarcely be — and afterwards as the "hospitium," was now considered by him to be the "Domus Conversorum," where the "conversi" worked at their respective trades; a conclusion which he ably supported, but which evidently was not accepted by all his hearers. The MARQUESS OF RIPON having made some very complimentary observations upon the lecture, a vote of thanks was cordially given to Mr. Sharpe, and the sitting terminated.

At 12.30, the party, upwards of 200 in number, left the Market Place in carriages for Markenfield Hall and Fountains. The weather was most favourable, and the drive was most agreeable. At Markenfield many additions were made to the party from the neighbourhood. In the large hall on the first floor Mr. J. H. PARKER, C.B., made the following observations:—

"Markenfield Hall was originally the seat of a family who derived their name from the place, and one of whose descendants was still living there in the time of Leland.<sup>1</sup> In plan it closely resembles Aydon Castle, and is in a tolerably perfect condition.<sup>2</sup> The principal rooms are (as in the fashion of the present century) upstairs. The windows are square-headed, of two lights, with a transom; they were evidently made so from necessity, the floor above, or the roof, not allowing space for an arch; where there is space the windows are arched. The square-headed

<sup>1</sup> Leland in his *Itinerary* observes, "Markenfelde dwellith at Markenfelde, and his manor place berithe his name." He noticed also in Ripon minster, "two tombes withe ymages of the Markenfelds and theyr wyves." (*Itinerary*, vol. viii. folios 68a, 69a). The house is now the property of the Lord Grantley, having

been purchased by his ancestor, Sir Fletcher Norton. Sir Thomas Markenfield, the last of the family, married Margaret, sister of Richard Norton, who was called the Patriarch of the Rebellion, and was attainted in 1570.

<sup>2</sup> See *Domestic Architecture*, vol. i. chap. iv.

windows have precisely the same mouldings as those which are arched, and are evidently of the same period. A large irregular court, formed partly by the house and partly by stables and other outbuildings, surrounded by a moat, completes the plan. There is a good window of three lights of the Decorated style, which belongs to the chapel, looking to the moat. The merlons of the embattled parapet are crenellated, with moulded copings. The principal turret stair is a good example of the date, and still retains its original pyramidal roof or cap. The hall is lighted by four Decorated windows, of two lights, with trefoil arches, two towards the court-yard and two towards the moat.

"Taken altogether, Markenfield Hall bears a greater resemblance to the generality of south country than northern manor houses. The introduction of large Decorated windows of two, and one of three lights—the latter towards the moat—is not characteristic of a dwelling-house built with a studious view to defence. In respect of plan, Markenfield has some likeness to the mansion at Woodland Mere, Wiltshire, which is partly of the same period; but at Woodland Mere the chief entrance to the older portion of the building was clearly by an external staircase.

"The licence to crenellate this house was obtained in 1310, and it was probably commenced about that time.<sup>3</sup>

"The original Decorated house is in the form of the letter L, with the hall in one part and the chapel in the other, both on the first floor, with other rooms under them, one of which, under the hall, has been the kitchen. The windows of the hall are of two lights, with trefoil heads, a quatrefoil in the head, and a transom. The entrance was by a doorway nearly in the corner, from an external stone staircase, of which the foundations remain, and the weather moulding of the roof over it. This doorway was at one end of the screens, and there are some traces of another staircase at the back for the servants. More closely in the corner, by the side of the front door, is a window to give light under the music gallery. This has been restored and lengthened. One window in the gable at this end of the hall is at a higher level than the other windows, having been over the music gallery; but the wall at this end has been partly rebuilt. The roof has been of open timber-work, of which the corbels remain; the present roof is modern. At the opposite end is another doorway, leading from the dais to the chapel. The chapel has a good east window of three lights, with geometrical tracery; the western part was divided by a floor into two stories, but this was believed to have been an alteration of the fifteenth century, and was removed in the restorations made under the direction of Mr. Walbran, about 1845. There is a rich and uncommon piscina and a locker on the south side of the altar; there is also a doorway on the south side of the chapel opening into another room, apparently the priest's chamber, with a room over it, and a newel, or corkscrew, staircase leading to that room, which also descends to the lower rooms. At the east end of this hall, behind the dais, is the solar; it has a Decorated fireplace, and a window with a seat in the sill: it appears to have been originally of the same height as the hall and chapel, but divided into two stories in the fifteenth century. From this room is a doorway to the garde-robe at the back of the house,

<sup>3</sup> Rot. Pat. 3 Edw. II. m. 18. "Quod Johannes de Merkingfield possit kernelare

mansum suum de Merkingfield in Com. Ebor."



which is of considerable size, of two stories, with the pit under it, and is lighted by loopholes only. There is another singular garde-robe under the original entrance, for the use of the servants, the entrance to it being from the kitchen; this is now plainly seen from the entrance court-yard, the stone steps over it having been removed; it was originally under the steps. The space under the solar is divided into two cellars by an original wall, and these two cellars have vaults with plain ribs and corbels, part of the original work. The hall and chapel are both finished externally by a good battlement, with oilets. The other buildings are of the fifteenth or sixteenth century, and the later kitchen blocks up one of the original windows:—considerable alterations were made at these periods.

“The whole of the ground floor of the house having been occupied by the kitchen and offices, cellars and store-rooms, it was necessary to have numerous staircases or steps down from the state apartments on the first floor; the entrance was through a porch on the top of a flight of steps, at one end of the ‘screens’ (a technical name for the space under the music gallery); the weather moulding of the roof is visible in the wall. The small window under the gallery in the screens opened into the front porch at the top of the steps, which formed the state entrance. At the further end of the music gallery and screens was another porch for the servants, with steps down to the servants’ court at the back of the house towards the moat; the screens extended over part of the window next to it, and a buttery hatch was made from it, in one corner of the window, into the porch; the weather moulding of the back porch is also visible in that wall. In the middle of the screens is another doorway, which was on the top of a flight of steps down into the kitchen (as at St. Mary’s Hall, Coventry). There are two other newel staircases from the upper rooms to the ground floor; there are also rooms over the stables, which form a continuation of the house beyond the chapel, and may have been bedrooms for the servants. This part of the house has been divided by slight partitions into cottages for the farm labourers; but such partitions can easily be removed at any time, as the original fabric is not affected by them. The house might be made a very handsome and desirable residence for a gentleman of property. The moat has been cleared out, and the walls of it restored, and arrangements made to have more water in it, all of which are desirable restorations.” SIR GILBERT SCOTT added some observations, in the course of which he suggested a remonstrance against some of the alterations which were being made, which were probably not quite approved by Lord Grantley.

When Fountains Abbey was reached, the time for luncheon had arrived, so progress was made at once to the *Domus Conversorum*, where the Marquess was waiting for his numerous guests. After an excellent luncheon had been served, to which ample justice was done; and the usual loyal toasts having been given, the Chairman proposed that of “The Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese.” The Bishop responded, and again referred to the necessity of the sacred profession being on a level with the science of the age, as those who believed in the Bible had their faith confirmed and strengthened by the result of their enquiries. As to the place in which they were assembled, if there was a doubt as to its uses in times gone by, there could be none as to its having ever been more agreeably occupied than at present, under the presidency of the noble Marquess, of whose munifi-



cent hospitality they had been the partakers. (Applause.) In his presence he would simply ask them to drink their noble host's health.

The MARQUESS OF RIPON returned thanks. It was a great pleasure for him to receive so distinguished a body as were then assembled there, and though they had given him a bribe by making him President of the Meeting, under any circumstances it would have been no less his duty to offer them the warmest and most truly Yorkshire reception. He was very proud to be the possessor of those beautiful ruins, and it was of the deepest interest to him that well qualified persons should visit them and throw the light of recent investigations upon their early uses. Such enquiries might perhaps be inconvenient, and one had now occurred by the nice little word "cloister" being taken from them by the arbitrary proceedings of Mr. Sharpe, so that all of them would be obliged—whether they could speak Latin or not—for the future to call that place the *Domus Conversorum*. (Laughter and applause.) He had hoped that some conservative gentleman, of whom there must be many present, would rise to object to this dangerous innovation, and he still hoped that might occur. For himself he feared he must acknowledge that Mr. Sharpe had taken him captive. The noble Marquess then proposed the health of "Lord Talbot de Malahide and the Royal Archaeological Institute," to which Lord Talbot replied. Mr. G. T. CLARK next proposed "The Marchioness of Ripon and the Ladies," which, having been duly honoured, was responded to by the Marquess of Ripon.

The party then proceeded to view the remains of Fountains Abbey, the special features of which were pointed out by Mr. Sharpe, who began a most admirable discourse at the west gate, and led the visitors from point to point as best suited for the purposes of his lecture. The Abbot's buildings were last examined, and here some considerable discussion ensued. At the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. Barber moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Sharpe, which was cordially passed, and the party returned to Ripon, which was reached about seven o'clock. In the evening a *Conversazione* was held in the Temporary Museum at the Public Rooms, which was well attended.

Thursday, July 23.

At 9 A.M. the general meeting of members took place in the Council Chamber of the Town Hall, the Rev. W. J. Loftie, F.S.A., in the chair. Mr. Burt (Hon. Sec.) read the Report for the past year, as follows, but the balance-sheet was not read, owing to circumstances there adverted to. It is now given at p. 385.

#### REPORT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

"In presenting their Report for the past year, your Committee cannot forbear the expression of their deep anxiety in relation to several circumstances affecting the welfare and interests of the Institute which have occurred since the date of their last report.

"The decease of Mr. Albert Way is an event of the most trying character in the history of an Institution which may be considered to have been almost indebted for its existence to his untiring energy and genius, and which has been upheld for so many years by his vast general knowledge of archaeological matters both in this country and upon the Continent, and

by his unremitting care of its interests. The various biographical notices which have yet been given of Mr. Way leave much still to be desired to enable those who had no personal knowledge of him to arrive at some fair estimate of his great powers of mind, his vast stores of knowledge, and his facility in its communication. Your Committee trust that the very serious loss to the strength of the executive of the Institute caused by Mr. Way's decease will be supplied by the offer of assistance in the duties of Honorary Secretary, now so well, but temporarily, supplied by the kindness and ability of Mr. Fortnum.

"Another painful circumstance which your Committee desire to refer to in the frankest possible manner is a loss to the funds of the Institute by the default of their late secretary, Mr. Benjamin Willsher, or of his brother George, who had been allowed by the Committee to act for him during the latter portion of his engagement while disabled on account of illness. At the conclusion of his engagement Mr. Willsher had not prepared a complete statement of accounts, and the Committee failed in every endeavour to secure such a statement. When the time for auditing the accounts of the Institute had arrived, the balance sheet was not prepared, or the books made up. Upon an examination of the accounts at the conclusion of Mr. Willsher's term, the Auditors reported to the effect that the late Secretary had, up to the 29th September last, received the sum of £65 4s. 6d. "which has not been paid to the bankers."

"It is owing to the complications arising out of this unfortunate circumstance that the Committee have been unable now to present to the members the usual balance sheet for the past year, duly approved and audited; but they trust it will be completed without much further delay."

"In reply to a request for information upon this statement of facts, Mr. G. Willsher admitted most fully the accuracy of the statement of the Auditors, but claimed an allowance of £30 as a disputed account between him and his predecessor, Mr. Lodge. With regard to such alleged disputed account, your Committee cannot admit that there is the slightest ground for such statement, or that any blame in regard thereto attaches to Mr. Lodge, whose accounts were duly audited, and the statement of which was most freely and fully accepted by Mr. Willsher at the time; and your Committee fear that the suggestion made as above stated has been so made to conceal the extent of the breach of faith of which the late Secretary has been guilty. Under such circumstances your Committee have only to lay before the members a balance sheet for the last year which has been prepared by the present Secretary, Mr. Ranking, and which shows a difference of £3 10s. between what appears to him to be the deficiency caused by the default of Mr. Willsher and the amount reported by the Auditors. This difference is still under the consideration of the Auditors.

"To turn to a more gratifying portion of their duty, your Committee have to mention the appointment of Mr. B. Montgomerie Ranking to the post of Secretary and Librarian of the Institute, an appointment which they feel sure will be very conducive to its welfare and best interests. They have also to refer in terms of the very highest satisfaction to the last Annual Meeting of the Institute, held at Exeter, a Meeting fraught with the most complete gratification to all interested in the wellbeing of the

<sup>4</sup> It appears at p. 385. The Committee take this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging the services of the Auditors,

and especially of Mr. W. D. Jeremy, in clearing up this unpleasant matter.

Society on account of the high character of the Addresses and memoirs submitted to the Meeting, the large attendance of members and visitors, the specially interesting feature of a considerable collection of portraits of local worthies and remarkable persons, and the successful financial result of the Meeting. The pages of the 'Journal' also afford excellent evidence of the importance and interest of the Congress lately held at Exeter by the numerous memoirs contributed to it.

"During the present session of Parliament a bill was brought forward by Sir John Lubbock, Bart., for the purpose of putting under the protection of officers to be appointed by the Government certain monuments of the more remote periods of our insular history, which have too frequently, not only been threatened, but many of which, we regret to say, have been absolutely annihilated by the carelessness or wilfulness of the owners or tenantry of the land. From an archaeological point of view we cannot but regret that the passing of this well-intentioned, but perhaps too circumscribed measure was surrounded by such legal difficulties in respect to the rights of property, that it was deemed by the House of Commons inadvisable to pass it. We must, however, trust that the steady advancement of archaeological appreciation and the force of public opinion stimulated, as we think it ought to be, by the out-spoken warnings of all archaeological and antiquarian Societies, may create a law as potent for the preservation of the remains of the past—those most truthful records of history—as that which Parliament might have framed.

"Among the more important records of discoveries made by the excavation of ancient sites, few or none can excel those given in the valuable work of Dr. Schliemann, in which the results of his researches in the Troad are described and accompanied by photographic representations of the valuable objects discovered. The time has not yet arrived when the precise nature and approximate age of those most interesting objects can be determined with any degree of certainty, and although the most weighty opinions would seem to agree, for the most part, as to their being of a period anterior to that of the Homeric Troy, the occurrence of indications of a Greek element in inscriptions of a time of equally remote antiquity would make us hesitate to declare them as pre-Hellenic.

"Of at least equal importance are the discoveries made by Mr. George Smith among the ruins of Nineveh. That gentleman, whose knowledge of the ancient language of Assyria and Babylonia is so profound, and whose energy and perseverance were so hardly but vainly tried, was enabled from his intimate knowledge of the work previously accomplished by Mr. Layard and other explorers, to devote the small time and means which he had at command at once to commence operations upon the most likely sites and to discover inscriptions and other memorials of the greatest importance. It yet remains to decipher the mass of valuable matter which his assiduity has secured, and which is now in the safe custody of our National Museum.

"And here your Committee cannot but echo the sentiment expressed by the chairman and the numerous voices of the assembled members of the Society of Biblical Archaeology at their last meeting, that it is the business and duty of our generation that the buried remains of some of the world's earliest civilization should be rescued from decay, and made available for the elucidation of those remote and deeply interesting periods of the world's history.

"It is also with much satisfaction that your Committee are able to refer to the successful prosecution of investigations on the site of the Temple of Diana, at Ephesus; investigations which were continued by the prompt aid of Her Majesty's Government in recognising the considerations submitted to them by various learned Societies, and supported by the Institute. Full information upon this subject is contained in the Report of their valued member, the Keeper of the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities in the British Museum, presented to Parliament in the month of May last, in continuation of his previous reports.

"Ancient Rome, under the sanction of the Italian government and through the action of the municipal authorities, is gradually but steadily revealing her long-buried substructions to our eyes. Nor must we overlook the valuable work in this direction done by our old and esteemed member, Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B.

With respect to the General Index, a subject sometimes referred to at the Annual Meetings, it has been finally decided to extend it to twenty-five volumes, for the printing and publication of which arrangements have been definitely made; and your Committee hope soon to be able to announce its approaching completion.

"In paying a tribute of respect to the members lost to the Institute since the last Annual Meeting, your Committee have an especially painful duty to perform. They would bear in most honoured and even affectionate remembrance the memory of ALBERT WAY, F.S.A., &c., of Wonham Manor, Reigate, who may be fairly considered to have been the founder of the Institute, and as such to require a fuller and more personal notice than usual. Born at Bath in 1805, he was the only son of the Rev. Lewis Way, a gentleman well known for his philanthropic labours on behalf of the Jews. For the furtherance of those objects, he travelled extensively throughout Europe, and largely in Asia, and on very many of those occasions he was accompanied by his son, who soon became remarkable for his great powers of observation as to historical and antiquarian objects, of which also his ready pencil enabled him to preserve many artistic records. Upon leaving Trinity College, Cambridge, Albert Way became a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1839, and two years afterwards made his first communication to the '*Archæologia*,' in a memoir '*On the Effigy of Richard Cœur de Lion in the Cathedral of Rouen*' (vol. xxix. p. 202). This memoir was illustrated by three of Mr. Way's drawings. Elected Director of the Society of Antiquaries in 1842, Mr. Way was distinguished by his energetic discharge of the duties of that office, and by other kindred labours voluntarily undertaken, in the course of which he conceived the idea of extending the sphere of the Society's usefulness by engrafting upon it an organization founded upon that of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the '*Société des Antiquaires de Normandie*,' of which Mr. Way was a corresponding member. At that time nothing could be more lamentable than the condition of historical monuments and objects of archaeological interest throughout the country, or the neglect with which accidental discoveries of such objects was treated. Mr. Way felt this as a National disgrace, to the removal of which he soon devoted his most active and earnest efforts. Failing in some degree in his endeavours to obtain the wished-for result by other means, he, in conjunction with a large number of personal friends, formed the '*British Archaeological Association*,' and in the spring of 1844 the first number

of the 'Archaeological Journal' was printed, with an Introduction by Mr. Way, heralding the objects and proposed operations of the new Institution.

"Into the unhappy dissensions which soon sprang up, chiefly in connexion with the arrangements for the 'Journal,' it is not our purpose to enter. No one has been more loth to speak of them for many years past than Mr. Way himself. A 'Narrative of Facts,' published at the time of the dis-union, mentions many of the circumstances, and the literary journals of the period gave many particulars which were more or less accurate. To Mr. Way's kind and retiring nature the subject was a very painful one, and those who had the privilege of being on intimate terms with him knew how much he was distressed by the action of the minority who seceded from the Society, and that he maintained cordial friendship to the close of his life with some of those who differed from him in this matter. The report of the meeting held at Winchester, in September, 1845,<sup>5</sup> may be advantageously consulted by any who wish to trace the course of events which resulted in the adoption of the name of the 'Institute' by the main body of the Society. The great success of that meeting, and the grand array of eminent persons in every department of antiquarian knowledge which were found by Mr. Way's side on the occasion, supported as they were by a large number of noblemen and gentlemen in the highest ranks of learned and scientific society, and by the influence of many others who were not able to attend at Winchester, were ample promises for the future of 'The Archaeological Institute.' Into the working of the Institute Mr. Way threw himself with great energy. With a readiness in the use of the pen that might bear comparison with the best of letter writers of any time or country, Mr. Way's correspondence with antiquaries and persons interested in local antiquities both at home and abroad was immense. The pages of this publication record very many of the results of that large correspondence, but they fail in doing justice to the chief mover, who was always careful to keep his own name out of sight. To the memoir of Mr. Way, given in the preceding volume (vol. xxx. p. 389) is appended a list of his contributions to the 'Journal.' Large as it is, it is by no means perfect, other names being sometimes credited with observations supplied chiefly by him, and which it is now not easy accurately to appropriate. Regarding with the highest possible interest the development of a taste for archaeological studies and the respect for archaeological objects which has grown up of late years, Mr. Way contemplated with dread the spirit of 'restoration' which was often acted upon, and the attempts to revive mediæval forms solely because they were mediæval. Besides his contributions to the 'Journal,' &c., Mr. Way edited the 'Promptorium Parvulorum,' for the Camden Society, and an edition of Sir S. Meyrick's work upon Ancient Armour. A full biography of Mr. Albert Way will, it is hoped, be given; such an account as will do some justice to his many and varied gifts, and his high and most amiable character.

"Another distinguished member, whose loss the Institute has to deplore is JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, F.S.A., &c. Coming from a family of considerable literary reputation, Mr. Nichols was early associated in the historical and antiquarian labours of his father and grandfather. His first work

<sup>5</sup> "Proceedings of the Archaeological Institute, Winchester, 1845."

was to assist in the compilation of the 'Progresses of King James the First,' a work which was completed by him; and he soon took an active part in the editorial management of 'The Gentleman's Magazine,' to which he had already occasionally contributed. In 1833 Mr. Nichols commenced the 'Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica,' a most useful publication for the preservation of original materials for private history, and which has been succeeded by 'The Herald and Genealogist.' Mr. Nichols had already published a collection of 'Autographs of Royal, Noble, Learned, and Remarkable Personages,' accompanied by biographical notices, and a volume on 'London Pageants.' In 1835 he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and made numerous and important contributions to its published Transactions, to which, however, he had already made a communication. Of the Camden Society he was one of the chief originators, and assisted largely in forming the extensive and valuable series of works which have been issued by it, and which would have been still further added to but for his fatal illness. On the formation of the 'British Archæological Association,' he became a member of that body. On the occurrence of the unfortunate differences already alluded to in the previous memoir, he took a decided part with the majority who adopted the title of the 'Archæological Institute.' Of those differences a good account was given in 'The Gentleman's Magazine' for 1845 (vol. xxiii. p. 631, and vol. xxiv. p. 289). By their kindred tastes and pursuits, Mr. Nichols and Mr. Albert Way were united in close friendship; but Mr. Nichols also remained on good terms with many archaeological friends who took the part opposed to Mr. Way. From that time Mr. Nichols took an active interest in the affairs of the Institute, accepting office among the executive, attending the Annual Meetings, and communicating numerous valuable memoirs to the pages of the 'Journal.' The nature of these communications must be gathered from its pages, as they are too varied and numerous to be here specified. The complete record of Mr. Nichols' many literary labours, and the evidences of his most excellent and genial character, must however be sought for elsewhere, and they will be found pleasantly traced by the able hand of a brother in a lately published 'Memoir' of the much regretted object of our notice.<sup>6</sup>

"The Lord Zouche, who as the Hon. Robert Curzon, has been long and pleasantly known to very many members of the Institute. His charming book, 'Visits to the Monasteries of the Levant,' published a quarter of a century since, established his literary fame, which his contributions to the 'Journal,' chiefly upon the subject of classical and mediæval arms and armour, have well sustained. He formed a considerable collection of defensive armour at his seat at Parham Park, near Worthing, Sussex,

<sup>6</sup> This opportunity may be taken to correct a slight error on p. 18 of the "Memoir" referred to. Mr. Nichols is there said to have taken part in a projected "History of Windsor Castle," undertaken "in the autumn of 1861, on the occasion of the visit of the Archaeological Institute to Windsor." The visit of the Institute to Windsor was made in 1866, as an excursion of the London Meeting (see vol. xxiii. p. 326). The date and the circumstances (with

the above exception) of the gathering "of a number of literary men then there assembled," are, however, correct; and it may be mentioned that their names were,—J. Bruce, J. Burt, Dr. Hawtrey (Provost of Eton), R. R. Holmes, J. J. Howard, J. Winter Jones, Thos. W. King, R. Lemon, J. G. Nichols, J. H. Parker, G. Scharf, G. G. Scott (now Sir Gilbert), W. J. Thoms, W. S. Walford, A. Way, the Dean of Windsor, and B. B. Woodward.



and he furnished an account of its principal contents to this work in the year 1865 (Arch. Journ., vol. xxii., p. 1). On many occasions he contributed specimens of arms to the exhibitions of the Institute, and made comments upon those shown by others. In 1861 he contributed various objects of much interest to the Special Exhibition of Textile Manufactures and Embroideries, and he was always distinguished by his urbanity and obliging readiness to afford help to enquirers.

"Sir STEPHEN GLYNNE, Bart., F.S.A., an old and most valuable member, a very frequent attendant at the Annual Meetings of the Institute, in which he often took an active part, as it was hoped he would have done on the present occasion, at Ripon. On the special subject to which Sir Stephen Glynne's attention was chiefly directed—that of Architecture, both religious and secular—he was one of the best authorities of the time. The Address of the Noble President of this Meeting adds another example, to those which are already numerous, of Sir Stephen's intimate acquaintance with a very important branch of archæological research.

"Lady FELLOWS, the widow of the late Sir Charles Fellows, whose valuable collection of Lycian marbles enrich the Sculpture Galleries of the British Museum, and who shared in the antiquarian tastes of her husband. She was well versed in Heraldry, and was an accomplished artist, which her drawings of Sir Charles's fine collection of watches, now arranged in the British Museum, fully attest. She was a constant attendant at the meetings when in London, and an occasional exhibitor. Her interest in the proceedings of the Institute continued till her death.

"Among other members by whose kind co-operation the Institute has benefited on various occasions, we would name with regret Mr. EWING, of Glasgow, a staunch friend of the Institute for very many years, taking a special interest in all archæological matters relating to Scotland;—Mr. GARNETT, of Quernmore Park, Lancaster, who contributed much to the success of the Annual Meeting at Lancaster;—the Rev. W. WARD JACKSON, of Middlesborough;—Mr. HAMOND, of Pampisford Hall, Cambridge;—the Rev. E. KELL, of Southampton;—Dr. CHARLTON, of Newcastle, who heartily supported the Annual Meeting held in that place in 1852, and afterwards became Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries there;—Dr. Charlton has made many interesting communications to the 'Journal,' detailing discoveries of objects in various places, and supplying notices relating to Antiquities in Northern Europe;—and Dr. THURNAM, F.S.A., of Devizes, whose contributions to the study of pre-historic archæology will always obtain a distinguished place, and who favoured the Institute with many communications of interest and value.

"In submitting to your consideration the following periodical changes in the Council of the Institute, your Committee have to draw attention to the expression of a wish that an alteration should be made in the mode of making such changes. It has been suggested that a system of retirement simply in the order of rotation with power of re-election should be introduced, and such a proposal may be submitted for your approval:—*To retire*: One VICE-PRESIDENT—Sir J. LUBBOCK, Bart., M.P., F.S.A.; COUNCIL—J. G. NICHOLS, F.S.A. (*deceased*); Sir STEPHEN GLYNNE, Bart., F.S.A. (*deceased*); Hon. W. O. STANLEY, F.S.A.; R. FISHER, F.S.A.; Rev. Lord ALWYNE COMPTON; W. J. BERNHARD SMITH. One AUDITOR—W. D. JEREMY. *To succeed*: VICE-PRESIDENT—The Hon. W. O. STANLEY, F.S.A. COUNCIL, Senior Auditor—W. D. JEREMY; Sir W. H. DRAKE,



K.C.B.; STEPHEN TUCKER, F.S.A. (*Rouge Croix*); J. A. SPARVEL-BAYLEY F.S.A.; J. R. LINGARD; H. T. CHURCH. Auditor—Colonel J. F. LENNARD, F.S.A.”

The Rev. W. DYKE moved the adoption of the Report; this was seconded by Mr. TREGELLAS, and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon Mr. Burt to state the negotiations respecting the place of meeting for 1875.

Mr. BURT stated that the Council had given some consideration to the subject, and recommended that Canterbury be chosen, from which place (among others) a cordial invitation had been received.

It was moved by Mr. TREGELLAS, seconded by Mr. BLOXAM, and carried unanimously, that Canterbury be the place of meeting for 1875.

At 9.45 a large party left the Ripon Station for the Richmond and Easby Excursion. A slight delay occurred on the journey, so that it was past 11 before Easby Gate was reached. A walk through a pleasant lane led to the ruins of the Abbey, within the circuit of which the parish church—a very interesting twelfth century structure—is situated. This was first visited, and the remarkable mural paintings of Zodiacal figures were discoursed upon by Mr. J. Fowler, who has given a memoir upon the subject to the Society of Antiquaries.<sup>7</sup> Several points of much architectural interest were also subjects of observation. Returning to the Abbey, Mr. E. SHARPE gave a discourse upon its remains, commencing with an account of the establishment, which was of the Premonstratensian order, and was founded in 1152. The ground plan of the buildings is remarkable on account of the difficulties presented by the site upon the brink of the river Swale.<sup>8</sup> As at Fountains, Mr. Sharpe led the party about to the more important portions of the ruins, which, however, do not present very remarkable architectural features. The word of command was soon given to take the road to Richmond, about a mile distant. On reaching the Town-hall (at about one o'clock), the party were received by his Worship the Mayor (Mr. James Robinson), the Hon. J. C. Dundas, Canon Roberts, the Vicar of Richmond, the Town Clerk (Mr. J. R. Tomlin), and other members of the Corporation. His Worship led the way to the Castle Square, where light refreshments were kindly provided for the party. A perambulation of the Castle *enceinte* was then made, under the guidance of Mr. G. T. Clark, who then mounted the curtain wall near the Keep, and discussed the subject of the Castle. This he treated in his usually excellent and forcible manner, with which the readers of the “Journal” are familiar. The text was a specially good one, and the discourse will, it is hoped, be given in our pages. Some amusement was caused by Mr. Clark’s objecting to the new buildings erected in the square, and which he attributed to the Government, and his retort upon some one remarking that it was done by the North Riding of the County. The Mayor of Richmond cordially thanked Mr. Clark for his very able Address, and concluded by inviting the President of the Institute and the principal members and visitors to accompany him to luncheon in the Town-hall, for which cards had been previously issued. Unfortunately the building is a small one, so that his Worship’s invitations were necessarily limited in number.

<sup>7</sup> See “Archæologia,” vol. xlv., p. 137.

<sup>8</sup> It is given, facing p. 42 of the “Manual” prepared for the Meeting.

After a most excellent repast, and the usual loyal toasts on such occasions having been duly honoured ; that of the "Royal Archæological Institute," coupled with the name of Lord Talbot de Malahide, was proposed by the Mayor of Richmond. This was responded to by Lord Talbot, who concluded by proposing the health of the Mayor and Corporation of Richmond. To these toasts followed others expressive of gratification at the proceedings of the day, and a cordial interest in the pursuits of the Institute. Among those who addressed the assembled company were the Marquess of Ripon, Lord Houghton, and Mr. G. T. Clark ; and the festivities of this gratifying reception passed off in a manner highly satisfactory to all who participated in them.

Other attractions awaited the visitors on leaving the Town-hall. The ruins of the church of the Grey Friars, of which only the central tower remains, and which are now surrounded by garden grounds ; those of St. Martin's, the chief feature of which is a fine Norman doorway, and the church of St. Mary's, with its good stained glass, and the rich stall work in the chancel, brought from Easby at the Dissolution, were visited and discussed. The desecrated Trinity Chapel, in the Market Place, with its north aisle divided into two storeys, of which the lower had been converted into shops, and the upper was (till lately) a Consistory Court, was also the subject of observation. Leaving Richmond shortly after four o'clock, the party arrived at Ripon a little before six. In the evening the house and grounds of Studley Royal were thrown open for an evening party by the Marchioness of Ripon, which was largely attended by the neighbouring nobility and gentry, as by holders of Institute tickets. The beautiful grounds were brilliantly illuminated with lamps and Chinese lanterns, a volunteer band performed choice selections of music, and the generous hospitality of the noble hostess was most heartily enjoyed to a late hour.

Friday, July 24.

At 10 A.M. a meeting of the Historical Section was held in the Riding School, Professor Stubbs, President of the Section, in the chair. Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE read "A Memorial Sketch of the late Mr. Albert Way, M.A., and his Archæological Teaching," in which his lordship gave many interesting personal details respecting his deceased friend, and expatiated upon his many labours in the cause of Archæology, and his excellent and varied contributions to the "Journal." His Lordship professed a wish for the amalgamation of the two Societies, which had arisen from that of which Mr. Way was one of the chief founders. Lord Houghton proposed a vote of thanks to Lord Talbot for his memoir, in which he entirely concurred, though he was not prepared to say that the coalition of the two Societies was desirable. The vote, having been seconded by Professor Stubbs, was carried by acclamation. Lord Talbot then occupied the chair, and Professor STUBBS read a memoir "On the Constitution of the Liberty of Ripon." This most valuable and interesting memoir will, it is hoped, appear in a later portion of the "Journal." Lord Houghton and Mr. G. T. Clark made some remarks upon one of the chief subjects treated by the learned Professor, the importance of manorial maps showing the boundaries of mediæval jurisdictions. In acknowledgment of a cordial vote of thanks, Professor Stubbs contributed some

further observations on this subject. Mr. SEWELL then read a memoir "On some Sepulchral Remains recently discovered at Ilkley." They consisted of urns containing calcined bones, pottery, and ornaments of bronze and glass, chiefly Roman.

This terminated the Sectional business of the day, and at noon a long line of carriages filled with visitors left the Market Square for the Castle Dykes and Tanfield Excursion. At Castle Dykes Archdeacon Trollope kindly made some observations upon the excavations, pending the arrival of the Rev. W. C. Lukis, under whose direction they had been carried on. When that gentleman arrived, he unfolded a large ground plan, showing what had been done, of which he gave an interesting account. "Castle Dykes" is the name of an entrenched field, containing five and a half acres, situated in the parish of North Stainley, near Ripon. Until recently it was scarcely noticed by passers by, but now, owing to the discovery of foundations of a very extensive range of buildings, it has become one of the most attractive spots in the district. The principal archaeological value of the discovery consists in the light which it may shed upon the history of the Roman occupation of this portion of Great Britain, and upon the lines of military communication between Roman towns of great importance in Yorkshire. By its position, Castle Dykes was evidently intended to protect a ford across a marsh, and differs from some others in being placed so close to the marsh that the boggy ground was made available for a defence on that side. The main purpose, however, of the fortification appears to have been to keep open a line of communication between the town of Olicana (Ilkley) on the south, and that of Cataractonium (Catterick) on the north, so that troops might be readily hastened forward in any emergency from south to north, without having to undergo a fatiguing march by the way of Isurium (Aldborough). Another purpose was to enable supplies of corn and meat to be brought from the fertile pastures and hill slopes along the course of the river Yore to Isurium and Olicana. The excavations, which have been undertaken under the auspices of the Ripon Scientific Society, were resumed in April, and have been continued to this time. They have brought to light a remarkable series of bath-rooms and water-tanks, which, from their number, must have been the *Thermæ* of a considerable population. Their villas have yet to be discovered; and as soon as the corn upon the high ground of the adjoining fields has been reaped, it is proposed to search for them. The plough having brought out fragments of flanged tiles, there is good reason to expect success. The explorations have so far resulted in the discovery of some important facts relating to the construction and adornment of Roman buildings at two distinct epochs. Two sets of buildings have existed here, both erected upon the same site, the foundations of the one crossing over those of the other. The earlier were destroyed by fire and violence, and some of the inhabitants were slain within the rooms. Two skeletons, and portions of two other individuals, have been found;—also there have been exhumed and exposed tessellated pavements, numerous hypocausts, furnace flues, ash-pits, pottery, bone implements, coins, fibulæ, bricks impressed with the naked feet and hands of adults and children, and of their nailed sandals, and the footprints of animals of various kinds.

As time did not permit for the intended visit to Thornborough,

Tanfield was the next place at which a stop was made. The church, with the remarkable recess, said to have been that of a hermit, and the monuments of the Marmions—one of which has a good “grille” of fifteenth century work—was the subject of some remarks by Mr. Bloxam; and Mr. Clark supplied some observations upon the Castle. Continuing the route, it was again found necessary to make an omission in the programme of the day, and to pass through Well without seeing the interesting church, with its beautiful painted glass and monuments of the Nevilles. Snape Castle was the next point of interest. It is a late fifteenth century structure, built by John Nevil, first Lord Latimer, in the reign of Henry VI., upon which some Elizabethan work of the Cecils has been grafted. After a good ramble over this interesting mansion, the party drove on to Clifton Castle, the seat of James Pulleine, Esq., finely situated on a height overlooking the river Ure. This gentleman had most kindly offered hospitality to the large party visiting that remote district, and due justice was done to a most excellent entertainment provided in a large marquee erected on the lawn. With the customary toasts on these occasions were united several expressive of cordial interest in the undertakings of the Institute. Among the distinguished guests present who expressed their sentiments on the occasion, were the Marquess of Ripon, Lord Talbot de Malahide, the Ven. Archdeacon Trollope, Mr. G. T. Clark, &c. The company then left for Bedale, where the stay was but too short. The fine Decorated church, with its Tower constructed for defence, and its noble monuments, was but cursorily examined. The time for the return train was close at hand, and soon leaving Bedale the party arrived at Ripon at eight o'clock.

#### Saturday, July 25.

This was entirely occupied by the excursion to Leyburn, &c. At 9.30 A.M. a Special Train left Ripon with a large party. Arriving at Leyburn shortly after 11 o'clock, the carriages, which had not returned to Ripon, were at once taken for Bolton Castle. The route lay through the picturesque and varied scenery of Wensleydale, rich in all the brightness of early autumn, and which drew forth many expressions of admiration. Bolton Castle was reached by a rather severe pedestrian effort, and here Mr. Parker guided the party over the building and then collected them together in the Castle yard, where he gave them some general observations.<sup>9</sup> As Bolton Castle has lost nearly all the woodwork, and in the greater part of it there are no floors, and only narrow passages in the thickness of the walls, it is impossible to take a large party over it without more delay than could be allowed on such an occasion as the present. It is probable that the two Halls, one in the north front, the other in the south, were intended to be used in winter and summer alternately. It may be that as the building was rather a fortified dwelling-house than a military castle, the smaller Hall was for the use of the family, and the larger for the soldiers in time of war. The route was then continued to Wensley church, where Mr. Bloxam discoursed upon the Scrope monuments and other interesting features, not omitting the excellent screen and other carved wood-work which is supposed to have been brought

<sup>9</sup> See “Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages,” vol. ii., p. 227.

from Easby Abbey; the Scropes having been patrons of that House as well as Wensley church. Middleham was the next place to be visited, and here luncheon was provided. After this refreshment, Mr. Clark gave a discourse upon the castle, an inviting theme for him on account of the extensive architectural remains, and its associations with the great baronial house of Neville. As to the decay of those structures, Mr. Clark said the story was pretty much the same. After the Wars of the Roses they were neglected till the Civil War of the seventeenth century, when they were held with great pertinacity by the King or Parliament, and Parliament finally succeeding, the castles were generally ordered to be "slighted," i.e., blown up with gunpowder, so as to render them untenable. Very often they served as quarries for the neighbourhood, and this had been the case at Middleham. In conclusion, Mr. Clark proposed the health of the President of the meeting. The Marquess of Ripon responded, pleasantly referring to the unexpected compliment as having a mine sprung upon him, and contrasting such a mode of attack with the usually bold habits of the mediæval barons of whom Mr. Clark had told them so much. It was true Mr. Clark had given them an excellent discourse, but he (the Marquess) did not think it was to be a preface to such a conclusion. Mr. Clark combined in himself the talents of a lecturer of the highest order and the power of ruling and influencing others, which those who knew him in his own home knew were not often surpassed. He combined a love of the past with an appreciation of the present, and in him they saw a great captain of English industry. He called upon them to drink to the health of Mr. Clark, a compliment which Mr. Clark cordially acknowledged.

A peregrination was then made over the remains of the castle—the Keep of which is Norman, and the rest is of the Decorated Period—under Mr. Clark's guidance, in the course of which various points were selected for observations upon its principal features.<sup>1</sup>

The next point of interest was Jervaulx Abbey, which was reached shortly before five o'clock. The ruins are remarkable for their beauty and for the excellent condition in which they are now kept by the Marquess of Ailesbury. It was one of the great Cistercian houses, founded in the twelfth century by monks from Byland, and it afforded Mr. Sharpe an excellent opportunity of applying the general discourse he had given at Ripon upon those Institutions, and their architectural developments. The church, the chapter house, the cloisters, and the Abbot's residence were made in turn the points from which Mr. Sharpe gave a most interesting and entertaining lecture, for which he was warmly applauded and heartily thanked. This concluded the programme for this most agreeable day, and the party then drove to Spennithorne, where they took train for Ripon, which they reached at eight o'clock.

On Sunday the Dean of Ripon preached a sermon in the Cathedral from Romans ii., verse 14, "If by any means I may provoke to emulation them which are my flesh, and might save some of them," in which he advocated the claims of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews. There was a large congregation.

<sup>1</sup> See "Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages," vol. ii., p. 231.

Monday, July 27.

This was the day appointed for the excursion to Byland, &c. With a very busy day before them the party left Ripon by Special Train for Coxwold. Here carriages were in attendance, but the party was so large that some had to walk. Byland Abbey was the first point of interest, and here Mr. Sharpe discoursed in his usual and excellent style. He concluded by announcing that the agent of Major Stapylton, to whom the property belonged, had assured him that some much needed excavations would be made. The route was then continued to Rievaulx, over the Hambleton Hills, from which a grand view of the beautiful country was obtained, but the ascent of which is so steep that they were crossed chiefly on foot. The weather was delightful, and the journey through the charming scenery was greatly enjoyed. Duncombe Park, the seat of the Earl of Feversham, was soon reached, and shortly afterwards the party alighted and walked to the "Terrace," where they had a fine view of a wide expanse of country, with the noble ruins of Rievaulx nestling in the thickly-wooded valley far below them. The visitors were brought together in the church, where Mr. Sharpe discoursed upon this, the earliest of the Cistercian houses in Yorkshire, and led his audience to the most important points in the structure for illustrating his remarks. Again his audience were delighted; and the Earl of Feversham, to whom the ruins belong, and who had joined the party here, expressed his gratification for the pleasure he had received in hearing Mr. Sharpe. To this Lord Talbot de Malahide joined an expression of thanks on the part of the visitors, which Mr. Sharpe suitably acknowledged, and in doing so mentioned the necessity for preventing the ivy having its own way too much. Proceeding on their journey the party soon arrived at Helmsley, where, in the courtyard of the castle an excellent luncheon was provided in a marquee, to which the noble owner of Rievaulx kindly contributed a liberal supply of wine. Appetites were not wanting after such a morning's work, and the repast was greatly enjoyed. The Marquess of Ripon occupied the chair, and was supported on the right and left by the Earl of Feversham and Lord Talbot. After the usual toasts, the healths of the Earl of Feversham and the Marquess of Ripon were proposed and duly honoured and acknowledged. Mr. Clark then gave a discourse upon the Castle of Helmsley, the ancient seat of the family of De Ros, from whom it came to Villiers, Duke of Buckingham.<sup>2</sup> It sustained a siege by the Parliament forces, and was surrendered to Lord Fairfax.

The party then walked to the station, where the Special Train was in waiting to convey them to Gilling. Of the castle of the Mowbrays but little now remains above ground, and the principal feature of the present building is the great Dining-room, called the Elizabethan room, which is a fine example of that period. It is lighted by three windows of stained glass, filled with the coats of arms of the Stapyltons, the Fairfaxes, and the Constables. The artist's name is given in one of the windows, "Bernard Dininckhoff, fecit, 1585." There is much good wood-carving in the room, the mouldings enclosing numerous panels inlaid with flowers and other patterns, delicately worked, assigned by tradition to have been

<sup>2</sup> See "The Builder" of January 24, 1874, for a full account of "Helmsley Castle," by Mr. Clark, with a plan, sections, &c.



executed by ladies of the family. In this beautiful room, Mrs. Barnes, the owner of the castle, had most hospitably provided light refreshments for the large party, which were greatly enjoyed. The Marquess of Ripon expressed the thanks of the visitors to Mrs. Barnes for her kind reception of them, and they then returned to Ripon by train, arriving at about eight o'clock.

In the evening a *Conversazione* was held in the temporary Museum, which was well attended.

Tuesday, July 28.

The Historical Section met at 11 A.M. in the Town Hall, the President of the Meeting in the chair.

Mr. FORTNUM (*Hon. Sec.* of the Meeting) read a letter from Sir Gilbert Scott to Mr. Burt in reference to some parts of his lecture upon the Cathedral, and which has been embodied in the memoir printed at p. 309. Mr. Fortnum then, in the absence of the author, read a memoir by Mr. J. Bain, F.S.A. Scot., on "The Sufferings of the Northern Counties of England, and their chief Towns, including Ripon, by the Incursion of the Scots in the Fourteenth Century" (printed at p. 269), upon which Mr. Clark made some observations, and, thanks having been voted to the writer, the business of the Sections was concluded.

The General Concluding Meeting was held in the Town Hall at Noon, under the presidency of the Marquess of Ripon. The customary expressions of thanks were then voted to those distinguished persons, &c., by whose friendly aid the proceedings of the Institute had been encouraged, and by whose kind hospitality the members and visitors had been cheered and gratified.

In acknowledging the vote passed on the motion of Mr. PARKER, seconded by Col. PINNEY, for the use of the Town Hall, &c., the Noble Chairman returned thanks. With reference to the meeting generally, the two main subjects were the Cistercian Abbeys and the Baronial Castles, and both had been most ably treated, though he wished there had been more discussion upon Mr. Sharpe's lecture. The meeting had been a very delightful one, and it seemed to have been successful in every respect. Besides those who had been prominent in the various arrangements, among whom Mr. Barber deserved special mention, Mr. Lukis ought to be gratefully mentioned for his care and labour bestowed upon the museum, and he thought that the President of the Institute would not wish Mr. Burt's name to be forgotten as his prime minister. He was sure the neighbourhood was greatly indebted to the Institute, and he hoped their labours would not be without fruit among them. The Town Clerk acknowledged the vote on the part of the Corporation.

Lord Talbot de MALAHIDE said this had certainly been one of the most delightful meetings of the Institute he had ever attended, and on behalf of the members he tendered his best thanks to the Noble President and the noblemen and gentlemen of the district for the very kind and hospitable manner in which they had been received.

Mr. F. H. DICKINSON moved, and the Rev. W. DYKE seconded a vote of thanks to the contributors of Addresses and memoirs; in the course of which allusion was made to the term *Domus Conversorum*. The vote was acknowledged by Professor STUBBS. The Rev. W. J. LOFTIE moved,



and Mr. TREGELLAS seconded a vote of thanks to the Local Committee, and to Mr. LUKIS as its honorary secretary. With this vote was combined one of thanks to the contributors to the Museum, of which Mr. Lukis had acted as Curator. Mr. LUKIS, in acknowledgment, referred at some length to the explorations at Castle Dykes, which needed help,<sup>3</sup> and adverted to Mr. Bain's memoir on the incursions of the Scots as explaining the tradition of the payment of £1000 on the altar of the Maison Dieu. Col. BROOKE responded on behalf of the contributors to the museum.

Mr. G. T. CLARK moved the thanks of the meeting to the Marquess and Marchioness of Ripon, the Earl of Feversham, the Mayors and Corporations of Ripon and Richmond, Mr. Pulleine and Mrs. Barnes for their cordial hospitality to the Institute. Mr. HUTCHINGS supported the vote, which was passed by acclamation and acknowledged by the Chairman.

A list of new members was then read over; Canterbury was announced to be the place of Meeting for 1875, and the proceedings of the Ripon Meeting were brought to a close.

The engagements of the day were not, however, concluded, as a special service in the cathedral had been arranged for the afternoon, with a musical performance by the choirs of Durham and Manchester united with that at Ripon. Admission was by ticket, and the whole available space was occupied, the service being attended by the Marquess of Ripon, Lord Talbot, and a large number of the members of the Institute. The Bishop preached a sermon from the 2nd verse of the 90th Psalm: "Before the mountains were brought forth, or even thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, Thou art God."

#### THE MUSEUM.

This was under the superintendence of the Rev. W. Collings Lukis, rector of Wath, who devoted much care and attention to its contents. It was formed in a large room belonging to the proprietors of the "Public Rooms." It was well adapted for the purpose, and being lighted with gas, evening *Conversazioni* were held, and largely attended twice during the Congress week. Glass cases were placed along three sides, a large stand covered with miscellaneous objects was in the centre of the room, and the walls were hung with rubbings of sepulchral brasses which existed in Yorkshire, contributed by the Rev. G. B. Mellor. The case on the left on entering the room contained a selection from the extensive and valuable collections of early antiquities formed by the Rev. W. Greenwell, Canon of Durham, in the course of his many investigations of sepulchral remains in Yorkshire, consisting of a fine series of stone axes, perforated axe-hammers, flint knives, delicately chipped arrow-points, jet buttons, necklaces, and rings. The Rev. W. C. Lukis added some stone axes, perforated axe-hammers, arrow-points, and a large number of stone discs

<sup>3</sup> The interest of these explorations has been acknowledged by the Council of the Institute, and £20 were voted for their prosecution at the first meeting

after the Ripon Congress; the results of which will, it is hoped, be furnished to the "Journal."

found in the neighbourhood of Ripon. Mr. John Holmes contributed—besides objects of the same class—specimens of British and Roman pottery, a large collection of terra-cotta lamps from Cyprus, Jerusalem, and Rome, many of them bearing Christian symbols; also Egyptian, Etruscan, Greek, and Mexican objects of antiquarian interest. Some stone implements were also contributed by the Rev. J. S. Tute, Mr. Skevington, Mr. Peter Stevenson, the Rev. R. Burrell, and Miss Dalton. Children's clay toys found in Etruscan tombs were sent by Lady Payne Gallwey. The Rev. W. Greenwell also sent a series of bronze celts, showing the gradual development of the flange, which at last became a simple ornament; also socketed celts and spearheads, and a number of bronze articles found in Heathery Burn cave. A fine bronze sword and a spearhead were shown by Mr. E. Wadham, and other examples of bronze weapons were contributed by Mr. Holmes and Rev. W. C. Lukis.

Objects of Roman workmanship in Britain were largely represented, and were of especial interest as mainly coming from Isurium (Aldborough), and a recently discovered unidentified Roman station, locally called Castle Dykes, both in the immediate vicinity of Ripon. Those from the first-named locality were contributed from the museum of Mrs. Lawson, of Aldborough Manor, and comprised gold, silver, bronze, iron, lead, ivory, bone, glass, jet, and fictile objects. There were also specimens of tessellated pavements, coloured wall-plaster and tiles, one being impressed with the stamp of the IXth Spanish Legion, and others with animal's feet. Those from Castle Dykes were exhibited by the Ripon Scientific Society, by whom the excavations were conducted, and respecting which a discourse has been kindly promised by the Rev. W. C. Lukis. They consisted of an unusually large and most interesting series of examples of coloured wall-plaster, showing three successive periods of decoration, indicating a long term of occupation; numerous specimens of tessellated pavements and concrete floors; flanged roofing, and ridge tiles, stone roofing tiles, hypocaust tiles, lead drain pipe; Samian, Upchurch, and Castor pottery; bronze fibulæ and other objects; an iron axe-head, which had probably belonged to a Roman mason; many iron nails and hold-fasts, bone hair-pins, &c., &c. Coins, one a second brass of Manlia Scantilla (rare). There was a large collection, numbering about sixty, of hypocaust tiles, which were impressed with the naked feet of women and children, and sandals, and with the feet of pigs, sheep, dogs, and cats. Of several human skeletons, which were found in the rooms and hypocausts, one of particular interest was exhibited as suggesting by a wound in the skull, that a violent death was probably occasioned during an attack made on the station. Other Romano-British articles, found in a grave at Ilkley, were contributed by Mr. E. Sewell; others found at Aldborough Hall by Mr. A. H. Croft; a fine bronze statuette of Ceres (with eyes of silver) found at Grewelthorpe, near Ripon, by Mr. A. Pratt, and a stone, sculptured with the figure of a Roman on horseback, by Mrs. Sedgewick.

The case at the end of the room contained some rare and very valuable early MSS. and printed books, among which may be mentioned the following:—Gower's "*Confessio Amantis*," fifteenth century; English Statute Book, fourteenth century, containing prosecution of Hugh le Despencer, &c.; English Breviary of Walsingham, fifteenth century; "*The Lyf of our Ladye*;" MS. Poem of fifteenth century, by John Lydgate, monk of Bury; Bonaventure's "*Lyff of Jhesu Cryst*," Engl.

MS. of fifteenth century; "Matutinæ de Sancta Maria," Sarum use, late fourteenth century; Hilton's "Scala Perfectionis," 1450; Meditations of St. Augustine, MS. of fifteenth century, in the Vulgar English; three Girdle Almanacks, early fifteenth century; Roll of Parliament, 1515; appraisement of goods of Rob. Morton, Aug. 1488, with arms emblazoned, brought by Mr. W. Bragge. Besides these, Col. Brooke, of Huddersfield, exhibited some remarkable examples, the chief of which were:—"Evangelia quatuor," a German MS. of twelfth century, vellum, quarto, richly illuminated;—"Registrum Abbatiae de Selby," beginning in the thirteenth century; and containing copies of about 1200 documents relating to the property of the Abbey, arranged territorially. It is the original from which Dugdale gave eighteen of the twenty-five documents printed by him, and bears notes of collation, dated October 18, 1620, in the handwriting of Richard Gascoyne, Dugdale's friend. It is noted by Tanner as being in the possession of Thomas Walmesly of Dunkehalgh, Lancaster. The last Abbot of Selby was Robert Selby, alias Roger, and this volume has the following entry:—"This Buke was delyvered to me by Master Robert uppon Fryday the xxvii<sup>th</sup> day off July anno regni Regis Henr. xxxv<sup>to</sup> at his house in Gowthorp in Selby." French MS. poems, fourteenth century, partly the work of an English monk in the Scriptorium of the Cistercian Abbey of Pontigny. It contains *Le Romanz qest appelez Lume as Lays*; this was left unfinished by the original scribe, and the subsequent writer has added *Speculum Amicitiae*, and *Le liivre qe Seint Edmunde de Pountenei fit*, and some short French poems. The latest leaves have many medical recipes, at the end of which is the date 1429; "Horæ," 8vo, fourteenth century; French MS. of great beauty, being profusely illuminated. "Horæ B. M. V. aliaque officia," 4to, fifteenth century; French MS., a fine specimen of illumination, probably by a Flemish artist. It contains eleven large miniatures, with numerous initial letters and groups of figures. "Antiphonarium in usum Ecclesiae S. S. Cosmæ et Damiani," large folio, vellum; Italian MS. of late fifteenth or sixteenth century, in its original binding, with massive brass bosses and corners. It is richly illuminated by Andrea and Franceso de Mantegna, in illustration of the lives and deaths of the Saints for whose church in Rome it was executed. "Officium," B.M.V., &c. Quarto, vellum, Italian MS., sixteenth century, also greatly enriched with illuminated letters, and attributed to Bernardo Luini. Mr. Brooke also contributed two other illuminated MSS.; a fine Caxton, "The Boke of Consolacion," a Wynkyn de Worde, "Scala Perfeccionis;" and a volume of letters addressed to Ralph Thoresby, the Yorkshire Antiquary. Mr. W. Carrick exhibited a Hymnary with music MS. xvij<sup>th</sup> century. Bible printed by Field, 1653, remarkable for the number of printer's errors. Leaves from an *Antiphonarium* of fifteenth century. Mr. Hailstone exhibited a remarkably scarce Tract relating to the Conference temp. Charles I. Three portraits of "Old Boots," by name Tom Creed, a well-known Ripon character; a volume of poems, epigrams, &c., by John Ashmore, a native of Ripon. Mr. H. Longley sent a scheme for the foundation of a college and university at Ripon 1596. On the centre table were shown the Prayer Book of Mary Queen of Scots, dated 1544; belt and leading strings, the work of the same Queen for her infant son James VI. of Scotland; Concordance of thirteenth century, formerly belonging to Byland Abbey; Sarum Book of Hours of the B. Virgin, with

signs of the Zodiac, and labours of monks in the Kalendar; Homilies of S. Gregory on Ezekiel, formerly belonging to the Abbey of Mount Grace, which were brought by Lord Herries; an early Cistercian breviary, by Rev. J. T. Fowler. At one end of the same case were the following articles:—Old Italian needlework, red silk on linen, representing David slaying Goliath, middle of xvii<sup>th</sup> century, lent by Mrs. Hailstone, who also contributed specimens of Ripon lace; linen work sampler, linen work cap, and tape work, about 1776; specimens of “Fourpenny spot,” now worked in Ripon; Valenciennes-lace parchment patterns remarked at Ripon within memory, sent by Miss Darnbrough. From the wall of the room there hung a long roll containing a Blazon of Arms of Peers of Parliament, 6 Hen. VIII. 1515—against the name of Lord Darcy is the word “Traytur”—exhibited by Mr. Bragge.

Upon a table next to the above case, Mr. John Rhodes exhibited a Hebrew Bible, which formerly belonged to Thomas Lord Fairfax, the Parliamentary General; and a Bible which had been bequeathed by Robert Smyth, rector of Wath, near Ripon, in 1520, to Marmaduke Huby, last Abbot of Fountains. Here were also a Virgin and child carved in ivory, and the head of a monk in boxwood, both said to be the work of Albert Durer, sent by Miss Coates. Mr. H. Coore, of Scruton Hall, lent several MS. volumes of Roger Gale, the antiquary.

The next case contained numerous specimens of ware from Yorkshire potteries, Old Leeds, Castleford, and Rockingham, exhibited by Mr. H. Peckitt, Mr. Walker, Mr. John Rhodes, Mr. Beaumont, Mr. Heslington, Mr. J. W. Bishop, Mr. Owen Kennedy. On a table beyond were a collection of early clay tobacco pipes from 1640 to 1689, found in England, exhibited by Mr. Holmes; Armour, dug up at Crosby Cote (in 1808), near Northallerton, sent by Mr. John Hutton, of Solberge; a fine series of spurs from the 13<sup>th</sup> to the 17<sup>th</sup> century, comprising some remarkable examples, exhibited by Mr. J. James, of London; dress spurs, of Ripon manufacture, lent by Mr. Thomas Gowing; spurs and pyxes, contributed by Mr. Ready, of the British Museum; brass spurs, of Ripon manufacture, shown by Mr. I. Stevenson; five volumes of MSS. and drawings by the hand of Dr. Stukeley, the antiquary; a pedigree of the Stukeley family; also two volumes of proceedings of Brasen-nose College, Stamford, a society founded by Dr. Stukeley and others in 1736, “for promoting useful learning, the knowledge of antiquities and nature, and for preserving the memorials of persons and things fit to be transmitted to posterity,” sent by the Rev. H. St. John. A large and old oil-painting of Newby Hall, near Ripon, as designed originally, and an old engraving of the same house were exhibited by Lady Mary Vyner, of Newby Hall; and Mr. James Pulleine sent an ancient engraving of Constable Burton, the seat of Mr. Marmaduke Wyvill, and two engraved portraits of Dr. Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of York in 1605, and of a second member of the same Yorkshire family, who was Archbishop of York in 1742, and translated to Canterbury in 1757.

On the centre table were disposed small glass cases, containing a select and beautiful series of English finger rings of various periods, from the collection of Mr. C. D. E. Fortnum; rings and seals of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, found at Fountains Abbey, exhibited by the Marquess of Ripon; a large and interesting series of knives from an early period downwards, by Mr. Holmes; crucifixes of the 9<sup>th</sup> (?) 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries; a snuff-box

with the portrait of Prince Charles Edward, and covered with the Stuart tartan, by Mr. Ready, who also exhibited some Roman and mediæval rings; and some early Exchequer tallies contributed by Mr. Burt.

The Rev. Canon Vavasour exhibited a chasuble with embroidered orphreys of the 15<sup>th</sup> (?) century; Mrs. Sedgewick, an ancient brass-bound wooden tankard, found at Austwick in Craven; Rev. J. T. Fowler, an ancient pax. Mr. W. Mason exhibited an ancient horn lantern, called the monk's moon, found in the roof of Fountains Hall.<sup>4</sup> Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B., exhibited a large and beautiful collection of Roman photographs, illustrative of the excavations which have been conducted under his direction and superintendence in Rome, and explained them.

At the second evening *Conversazione*, the Rev. W. J. Loftie addressed the meeting on the subject of the interesting collection of MSS. which was exhibited, and was followed by Mr. Burt on Exchequer tallies, by Mr. Fortnum on rings, by Mr. M. H. Bloxam on Spurs, and by the Rev. W. C. Lukis on the prehistoric and Roman antiquities.

The Central Committee desire to acknowledge the following donations in aid of the expenses of the Ripon Meeting, and of the general purposes of the Institute:—The Marquess of Ripon, 50*l.*; Earl de Grey, 30*l.*; the Bishop of Ripon, 10*l.*; the Dean of Ripon, 5*l.*; W. Garnet, 20*l.*; J. B. Ellison, 10*l.*; Col. Crompton, 5*l.*; R. Williamson, 5*l.*; Rev. S. H. Powell, 5*l.*; S. Wise, 3*l.* 3*s.*; F. Wise, 2*l.* 2*s.*; J. J. Frankland, 3*l.* 3*s.*; T. Carter, 3*l.* 3*s.*; H. Peckett, 1*l.* 1*s.*; H. H. Oxley, 2*l.*; C. Oxley, 5*l.*; Rev. H. D. C. Nunn, 1*l.* 1*s.*; E. Birchall, 2*l.* 2*s.*; T. Wood, 2*l.*; S. Swire, 2*l.*; J. Pulleine, 5*l.*; Captain Patterson, 1*l.* 1*s.*; W. E. M. Viner, 2*l.* 2*s.*; R. S. Dobson, 1*l.* 1*s.*; T. Collier, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Hon. Capt. Carpenter, 3*l.* 3*s.*; W. F. Kenney, 3*l.* 3*s.*; Sir H. D. Ingilby, Bart., 20*l.*; Rev. H. D. Owen, 1*l.*; Archdeacon Cust, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Rev. Canon Vavasour, 3*l.* 3*s.*; Rev. E. B. Badcock, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Rev. J. Earle, 2*l.* 2*s.*; H. Morton, 1*l.* 1*s.*; T. Scott, 1*l.* 1*s.*; E. Fletcher, 1*l.* 1*s.*; J. S. Hurst, 5*l.*; Messrs. Swie's and Stevenson, 1*l.* 1*s.*; R. M. Bowman, 1*l.* 1*s.*; W. Mason, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Col. Akroyd, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Col. Brooke, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Rev. Canon Birch, 3*l.* 3*s.*; J. Hutton, 5*l.*; E. Blacker, 1*l.* 1*s.*; E. H. Reynard, 2*l.*; M. Milbank, 5*l.*; J. Suffield, 2*l.* 2*s.*; N. Snowden, 3*l.*; R. W. Hollon, 8*l.* 8*s.*; J. Hebden, 1*l.* 1*s.*; E. Clarke, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Rev. Canon Worsley, 3*l.* 3*s.*; W. W. Whitaker, 2*l.* 2*s.*; C. D. E. Fortnum, 5*l.*; Mrs. Hayward, 1*l.* 1*s.*

### SPECIAL VISIT TO YORK.

The Council of the Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association took advantage of the Ripon Meeting of the Institute to suggest a joint visit to York, under the guidance of Mr. G. T. Clark, expressly to consider the ancient defences of that city. This was cordially acceded to by that gentleman, and the visit was accordingly fixed for Wednesday, July 29. On that day a special train left Ripon station with the Marquess of Ripon, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Mr. Clark, &c. Other

<sup>4</sup> See Arch. Jour., vol. xii. p. 374, for "Notice of a relique of old Municipal Ceremony, preserved at Chichester,"

known as "The Moon," by the late Mr. Albert Way, in which the "Moon" at Fountains Hall is referred to.

members of the Institute had, however, proceeded thither on the previous day.

The Guildhall was fitted up with a dais covered with crimson cloth, and chairs for the visitors, among whom were many ladies. The Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman March), accompanied by the Town Clerk (Mr. J. Wilkinson), various Aldermen, and the customary attendants took their places on the dais. Addressing the Marquess of Ripon and Lord Talbot de Malahide, his Lordship expressed great gratification in offering a welcome to the Archaeological Institute and to the Yorkshire Society. The recollection of former visits by them was much cherished in York, and especially the Congress held there by the Institute nearly thirty years since. In such a city, full of memorials of the past, the presence of those who take a deep interest in the preservation of these old landmarks could not fail to be hailed with satisfaction by the citizens of York. With regard to the special object of that day's visit, the ancient walls and ramparts of the city, the Institute would be pleased to hear that the Corporation annually lays aside the sum of £150 for their repair and conservation. To this Address the Lord Talbot replied in appropriate terms, and concluded by saying that the wish of the two Archaeological Societies for a Corporation which had evinced such true archaeological feeling was—*esto perpetua*. The Marquess of Ripon responded on behalf of the Yorkshire Society.

This terminated the proceedings at the Guildhall; and, headed by the Lord Mayor and Corporation, the visitors proceeded to the Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, where the Marquess of Ripon took the chair, and Mr. G. T. Clark read his memoir on "The Defences of York." (This is printed at p. 221.) At the close of the lecture, which had been repeatedly applauded, the Marquess of Ripon, in very complimentary terms, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Clark. This was briefly seconded by the Lord Mayor, and having been passed with acclamation, and acknowledged by Mr. Clark, a similar compliment was paid to the noble Chairman, on the motion of the Venerable Archdeacon Key. The chief objects of interest in the beautiful grounds of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society were then inspected, especially the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, and the multangular Tower. As to the latter Mr. Clark made some observations in corroboration of what he had stated in his lecture, as he did also at the entrance of the gardens, where the mound had been cut through for the lodge now in course of erection. The hour of luncheon having arrived, the Marquess of Ripon, Lord Talbot de Malahide, and the principal members of the Institute present accepted the Lord Mayor's courteous invitation to partake of luncheon at the Mansion House. At the same time other members of the two societies had luncheon at the De Grey rooms, where Col. Brooke, F.S.A., of Huddersfield, occupied the chair.

After a most excellent repast, followed by some of the usual toasts on these occasions, which were duly acknowledged, the Castle, or Clifford's Tower, was visited, where the party were received by Captain Lowrie, the Governor. From the summit of this tower a good view was obtained of the line of the ancient fortifications on that side the city, and that portion between the castle and the railway station was perambulated by those visitors who were leaving York. Many members of the Institute, however, lingered on to the following day, to enable themselves better to



appreciate the value of Mr. Clark's excellent discourse. This visit to a city so replete with interest, in friendly union with the Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association, seemed to be appreciated as a most appropriate and pleasant close of the Ripon Meeting.

## PRESENTATION OF A GOLD CHAIN OF OFFICE TO THE MAYOR OF EXETER.

It will be recollected that at the close of the Annual Meeting at Exeter on August 5, 1873, a Resolution was passed sympathising with the city in its loss of the gold chain of office formerly belonging to the Mayor, which was believed to have been sacrificed to the necessities of Charles I., and expressing a wish to present another to the city in its place, in memory of the very hearty reception which had been given to the Institute by the Mayor and Corporation.<sup>5</sup> This suggestion was most gratefully accepted, and a Sub-Committee was appointed to carry out the Resolution. Of this Sub-Committee Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., the proposer of the Resolution referred to, was the Treasurer, and Mr. Tregellas the Honorary Secretary. Mr. W. Burges most kindly consented to furnish a design in the style of the thirteenth century for the chain and badge, the contract for which was taken by Mr. Page, of Great Portland Street. The design was very well executed, and the chain and badge formed an object of much interest and beauty. The chain is composed of sixteen main links, conjoined by small ones. Of the former eight are castles, seven are composed of the letter X, surmounted by a crown; the sixteenth is a cinquefoil, containing a representation of the hat presented to the Mayor by Henry VII., and from the cinquefoil depends the badge. The badge has on one side a representation in enamel of the arms of the city, as certified by Mr. Stephen Tucker, F.S.A. (*Rouge Croix Pursuivant*), surrounded by eight cusplings; and on the back is the inscription: "This Collar and Badge were presented to Charles John Follett, Esquire, B.C.L., Mayor of Exeter, 1872-74, and his successors in that office for ever, in recognition of the interest and hospitality with which the donors, the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, were received by the Mayor and citizens during the Congress held at Exeter in 1873." The weight of the collar is twenty-two ounces, that of the badge seven ounces.

The approaching termination of Mr. Follett's second year of office as chief magistrate of Exeter offered a desirable opportunity for the presentation of this very agreeable memorial of the visit of the Institute—a memorial in every way worthy of the occasion, and remarkable for its being the only instance of such an acknowledgment arising from such circumstances. In accordance with the arrangements of the Corporation, Saturday, October 17, 1874, was the day fixed for the presentation. On that day a Deputation of the "Exeter Chain Sub-Committee," consisting of Sir J. Maclean (*Treasurer*), W. H. Tregellas (*Secretary*), J. Burt (*Hon. Sec. of the Institute*), and S. Tucker (*Rouge Croix*) were joined in Exeter by other members of the Committee,—the Ven. Archdeacon Freeman, Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, R. J. Spiers, and W. H. Cotton,

<sup>5</sup> See Arch. Journ., vol. xxx. p. 447.



and met at the Guildhall, Exeter, shortly before noon. In the Council Chamber of the Hall the handsome addition made by the Institute to the Insignia of the Corporation was privately inspected, and elicited the greatest admiration. The Hall was already filled to overflowing with spectators of the approaching ceremony, the eastern gallery being occupied by ladies; and at the entrance of the Hall the Deputation of the Sub-Committee of the Institute, at the head of which was the Earl of Devon, the President of the Exeter Meeting, was met by the Mayor of Exeter, accompanied by the office-bearers and members of the Corporation. The chain was carried in an open case by Sir John Maclean, and its appearance was greeted with enthusiastic cheers during the passage up the Hall. The presentation was made from the Aldermanic bench at the north end of the Hall. The Mayor occupied the chair, the Deputation from the Institute being on his left hand, and among those specially invited were Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., M.P., her Majesty's Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John T. B. Duckworth, Bart., Mr. A. Mills, M.P., Rev. Canon Cook, &c.

The Earl of Devon, in addressing the Mayor, said the Deputation were charged by the Institute with the honourable and pleasant duty of bringing to a final, full, and practical close the Resolution passed at the concluding meeting of the Congress of the Institute held in Exeter last year. His Lordship then read the Resolution referred to, and said that he now appeared with the Deputation charged with the very gratifying duty of presenting the Chain. He then called upon the Hon. Secretary of the Chain Committee to read the official letter which accompanied the gift.

Mr. TREGELLAS then read the following letter:—

“London, 16, New Burlington Street, W.  
“17th October, 1874.

“To the Right Worshipful the Mayor of the City of Exeter.

“Sir,—In the name of the President and members of the Royal Archaeological Institute I have the pleasing task of desiring the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Exeter to accept the gold chain and badge of office which have been provided, in pursuance of the Resolution passed in the Guildhall of Exeter on the 5th of August, 1873.

“That Resolution endeavoured to express the cordial gratification of the Institute at the most courteous and hospitable reception given to them by the Corporation and citizens of Exeter at the Congress of that year, and at the appreciative interest shown in the objects of the Institute.

“It was with regret that the Institute became acquainted with the fact that the Chief Magistrate of so important a city was not possessed of a chain of office; but they were interested in hearing that the chain which had once belonged to Exeter had been sacrificed in troubled times to supply the needs of the Sovereign. Such an act reflected only credit upon the patriotism and loyalty for which Exeter has ever been conspicuous, and in repairing that loss by the chain now presented for the acceptance of the Mayor and Corporation, the Institute feel that they are not only acknowledging the high claims of the city to their esteem and regard, but also that they will thus enable the Chief Magistrate of Exeter to appear suitably decorated on all public occasions in future.

"With most cordial wishes for the prosperity and happiness of the City of Exeter,

"I have the honour to remain, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

"JOSEPH BURTT,

"Honorary Secretary of the Royal Archaeological Institute."

The EARL OF DEVON resuming, added some observations in support of that official letter, and in justice to the feelings of the members of the Institute. It was as a tribute to municipal Institutions generally that they desired to present this gift, for they knew what an important part those municipal bodies had played in the history of their country, and that of Exeter would compare favourably with any. In testimony of such respect, in appreciation of the reception the Institute had met there, and with the hope that Exeter might continue to advance in prosperity, the Deputation offered the Mayor and Corporation this chain. The noble Lord then placed the chain over the Mayor's shoulders, amid great cheering throughout the Hall, and having drawn attention to the prominent features of the design, resumed his seat.

The MAYOR, on rising to acknowledge the compliment, was received with warm applause. He expressed at some length the feelings of gratitude and satisfaction with which he received this beautiful chain and badge. He felt it a high compliment to that city, and to municipal Institutions generally. He desired that the most cordial thanks should be given to Mr. Burges for his beautiful design, and to all who had assisted in carrying out the work. Also to Mr. S. Tucker (*Rouge Croix*), who had taken the opportunity of presenting the city with a correct blazon of its arms, he was greatly obliged. In the name of the City of Exeter he accepted the chain, and tendered the Institute their most grateful thanks. It was a link which would bind together a great, useful, and deep-searching Society with a great, industrious, and distinguished City. Might the link long continue an unbroken and cordial one.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., M.P., as representing that portion of the citizens of Exeter not directly connected with the governing body, said that he appreciated most fully the compliment paid to Exeter by this presentation. He felt it a privilege also to have the opportunity of expressing his personal regard for the excellent chief magistrate of Exeter, and his satisfaction at finding that the reward which his due representation of the city had reaped, had fallen to himself. Any compliment paid to a municipality was of great importance in a public as well as in a private sense, as in these days much of the work to be done for the improvement of the condition of England must be done by those charged with the administration of local affairs. He had just come from a country where the municipal authorities were on a very different footing to those in England, and the powers which they wielded were received by them as delegates of the central Executive. He desired to see nothing of that kind in England, and while they could obtain the services of such admirable magistrates as the present Mayor of Exeter and many of his predecessors, they might look forward with satisfaction to the future.

At the conclusion of Sir S. Northcote's speech the Mayor invited the members of the Deputation to dinner that evening, and the assembly dispersed.

In the evening a banquet was given at the New London Hotel, at which about seventy noblemen and gentlemen were present. His Worship the Mayor presided, wearing on his shoulders the newly-acquired chain. Among the visitors were the Earl of Devon, the Lord Coleridge, the High Sheriff of Devon (Mr. J. W. Walrond), the High Sheriff of Exeter (Mr. W. H. Ellis), Sir John Kennaway, Bart., M.P., Sir Lawrence Palk, Bart., M.P., Rev. Precentor Cook, the Mayor's chaplain (Rev. W. H. Mott), Rev. J. Ingle, Mr. A. Mills, M.P., Mr. J. G. Johnson, M.P., Mr. A. H. A. Hamilton, J.P., Mr. Sim, J.P., and many members of the Corporation.

The usual loyal toasts having been duly honoured, the VEN. ARCH-DEACON FREEMAN proposed "The House of Lords" in an entertaining speech. After referring to the eleven sieges which Exeter had sustained, he said, that among the noblest ornaments of the House of Lords were those in whose veins flowed Norman blood, and he believed there was Norman blood in the Earl of Devon. He coupled with the toast the names of Lord Devon and Lord Coleridge. Differing from the one as little as possible, and from the other as much as possible, he nevertheless knew them both as men who, each in his separate department, did honour to his rank and order; above all, he did not believe there were two kinder-hearted men in England, and

"Kind hearts are more than coronets,  
And simple faith than noble blood."

(Cheers.)

LORD COLERIDGE, in reply, said, he thought that between himself and that toast the sevenfold shield of the Earl of Devon would have been interposed, and that the possessor of a historic name was the more proper person to return thanks for the House of Lords. But he himself could very fitly join in the festivities of that occasion, as it was the peculiar glory of English public men, to whatsoever body of politics they belonged, equally to appeal to history, equally to desire to link together the present and the past in the bonds of an always young, because always growing, constitution. And the present gathering was a singular and striking mingling together of the past with the present. (Applause.)

In proposing other toasts suitable to the circumstances, and in the responses made to them, were united many expressions of great satisfaction at the occasion of the gathering, and of sympathy with the objects and pursuits of the Royal Archaeological Institute. Among the other distinguished persons by whom the company were addressed, may be named the Earl of Devon, Mr. A. Mills, M.P., Sir L. Palk, M.P., Mr. J. G. Johnson, M.P., the High Sheriff of Devon, &c. The Mayor of Exeter proposed "The Royal Archaeological Institute, and the members of the Deputation," which was acknowledged by Sir John Maclean, Mr. S. Tucker (*Rouge Croix*), and Mr. Burt: and the festivities of this gratifying ceremony passed off most agreeably to all who participated in it.