

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

November 2, 1877.

THE REV. J. FULLER RUSSELL in the Chair.

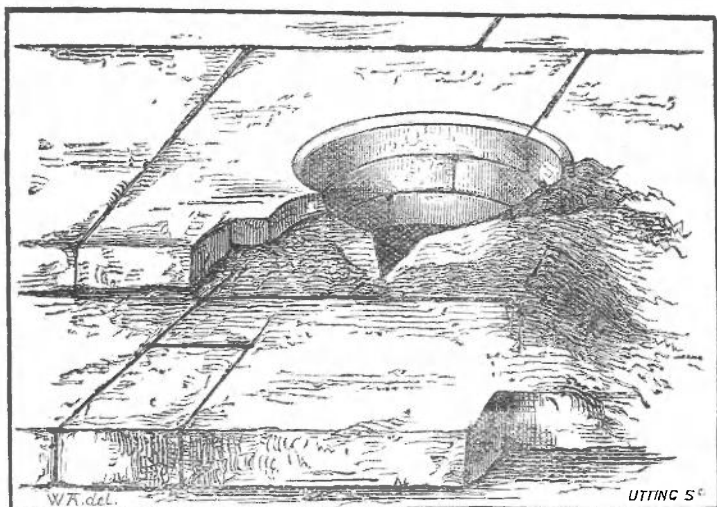
In opening the new Session the CHAIRMAN referred to the cordiality of the reception of the Institute at Hereford, the great interest of the Meeting, the excellence of the papers read there, and the successful accomplishment of a visit so long contemplated. The recovery of Mr. Parker from his dangerous illness was a matter for congratulation.

MR. J. FITCHETT MARSH read a paper "On the Difficulties Connected with the 14th Iter of Antonine," which is printed at page 54.

MR. H. S. MILLMAN said that being well acquainted with the district of this Iter north of the Severn he could bear witness to the value of the paper just read. In discussing the course of the Iter it was necessary to keep in mind that in Roman times much of the Severn brink on both sides was a tidal marsh, quite unfit for traffic, and consequently the Iter must throughout have taken ground above this level, and that not only for its course generally, but also for its points of embarkation. These conditions are fulfilled by the suggestion of this paper. As from Isca Silurum to Venta Silurum the Roman engineer preferred a direct line over the intervening hill on which Christchurch stands to a circuitous line along the Usk and Severn banks. As from Venta Silurum to Trajectus he preferred a circuitous line, using a known ford or bridge to a direct line through marshes and by untried river-crossings. The Itinerary of Antoninus should be read under ideas of this kind. That of Richard of Cirencester should not be read at all, being certainly spurious. (Pref. to Ricardi de Cirencestria Speculum Historiæ, vol. ii, 1869). Unfortunately it is the basis of the received map of Roman Britain, which therefore should be avoided and a new map constructed. (Skene's Celtic Scotland, 1876, p. 22).

The thanks of the Meeting having been returned to MR. MARSH the following notes on the "Discovery of an Ancient Well in Beverley Minster," by MR. W. ANDREWS, were read by MR. HARTSHORNE.

"Considerable interest has been awakened amongst local antiquaries by the discovery of an ancient well in Beverley Minster. It is not now known for the first time, for it is mentioned by Camden, who relates that *he saw it*, and also by a more recent writer, who, however, merely speaks of it from report. The well is of piraform structure. It is built of dressed



stones, which at the top project some inches, making the aperture much less than the shaft of the well. The depth is about thirteen feet, breadth at top twenty inches, in shaft twenty-eight and half inches. When discovered it was choked with the *debris* of a carved stone screen which formerly ornamented the church. Some of the fragments are in excellent preservation, the illuminated work (even to the gilding) being still discernable. Besides these were found several ancient pins of gold, a number of bones of small animals, etc., etc.

"The situation of the well is peculiar, it being in the choir within the altar rails, and close beside the south end of the altar, just behind the former position of the Frith stool. Unearthed at the same time are two stone steps, one of which is much worn as though by persons constantly kneeling. Much difference of opinion prevails as to the origin and use of this singular well. Some contend that it was used in the service of the Roman Church for the deposit of water that had been sanctified by the priests, and its proximity to the altar lends some colour to the supposition. It has been suggested that it has been a Holy-well, and that the step we have mentioned has been worn by the kneeling of pilgrims, I think it may have been the well for the use of persons taking Sanctuary at Beverley."

MR. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE said that this well must originally have been outside the church. It is so placed with respect to the present high altar that, if it were open, it would be impossible to celebrate High Mass without risk of some one falling into it. It should be remembered that the choir was lengthened and new ground taken into the building in the thirteenth century, so if the well were originally outside the east end it would then be included. There is a well outside the east end of Lincoln Cathedral so placed that any extension of the church in that direction would bring it inside; and the well at York, which being in the crypt it was not found necessary to cover over, is outside the original lines of the building. Both these correspond very closely in position

with the Beverley example. A well seems to have been a usual appendage to a large church. Water was often wanted for ecclesiastical purposes, not only in the fonts and holy water stocks where it was renewed from time to time, but in the lavatories and at every Mass. There is evidence that at Ripon, the sister church to Beverley, there was a well in the churchyard, but its site is, Mr. Micklethwaite thought, now unknown.

The CHAIRMAN mentioned the well at the west end of Marden Church, near Hereford, which was lately inspected at the Hereford Meeting.

### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By MR. J. F. MARSH.—Diagrams and plans illustrating his paper.

By MR. W. ANDREWS.—Sketch of the well at Beverley Minster.

By MR. T. GOODMAN.—A pedigree and a set of measured drawings of the fine tombs and effigies of the De la Beche family, in Aldworth Church, Berkshire. These monuments are nine in number, and illustrate in a remarkable degree the military costume of the fourteenth century; many of them exhibiting details of equipment of a very unusual kind. It was stated that the drawings are about to be published by subscription.

By SIR JOHN MACLEAN.—A hollow bronze dodecagon, of the Roman period, in perfect condition (fig. 1),  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch high and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick. This curious object had been lately found on the Coppin Hill, near Goodrich Castle. Each facet is pierced with a circular opening  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch in diameter, and each angle furnished with a  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch round knob. The workmanship (fig. 2) is rude. Mr. Franks exhibited a similar object  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch high, of

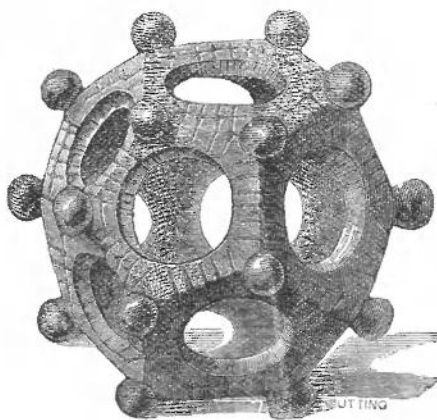


Fig. 1.

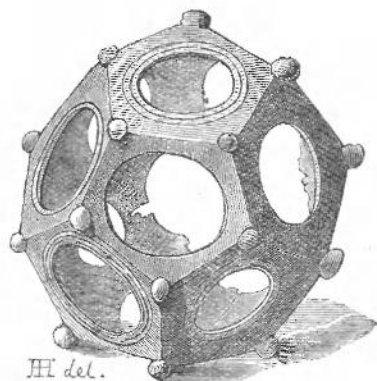


Fig. 2.

much finer workmanship the thickness of the metal being only  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch, and the knob  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch. One entire facet and three halves are destroyed; the circular holes, which are surrounded by concentric circles, vary in size from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch in diameter, no two being exactly alike. For what purpose these objects were used it is not clear. If they were merely for ornaments to be suspended, the shape was awkward, and the difference in the size of the holes, as in fig. 2, would not be necessary. If they were used to be thrown like dice in games of chance, the knobs would have

been of no practical use, and the similarity of the holes, as in fig. 1, would not have answered such a purpose, unless, indeed, the facets were filled with figures upon ivory discs; but neither example shows any means of setting such plates. It was suggested that the hollow may have been filled with wax, and then inscribed with figures. In this case the knobs would certainly have answered the purpose of protecting the surface of the wax.

By Mrs. HAYWARD.—A red glazed terra-cotta die,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch cube, incised with geometrical and other patterns, probably a mediæval potter's stamp.

By Mr. J. CORDEAUX.—A brass swivel stirrup, *temp.* William III, found near Great Coates, Lincolnshire.

By the Rev. W. B. OAKELEY.—A pyx of *champlevé* enamel, lately purchased in Gloucestershire.



By Mr. HARTSHORNE.—A twelfth century *champlevé* enamelled plate, representing the Deity, with Angels above and people in purgatory below. The Rev. J. Fuller Russell sent for illustration an enamelled plate of the same period, representing the Presentation (described in the *Journal*, xviii, 282).

By Mr. MATTHEW BIGGE.—A Roman potter's wheel and stands of unbaked clay, for supporting pottery in kilns, found near Wellingborough. Mr. Bigge gave an account of other Roman discoveries made at the same time, among them some bronze vessels, supposed to be standard wine measures, a leaden coffin, and other things.

December 7, 1877.

R. H. SODEN SMITH, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN spoke of the arrival of Dr. Schliemann's gold "treasury," and pottery from Troy, shortly to be exhibited at the South Kensington Museum. Of this extraordinary collection the great gold cup was specially remarked upon.

Mr. J. PARK HARRISON read some notes and gave a general description of the recent explorations at Cissbury. These galleries in the chalk were evidently originally made for the purpose of getting flint, that material,

when obtained at a certain depth, being easily chipped into weapons. The galleries appear to have been also used as shelter places from the weather, or from an enemy, and Tacitus mentions a similar use of such retreats by the people of Germania. Among the objects exhibited by Mr. Harrison were a large urn, and fragments of several different kinds of pottery, deer-horn tips, bones of animals, a bone carding comb, an iron hook, a terra cotta bead, and pieces of chalk with markings on them, pronounced by Professors Rice and Burgess to be "rune-like." No human remains were found. Major-General Lane Fox thought all the evidence tended to show that the galleries were filled in at once after the flints were extracted, it was not easy otherwise to account for the disposal of the *debris*. He doubted the genuineness of the "rune-like marks," and thought that the pits where the pottery and other objects were found were probably refuse pits, as at Mount Caburn.

THE CHAIRMAN thought the comb was of later date than the other objects. The meeting was indebted to Mr. Harrison for the patient care with which he had conducted a difficult and elaborate exploration. A vote of thanks having been passed to Mr. Harrison, Mr. J. BAIN read a paper on "The Siege of Antwerp," by Alexander of Parma, entering at some length into the history of this celebrated event (the paper will be printed in a future number of the *Journal*.)

Mr. HARTSHORNE read the following notes, contributed by Mr. W. J. Bernhard Smith, upon the details of the casket exhibited by Professor Westwood at the meeting in June, 1876 (*Journal*, vol. xxxiii, p. 399):—

"The shield bearing a lion rampant within a double tressure, flory counter flory, seems to me indubitably that of Scotland; as to the forked tail of the lion, I take it to be only a fancy of the artist, having often seen lions with such an appendage engraved on sword blades. The spatular form of the blades of two of the swords carried by figures on this curious casket is very remarkable, being of the classical, rather than of the mediæval type.

"With respect to the animal whose cub is being stolen by the peasant, I have no doubt that she is intended for a tigress, and the disk on the tree for a mirror. Guillim, *Display of Heraldry*, 1660, says—'He beareth, argent, a tiger passant, regardant, gazing in a mirrour or looking-glass, all proper. This coat armour standeth in the chancell of the Church of Thame in Oxfordshire, in a glasse window of the same chancell, impaled on the sinister side with the coate-armour properly belonging to the family of de Bardis. . . . Some report that those who rob the tiger of her young, use a policy to detain 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, whilst they are much busied about the shadows.'"

#### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

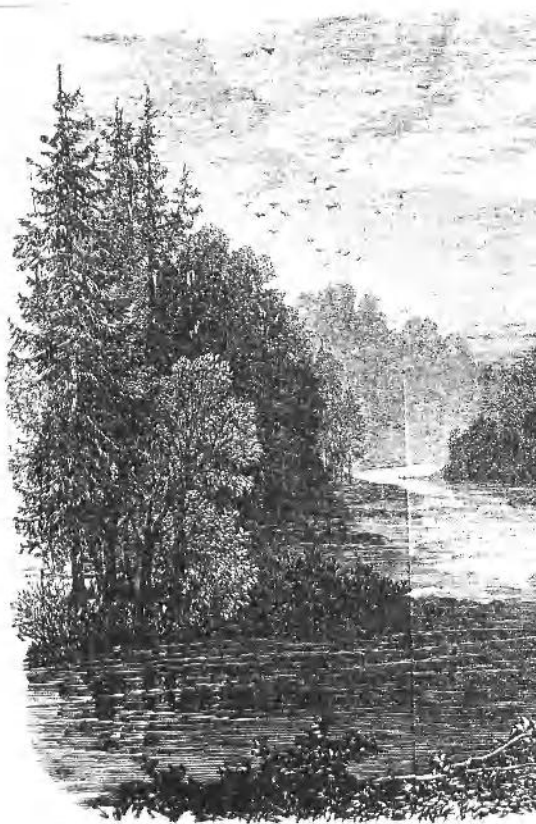
By the Lord BROUGHAM and VAUX.—An altar cross, a crucifix, a chasse, and a pyx discovered in 1819 (together with a gold chalice and paten and a sanctus bell), in the north wall of the Chapel at Brougham. These were considered by the Chairman to be works of the School of

Cologne, and the thirteenth century. A monstrance of a later period, found at the same time, was also shown.

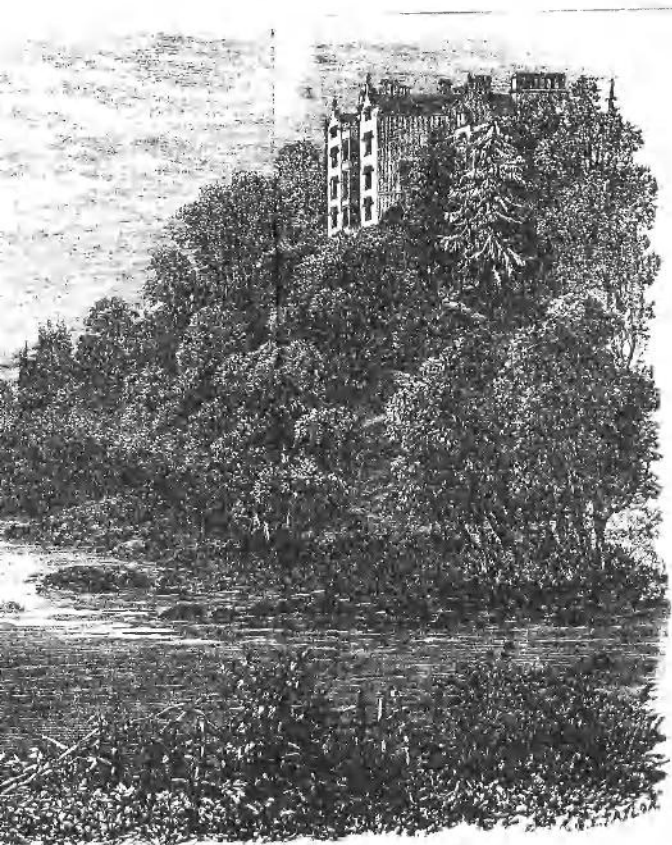
Mr. C. S. GREAVES.—Rubbing of cross-flory of an unusual form from a monumental slab at St. Clement's Church, Hastings, and seven rubbings of emblems of the Passion from a font at the same church.

By the Rev. B. B. OAKELEY.—Rubbing of the incised figure of a Verderer of the Forest of Dean carrying a bow, *temp.* James I, on a monumental slab in Newland Churchyard. Mr. Hartshorne called attention to the extreme rarity of effigies in hunting costume and mentioned an example of the fourteenth century in Glinton Church near Peterborough. In Newland Churchyard is also the monumental effigy of Junkin Wyrall "Forester of Fee," died 1457, which is engraved in "*L'Art de Venerie par Guyllame Twici*," by Sir Henry Dryden, Bt., p. 64.

By Mr. J. NIGHTINGALE.—Personal objects in delicately carved ivory, said to have belonged to the great King of Poland, Stephen Bathon (1575-1586). These consisted of an ink pot, pounce box, seal box, baton with medals inlaid, and an iron ring inlaid with sixteenth century camei.



VIEW ON THE R.



OVER WHARF AND SILVERSHED GLEN



## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

February 1, 1878,

G. T. CLARK, Esq., in the Chair.

The Chairman alluded to the great loss the Institute had sustained by the death of Mr. J. Hewitt. The decease of Senhor Soromenho was mentioned, and the members were congratulated on the convalescence of Mr. Parker, and his resumption of his Roman lectures. Mr. W. M. Flinders Petrie then read the following "Notes on Ancient Roads."

Though the Roman roads have been so much discussed, and their positions so often debated, yet the subject of ways in general—what may be called the natural history of roads—seems to have been but little considered; and it is in hopes of calling some attention to it, and giving some nucleus for the varied information that may be collected on it, that these notes have been put together; premising that as no one has yet laid down the axioms and definitions of the subject, it may be allowable to mention some things, which, though obvious when stated, yet require to be noticed.

When we leave the main lines of Roman road, we lose all regular literary knowledge of the subject, and therefore need a consideration both of the analogies of the Roman roads, and also of the effects of the various causes of decay in roads; it is therefore desirable to deduce what we can from the main Roman roads, as a help in the examination of the lesser and unrecorded roads, and of those belonging to unhistoric ages. The ultimate object is to find the dates at which the various roads were made, the state of the country at those times, and the ages of various ancient remains that may be determined by these means. To use roads, in short, in the same way as any other instruments of enquiry, such as languages or architecture, that must be studied in themselves before they can be applied to other subjects.

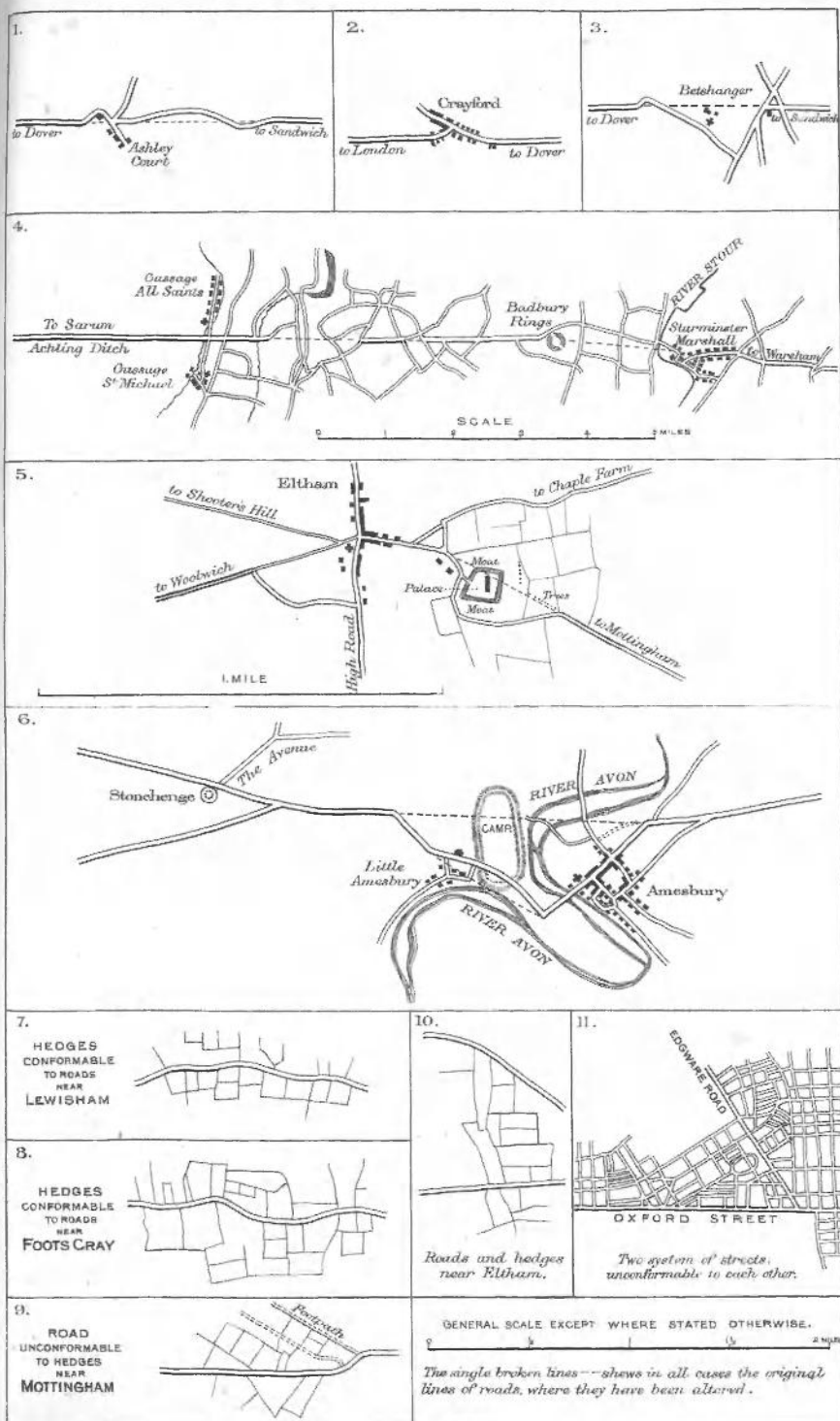
Roads following natural features of the country, the water-sheds or the streams, are not of such historical value as those which run *cross-country*; since the former will always be used more or less from their natural convenience, whereas the latter depend on the artificial circumstances of trade and settlements. The very rabbits will make neat tracks along ditches or ridges on the ground, just as man will make roads in valleys or on hills, and they use contour roads as well as modern engineers. In such things we may expect man in all ages to follow the mere animal instincts of least fatigue, which Professor Haughton has considered so fully.

It is therefore in the straight-running cross-country roads that we find the principal materials for discussion. In the first place we may notice that the diversions from the old line are of three sorts:—First, from accidental inconveniences, such as a very muddy place, or encroachments

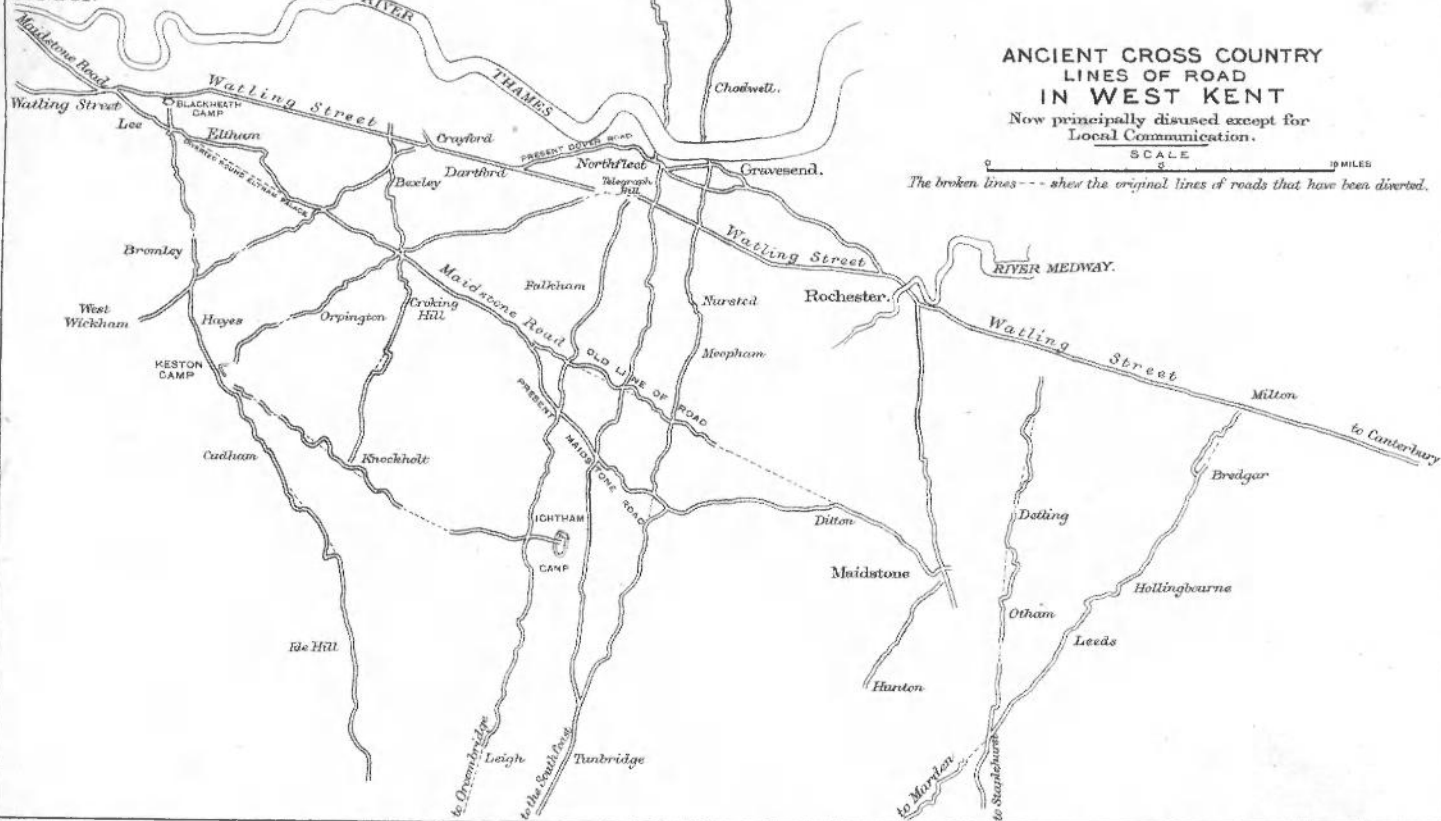
on the road by some roadside occupier, or alterations by a town being built on it; as, for instance, in the Roman road from Dover to Sandwich (fig. 1), and London to Dover (fig. 2), these are but slight twists. Secondly, diversions are due to the avoiding of hills when the military use of them is no longer required, and the deviation to reach places of trade; as is seen in Watling street, from Dartford to Rochester (Pl. II). Thirdly, we find a partial abolition of the road, without any substitute expressly provided, or any apparent natural cause, as in Dover to Sandwich (fig. 3), or Sarum to Badbury and Wareham (fig. 4). The first sort of diversion is of little importance; the second shows that fresh interests have grown up since the road was made, but that its termini, or places along it, are still of importance; the third shows in general that the road belongs to a past order of things, and that it must be of considerable antiquity. These sharp deviations from a comparatively straight line are therefore of much value, as they always mean something; for since a road will never be laid out in such a way, they must be the result of an important but now destroyed intercourse between places. Such observations deduced from the well known Roman roads, will serve as guides in the examination of other ancient ways.

If we can then, from such analogies recover the ancient lines of road, we may hope to fix by their directions the lines of traffic, and by their convergence the sites of ancient towns and centres of trade. In various parts of the country many ancient and disused lines can be traced within a few miles of each other, now partly converted into by-roads, and partly mere field paths or wood cutters' tracks; as, for instance, in Kent, from West Wickham to Crayford, and from Knockholt to Croking Hill and Bexley, these converging on the neighbourhood of the ancient British capital. Other instances of straight lines of road are those from Marden to Bredgar, and from Staplehurst to Detling. In other cases we have what may be British, and what certainly were Roman cross-roads; as from the Roman camp at Keston to Telegraph Hill, Swanscombe; from Keston camp to Ightham camp, past Knockholt; from Telegraph Hill to near Ightham camp (both of these being originally British sites); and the line from the Blackheath camp to Keston camp, on to Ide Hill (which is admirably suited for a camp) and still further into the weald, where it is lost. (For all these see Pl. II.)

The London and Maidstone road seems to be also Roman, judging from the straight line in which it evidently ran from London to the neighbourhood of Maidstone. One deviation of it at Eltham runs around the ground formerly attached to Eltham Palace; and, another road having been diverted for that palace (as we shall see further on), it seems most probable that the line originally ran straight through the palace grounds; it is possible that this bend may be much older than the palace, and was made for the sake of following the old winding road to Bexley, as far as convenient, at some time when the straight road was out of repair or when some landowner wished to absorb it into his domain. About ten miles further on the present high road turns out of the line, apparently to avoid the numerous steep valleys of the chalk, and to gain quicker the smooth ground below it, but a more or less distorted road can be traced from this deviation all across the chalk, exactly in the straight line; this however is lost on reaching the richer ground of the greensand, where it would repay cutting up, and the old line reappears as the high road at Ditton.



LONDON



The road from Rochester to Maidstone is certainly Roman, and also probably the straight piece from Hunton up to Maidstone.

The sites of ancient ferries over the Thames, and of fords over lesser streams, are also shewn by the roads; when we see such roads as that from Tunbridge to Gravesend, with a continuation in a straight line in Essex, and from Tunbridge to Northfleet, also continued in Essex, we cannot suppose that such straight lines were made up to the river from the country on each side for any purpose but that of crossing. Such places would perhaps repay some spade work, as small articles are likely to be lost on getting into boats, and would be quickly covered up with mud; the road defines the spot within a few yards, so that the field would not be wide.

So far we have only been concerned with the *recognition* of ancient roads, which we see may be largely done by mere inspection of a map, apart from any historical statements; but the information that roads give us as to their own date, and that of other remains, is one of the principal results to be considered. The relative date of roads and buildings is shewn in some cases by their positions, as for instance the road from Mottingham to Shooter's Hill, that passes Eltham palace (fig. 5); here we cannot doubt in the least that the palace has turned the road aside. Whether there was a roadside house, which was afterwards converted into the palace, or whether the road was shifted when building was first begun there, is not so certain; but it is clear that the road has been diverted (especially as a row of trees still shews part of the old line), and that this change was made at or before the time when the moat was dug and the palace built, *i.e.*, in or before the thirteenth century; this road, therefore, in its original state must have existed before the thirteenth century, and since that time has followed its present course. This road also furnishes an interesting example of the intersection of roads, as running from Mottingham to Shooter's Hill, it cuts the road from Chislehampton Farm to Woolwich, which coincides with it in part at the approach to Eltham palace; the road to the palace being so much more used that it has swallowed its less important neighbour. Both these roads cut the Eltham high road at their junction, but at too great an angle to be affected by it.

Not only may the date of the road be determined by the remains with which it is connected, but the dates of remains may be settled by a road which connects them. For instance, the camp on Blackheath has been called Danish, but when we see a straight line of road connecting it with the Roman camp at Keston, and continuing far down into the heart of the country, we may fairly include it in the Roman remains, especially as it lies on the line of Watling street. An important case is the old road which runs in a tolerably straight line across the downs from Heytesbury to Andover; on its reaching the neighbourhood of Amesbury or Ambresbury (fig. 6) it takes a sudden turn, and then regains the old line about a mile further on. This diversion apparently originated thus; the old line of road plainly must have run across the fortified hill known as "Vespasian's Camp" (this name I may say has no local authority, and originated with Stukeley), and it is remarkable that there still are bridges over the Avon just where this road would pass it; next when the hill camp was occupied by a force, and free passage over it was not allowed, then another line was adopted, round the hill and following the stream; afterwards when the camp was disused, a lesser deviation

was adopted through the camp, across the tail of the hill, Amesbury having sprung up meanwhile, so that the old line could not be reoccupied. This deviation must have taken place when the camp was occupied for some considerable time, and when the force was not hostile to the country, as that would have stopped all traffic, even *past* the camp. That the road originally passed through the camp cannot be doubted when we see how directly the portions on each side point to the camp, and how on each side a sharp bend has been made to avoid it. But it might be said that the direct road through the camp was merely abandoned for convenience in favour of the present one, still through the camp but avoiding most of the hill. As against this we may note that the piece of road west of the camp is diverted, so as to run straight to Little Amesbury, and wholly avoid the camp by taking the river bank; and a *second* turn brings it partly back, so as to cut the camp; this shews that the road was wholly ejected from the camp, and then afterwards run through it in the present course, as already stated; especially as the form of the hills could not have originated the present line of road.

We may therefore take it as tolerably settled that this road originally passed over the hill; that afterwards the road was diverted when the hill was occupied by a force which was not hostile to the country during the whole of its stay, and during that time Amesbury grew up; then after the camp was abandoned, the present line over the tail of the hill was adopted. Now Amesbury, or Ambresbury, is certainly of Saxon date if not earlier. The most reasonable derivation of the name is from Aurelius Ambrosius, and Sir Thomas Mallory, whatever he may be worth on such a point, gives it as a town of Arthurian date; in any case the deviation on which it is founded must be early Saxon or pre-Saxon, and a Roman occupation of the camp fits the requirements of the case better than any other; however that may be, we may with good reason settle the date of this straight road itself, before deviation, as being pre-Saxon, without resting on any point which may be doubtful. Now to any one who knows Stonehenge, I need hardly say anything about this road being long posterior to that structure. It cuts across the avenue leading up to Stonehenge, close to the circle itself; it cuts it at an irregular angle; and there is no reason in the conformation of the country why it should not have passed as easily, or even more so, about half-a-mile clear of Stonehenge, without coming near to it, or the grand approach to it. We cannot suppose when that structure was regarded with reverence or admiration (as it assuredly must have been for a long time, by the tribe who erected it) that a road would have been allowed to pass close to it, and to irregularly cut across the laid out approach to it, when another line would have been as good or better. In fact the road ignores Stonehenge, and Stonehenge ignores the road. What can we then conclude, but that Stonehenge was erected many centuries before the road was made, as it certainly would not have been laid out *across* a road; and this road is pre-Saxon; then, as Stonehenge is not Roman, (except in the fancy of Inigo Jones), therefore it must be *pre-Roman*. Such seems to be the chain of argument with which this road supplies us, and this will serve as an illustration of the use of the roads in questions of the date of remains, in addition to the well-known Silbury Hill case, which proved to be ambiguous.

Next we may consider the relative date of the cultivation of the country and the formation of roads. When roads are made across open

down land, or through woods, the subsequent enclosures and clearings are always made rectangularly to the road, simply for the sake of enclosing ground with the least trouble; but when land is already divided, and a road is made to connect two places, the road either winds round the hedges and different properties, or else passes in a nearly straight line irrespective of the hedges. This principle is shewn most clearly in railways, where the necessities are strongest. Thus if we find the roads fairly straight, and the hedge system conformable to them, we may be certain that the roads were first made on open or common land; for instance, the old Kentish high road between Lewisham and Bromley (fig. 7), or between Footscray and Farningham (fig. 8). In these we see that the hedges are all conformable to the line of road, even though it may wind. But where, on the contrary, we find a road unconformable to the hedges, as between Mottingham and Chiselhurst (fig. 9), it is certain that the road was later than the hedges, in fact the country was cultivated before that road was made. In many cases, of course, the question becomes complicated by different and unconformable roads lying near each other; but in these instances the hedgerows are often of value, as shewing which road was the earlier, since one may be clearly before and another after the hedgerow system, as between Eltham and Chiselhurst (fig. 10). Also in the case of the road between Mottingham and Chiselhurst, we see footpaths which agree with the hedges, and are therefore previous to the road. A similar principle is still more clearly shown in the building of streets, where we may see how far the building extended from different lines of thoroughfare before the two systems met, as, for instance, the district between Edgware Road and Oxford Street (fig. 11). As the date of roads may be settled with some certainty by the names of places on them, for instance, Celtic names, showing the road to be pre-Saxon, therefore we may to some extent determine the date of the laying out the present systems of hedgerows in different places.

Thus the principal points to which I would call attention are—

1st, That cross-country roads are among the most important historically, as depending on artificial conditions.

2nd. That deviations in the roads shew their disuse and their antiquity.

3rd. That the ancient unrecorded roads, either British trackways or Roman streets, can be traced across the country, though now disused by reason of the changes in the centres of trade and population.

4th. That these ancient roads shew the old lines of communication.

5th. That the age of the roads may be deduced from their connection with ancient remains of known date; and

6th. That conversely, the age of various remains of unknown date may be deduced from the forms of the roads.

7th. That the state of the land when the roads were made is shewn by the system of hedgerows.

8th. That the relative date of the roads may be shewn by the hedgerows between them; and the absolute date of the roads (and therefore of other remains) is fixed by the names of places along them, as well as by their connections with ancient remains.

In this sketch of the subject, only a few examples on each point have

been given; and the details have been omitted as not necessary to the consideration of the principles involved. It would be premature to go further at present, until the outlines shall have been considered, and accepted or rejected by those whose experience enables them to speak decisively on the subject. If these principles should stand examination, we may perhaps see roads afford some further results of importance in archaeology; especially as the apparatus required is mainly a set of ordnance maps and an eye to the meaning of what is represented on them.

If the history of the roads and country of each district was unravelled bit by bit, by an exhaustive consideration of the meaning and bearing of everything that seems strange or unaccounted for by known circumstances, and by every clue that we have as to the age of remains of roads; then, on reviewing the information thus obtained when marked on maps, many or perhaps most of the remaining gaps in the history and sequence of the conditions of the country and the dwellings of its inhabitants would be pointed out by the necessary and obvious connection of the facts ascertained. Of course all disputed matters, and those which are merely suppositions or have but faint evidence, should be marked accordingly, so as to give some knowledge of the trustworthiness of each part.

What seems to be now required, for the registration of the facts already known, and for purposes of farther research in the ways here suggested, is a series of antiquarian maps; on these should be marked all roads used, all towns and sites of dwelling, all names as far as they are known, the amount of cultivated land, and all sites where remains have been found. To prevent confusion it would be requisite to take a separate map for each epoch: 1st, Pre-Roman (distinguishing palaeolithic, neolithic, and bronze remains); 2nd, Pure Roman; 3rd, Romano-British; 4th, Saxon; 5th Norman to Tudor times. In these maps each site should be dated according to the nearest indications that can be obtained, and the character of the remains shewn by recognized symbols, distinguishing destroyed from existant remains; the one inch scale would be sufficient, except in towns. The machinery requisite for the production of such a work might be found in the County Archaeological Societies; who should each prepare a register map of the antiquities of their respective counties, adding to it continuously by farther researches and by discoveries of remains. The information thus locally collected should be incorporated in a series of register maps of the London Societies, and thus form a complete topographical index of the antiquities of England; this might, when sufficiently advanced, be published, by lithograph colour printing over the ordinary ordnance survey maps. Such a work should not be left to the fragmentary efforts of private enterprise, excellent as those labours may be; but it is only suited for the combined work of the large organizations of antiquaries throughout the country, which have been gradually forming as if to search and register the antiquities of the whole land.

The Chairman dwelt at some length upon the interest attaching to the subject, as connected with the topography of the country, and pointed out how the character of the several occupants of the country, British, Roman, and English, was stamped upon the roads constructed by each. The strong character of the Romans was shown by the unyielding, direct nature of their roads, so prominently seen where the fossway crosses



Watling Street at High Cross, from whence the routes run to Lincoln, Bath, London, and Shrewsbury. Later roads were solely made for local convenience, and till within the last century no far-seeing scheme of road making had ever been adopted. When coaches came into common use the condition of the roads was bettered, and some attention paid to the directness of the line. The Chairman concluded by expressing a hope that the subject would be taken up and further worked out.

Mr. R. H. Soden Smith read the following "Notes on a Gold Pectoral Cross of the Sixteenth Century."

"The pectoral cross which I have the honour of exhibiting is of gold, and measures nearly two and a half inches by one and a half. Each limb is terminated or capped by a foliated ornament of good design; at top is a ring for suspension; the lower limb has been finished with a screw to hold the hinged front piece of the crosses in its place. The whole surface—front, back and sides—is covered with emblems and inscriptions ground with black enamel.

"In front at top are the three nails, the number always shown except in the earliest period, when four were figured. Beneath are the two scourges, with the rod carrying the sponge and the spear placed transversely; at either side a star, and the pincers and hammer outside towards the ends.

"The lower limb of the cross is filled up by a representation of the pillar and the cord by which Christ was bound to it during the scourging, small dots and stars of gold being left in the enamel ground apparently as ornament.

"At the back the upper space is occupied by a circle, in which is the cock, alluding to the warning of St. Peter; in the centre is a larger circle enclosing a wreath, intended to represent the crown of thorns, and within it a heart. At the ends are circles showing the pierced hands; the lower limb is occupied with an emblem, which seems to be the wound in the side; beneath it the pierced feet, and at the very base the three dice. Round the sides runs the following inscription in bold Roman letters, gold on black enamel ground:—

CRVX XPI ERVAT \* NOS \* A \* DOLORE \* TRISTI. A.B.

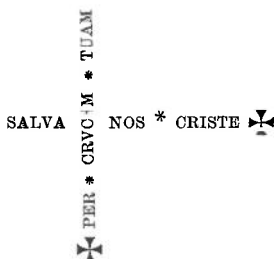
The A.B. may be possibly the initials of the owner.

"On throwing back the hinged front piece it is found bearing on the under side the following inscription in black enamel letters on the gold ground: beneath a small representation of a cross:—

✠ CHRISTVS \* PER \* CRUCEM \* INIMICOS \* CRVCIS \* DEVICIT.

After which the space is filled up with an elegant foliated scroll ornament.

"Within the cross is a crucifix, the figure of the Saviour skilfully modelled and excellently wrought in gold and enamel, the cross supporting it being grounded in translucent ruby enamel. A gold star-shaped nimbus is over the Christ's head, and above it the label INRI. On the step of the cross is the skull. On the reverse of the crucifix in black enamel letters on the gold ground is the inscription:—



The interior of the cross forming the receptacle for this crucifix is enamelled with translucent green enamel, the gold ground beneath being engraved with a diaper.

"The work of this beautifully finished and elaborate cross is of the sixteenth century, and it is apparently by an English goldsmith. It came from the possession of an old family, but I have a history with it. Its form, as is usual in pectoral crosses in the Latin Church, is that of the *cruc immisa*, or upright four-armed cross. The form which began to come into general use from the time of Constantine. He seems to have exerted his authority to proclaim to the Pagans that the death of Christ on the cross was no longer to be deemed a reproach to the Christians, but was a sacrificial mystery in which they gloried. Previous to that time the actual form of cross which was used in crucifixion was perhaps shunned in emblems to avoid offence, and the Greek Tau, or other symbols used instead, sufficiently significant to Christians, but not so repulsive to the prejudices of the heathen world.

"Pectoral crosses were very early worn, the object being to bear on the breast a portion of the wood of the true cross which was usually believed to be enclosed within them. Thus in 811 A.D., the Emperor Nicephorus sent to Pope Leo III, a golden pectoral cross having within it some portions of the true cross "disposed in a cruciform figure." Again in 863, Rottradius, Bishop of Soissons, declares that he wore the wood of the holy cross at his breast.

"As early as the 6th century, St. Gregory of Tours mentions a golden cross which he drew from his breast containing relics, and with it he miraculously extinguished the flames of a fire.

"The pectoral cross does not however appear to have been a distinctive ornament of bishops in very early times, perhaps not till the fourteenth century. Now, however, it is so regarded, and is an emblem, in the Roman Catholic Church, 'of jurisdiction; hence when any bishop enters the diocese of another he wears the cross concealed.'

"A fine pectoral cross of character similar to that now exhibited was lent to the museum at South Kensington in 1862, by Bishop Clifford; it originally belonged to Adam Beeke, the last abbot of Colchester, who was executed by order of King Henry VIII. It is of gold and is enamelled, bearing on one side the stigmata and the sacred heart, and on the other the instruments of the passion. It also opens, as this does, by a hinge and discloses a finely enamelled crucifix.

"Another important pectoral cross may be mentioned though of a different period and class of work. This is the remarkable and well-known specimen in the collection of Mr. Beresford Hope, which for a con-

siderable time has been and is now exhibited at the museum, South Kensington. It is of gold encrusted with "cloisonné" enamel, and has been completely described and well figured in a valuable paper by Mr. A. W. Franks in vol. viii of the *Journal* of this Institute, p. 58. It is of Constantinople work of the 10th or 11th century.

"Another interesting pectoral cross also encrusted with cloisonné enamel I saw some years ago in possession of Mr. Percy Doyle, c.b., but of this I have no detailed account."

### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. W. M. F. PETRIE.—Maps and plans in illustration of his paper.

By Mr. R. H. SODEN SMITH.—A gold pectoral cross of the sixteenth century.

By Mr. A. HARTSHORNE.—"Quarrells" of the latter part of the fourteenth century, with the following notes upon them:—

"When I was travelling in Northern Germany with the late Mr. Petit, in 1860, we arrived at Christmas at the town of *Soest*, the ancient capital of Westphalia. This singularly interesting town, with its high walls, mural towers, gateways, and gates complete, is perhaps one of the most remarkable places in Prussia, and, at the time I speak of, it presented the appearance of a mediæval walled town, almost unaltered by the ravages of restoration.

"It contains several Romanesque and Late Gothic churches, among the former the cathedral, with a large western tower and a wide open porch abutting on to the main street. A spacious vaulted upper room in this tower contained several large and deep plain oak chests, entirely filled with arrows, such as these which I now have the honour to exhibit. There were also stored in the same room several cross-bows, some nearly perfect, others in various stages of dilapidation. Certain of these bows were formed of flat pieces of whalebone, after the fashion of iron carriage springs of the present day, and the whole presented a most genuine and perhaps unique collection of ancient military weapons of this kind.

"I was informed that these 'quarrells,' 'viratons,' or 'shafts,' were made for the defence of the town when it stood a siege in the latter part of the fourteenth century. This statement I have never been able to verify, but I was assured that the information was contained in a printed history of the town of some consideration.

"Although these arrows were not found on the sites of historic battlefields, as Dryden says—

'Then after length of time the labouring swains  
Who turn the turfs of those unhappy plains,  
Shall rusty piles from the ploughed furrows take,  
And over empty helmets pass the rake.'

they have the advantage, which 'rusty piles' never possess, of being complete with their stems and feathers, and I would call particular attention to their excellent condition, which is all that can be desired. It will be observed that the feathered examples have roughly welded heads or piles, apparently not very carefully made, as would of necessity

be the case if a large quantity were required on the emergency of an unexpected or prolonged siege; but, on the other hand, the oaken shafts and linden featherings display much careful accuracy of workmanship, and particularly the latter, with their spiral arrangement for giving the weapon a rotatory motion, causing the arrow to hurtle with more impetuosity through the air. No doubt the feathered examples are 'viratons' or cross-bow bolts, and belonged specially to the whalebone cross-bows before mentioned. These bolts may be compared with one found (or rather the pile of one) in the ancient castle of Oberstein, engraved in vol. xvi, p. 265, of the *Journal* of the British Archaeological Association.

"The unfeathered shaft is probably a 'flight,' or 'roving arrow,' and bears a remarkable resemblance to an arrow pile dug up at the depth of ten feet at the old castle of Trifels in Germany, together with a war axe and a wooden coffin (also engraved in vol. xvi, p. 265 of the *Journal* of the Association).

"All these Soest examples are remarkable from the entire absence of *barbs*, and they differ in this respect from the usual type of English arrow heads, while their resemblance to the German piles before alluded to would almost suggest a special Teutonic type.

"The 'quarrell' proper derives its name ('carriaux,' 'quadrelli') originally from the four sided form of the head. It differs from the 'viraton' in having straight feathers, but both were launched from crossbows equally with barbed arrows.

"As regards the practical employment of the Soest viraton, its stab would no doubt be deeper and more deadly than that of an ordinary barbed head, and the weight of a revolving viraton discharged from a whalebone cross-bow could not have failed at least to crush through any fence of mail, or entirely penetrate a jupon of cuir-bouilli. On the other hand common barbed shafts could be quickly shot from a common bow, and did good service in always sticking where they struck a joint, besides harassing both horse and man more than any other weapon of war."

By Mr. J. G. WALLER.—A collection of bronze implements, &c., consisting of ingots, celts, gouges, portions of swords, and a fragment of a *falx* of the same character as that example engraved in the *Journal*, vol. vii, p. 302. All these objects were found near Saltwood, Kent, on the site of a British camp.

By Mr. E. W. WILMOTT.—An ancient iron key, lately found at Ramsgate.

By the Rev. J. B. DEANE.—An impression of a silver seal, said to have been found on the field of the Battle of Worcester, the "Crowning Mercy" of Cromwell. But the seal bore the arms of Deane impaling Chambers, viz.: Ern. 3 copper plates (ppr.) on a chief (gu.), a chamber (or), a coat granted in 1723, as Mr. S. Tucker (*Rouge Croix*) has ascertained, to Thomas Chambers of London, to his descendants, and to the descendants of his brother William.

By Major-General Sir H. LEFROY.—An impression of a seal with a figure apparently of the Archangel Michael with the legend doubtfully deciphered: I L S V. This had been lately found at Woodham, Hants.



Weight  $2\frac{1}{2}$  oz.



Quarrells and Piles from Soest.  
Half full size



Weight 2 oz.

March 1, 1878.

Colonel PINNEY, V.P., in the Chair.

The Rev. J. FULLER RUSSELL read "Notes on Elizabethan Communion Plate, in regard especially to the substitution of 'Decent Cups' with 'Covers,' for 'Massing Chalices' and Pattens" (printed at p. 44).

Mr. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE spoke of the gradual change in the shape of the Chalice between the thirteenth and sixteenth centuries, and the peculiar propriety of the Chalice to its purpose, which had more to do with the substitution of the Communion Cup for it than any necessity for a larger vessel.

Mr. C. E. KEYSER read the first portion of a paper on "The Mural and Decorative Paintings in Canterbury Cathedral," giving a detailed account of these valuable evidences as they formerly appeared and as they now exist. (This will appear in a future number of the *Journal*).

Mr. J. G. WALLER remarked that the discovery of these paintings in our churches, with an accurate record of them, is interesting as illustrating the religious teaching of our ancestors; and the last thirty years, during which archæological science has made such great advances, has presented us with a view of that "liber laicorum" of which we hear so much in theological writers of the middle ages, descending from the time of the great controversy which terminated in the eighth century. It is necessary always to remember, when we endeavour to elucidate a subject thus presented to us, that the lives of many saints contain the same incidents; therefore, when a painting is discovered in England, except of such saints whose renown was common to Christendom, we must always turn our attention rather to those of English origin, and sometimes to those whose worship was local only. It is a law which obtains in every country in Europe.

Mr. W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE read the following account of a remarkable Shaft and Subterranean Chamber lately discovered in Eltham Park, the seat of T. Jackson, Esq.—

"About a month ago some excavations were made at Eltham Park, the seat of Thomas Jackson, Esq., in order to remedy a considerable leakage in the water supply. On finding the leak, the workmen were ordered to trace the course of the water that escaped. This was found to run into a disused brick drain with a semicircular arch, 21 inches wide by 26 high; and a workman being sent along this drain found that it ended at the top of a deep shaft. The ground above the shaft was then broken up, and the crown of the arching over it appeared at only six inches below the surface. This semicircular arching was then partly removed, but the air below was not sufficiently pure to enable any one to descend for some days.

"The shaft thus disclosed lies about 300 feet from the present house and premises. It is 140 feet deep, and over 4 feet wide besides the lining; it leads down to a chamber cut in the chalk, the average size of which is 30 × 50 feet and 9 feet high, the extreme dimensions being 40 × 63 and 9½ high. This chamber is clearly unfinished, about a 1000 tons of material having been excavated and removed to the surface. The roof is flat, a course of flint being left as a lining; and it is supported by three pillars along the middle of the chamber. The walls are cut into bays, pilasters being left at intervals of about 16 feet for the support of the ceiling. Such is the general form.

"With regard to the workmanship, the shaft is carefully lined

down as far as the chalk, through which it is cut; the remainder of the distance is without lining. The upper 75 feet is lined with bricks laid in mortar, 9 inches thick at the top, and at least 14 inches thick below, as far as could be seen through the put-log holes. Below this 40 feet is lined with chalk blocks varying from about 3 to 8 inches in height, but always of the same thickness in each course. Their inner faces are cut concave to the curve of the shaft, and at some of the put-log holes they are seen to extend 7 inches deep back, with a second set behind, probably making up 14 inches like the lower part of the brickwork. The lowest 22 feet of the shaft is cut through the solid chalk, without any holes or wedges being left.

"The exceptions in the lining are six courses of chalk in the brickwork, and eight courses of brick in the chalk. Five of the six courses of chalk occur together at 47 feet below the surface, and shew that the excavators dug down to the chalk 70 feet below this point without any lining whatever, as no chalk is otherwise at hand. Another course of chalk occurs 10 feet below these. The brick courses in the chalk are solely put in at the put-log holes, these holes occurring in the course; though why bricks should be thus placed it is hard to see; if they were either next above or below the holes some reasons might be imagined. The whole lining rests on a foundation plate of wood 4 inches thick, which lies on a chalk ledge; it is nailed together with iron nails, and is now quite decayed.

"The goodness of the work of the shaft is noticeable; it is perpendicular within three inches or so, and its average variation from a straight line is only about an inch; it is the same size the whole way down, the diameter not varying more than half an inch, being  $49\frac{1}{2}$  inches at the top and bottom of the bricking, and 49 at the bottom of the chalk lining; it increases to 50 inches in passing through the chalk, at the base it is for convenience sake enlarged to 56 inches. The excavation hole is tolerably true, wherever it can be seen through the put-log holes, and only in one place is it seen to be 9 inches too large.

"The chamber below is entered through a doorway 52 inches wide, or nearly the width of the shaft, which is there widened as already mentioned; the doorway is 76 inches high, and its top is 8 inches below the ceiling; from this door the floor slopes down about 2 feet to the general floor level. The top of the doorway is of irregular form, the curve beginning about 4 feet from the bottom, and the top being nearly flat in the middle.

"The flat roof follows a stratum of flint for the ceiling, and the floor is rather irregular, varying about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet, the door being at the highest, and the part opposite the door the deepest. The work is evidently unfinished, as all the bays are left in the state in which they would be worked, courses of flint here and there projecting and the chalk not cut away from beneath them, plainly because the flint was more difficult to extract than the chalk. The columns in the middle are rather too weak for the weight, the smaller ones having long vertical cracks along the middle, which is the thinnest part. The scheme of the chamber seems to have been triangular rather than square, the columns and pilasters being opposite the intervals in the next row, though this order is rather interfered with in the middle by the shaft. Such an arrangement would naturally be adopted as supporting the roof best, since it makes the distances between the

columns all equal. Five or six strata of flint are visible in the chamber.

"So far I have described the shaft and chamber as they were originally left. At some subsequent date the drain was constructed by which the shaft was recently found. This drain does not run to the centre of the shaft; it cuts clean through the brickwork of the shaft without any bonding, and the bricks of it are rather thicker than those of the shaft. At the same period an arch vaulting was thrown over the shaft to cover it in, and constructed like the drain, much more roughly than the shaft, the mortar not being at all smoothed on the face. Probably at this time, or earlier, four stout iron eyes were roughly driven into the brickwork of the shaft, three courses below its top, splitting the bricks asunder. Two of these eyes about 10 inches apart are placed on each side of the shaft. This later drain has a vertical opening into it, 2 feet from its mouth in the shaft; this opening is covered with a round hewn slab of sandstone, about 4 inches thick, 20·8 diameter, slightly conical on its upper surface, with flat top  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches across.

The remains of the sewage led into the shaft by this later drain have covered the floor of the chamber to an average depth of 6 inches; it has lain there long enough to decompose, and having been washed by the great inflow of water recently, it forms a stiff, tenacious, slippery clay, almost inodorous, so that I staid three hours below without any difficulty. From the quantity of deposit, the drain probably ran into the chamber for at least a century, perhaps two or three centuries.

"The chalk has evidently been worked quickly ahead from the bottom of the shaft; for if a long time elapsed before the chamber was excavated the chalk around the shaft would have hardened by exposure to the air; whereas the pick marks in the chamber shew that the chalk was very soft, and quite different to its present state when worked.

"The pick used was much like a small stout one of modern type, the pointed end about 7 or 8 inches long, 1 inch wide, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  thick, judging from several marks, and the broad end  $2\frac{1}{2}$  wide.

"Among the remains found was the candlestick, which was stuck into the chalk in the side of the chamber, a patten iron, a piece of glass like the edge of a blown sheet, bones, most of which had probably been washed into the chamber with the sewage, and some iron nails.

"Within the head of the doorway eleven or twelve of the latter have been driven in, radially from the centre of the doorway, about 8 or 10 inches apart, and nearly up to their





heads. They have evidently been put in during the excavation as the chalk has not split, as it would certainly do if nails were driven in such a position now.

"The bricks of the shaft are mostly headers apparently, and the bricking of the later arching over it is irregular, being all stretchers, but arranged without any *regular* bond. With regard to the bricks, those of the shaft are about 2·5 thick, those of the drain and arching only 2·2, agreeing with those in the bridge arch of Eltham Palace of the fourteenth century. Later bricks in Eltham of 1694 (Philpot's Almshouses) are more like the shaft bricks, being 2·45 thick, and still later bricks in Eltham of the middle of the last century are only 2·4 thick. The other dimensions are even more inconclusive as to date."

Mr. Petrie then noticed the various theories that had been propounded as to the object of this chamber, viz : 1st, that it was for water; 2nd, that it was for chalk; 3rd, that it was for flints; 4th, that it was a safe place for valuables; 5th, that it was for sewage; 6th, that it was a hiding place; 7th, that it was a dungeon. All these theories were severally discussed and set aside as untenable, but a hope was expressed that the date and purpose of this remarkable work might be ascertained from some of the various indications that had been considered.

A general discussion followed, and a cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Jackson for the facilities which he had afforded in the exploration of the shaft and chamber.

#### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. R. H. SODEN-SMITH.—Two silver cups and covers in illustration of Mr. Fuller Russell's paper. One of these, without Hall marks, was described as probably Flemish work made in England about 1510; the other was Hall marked 1591, and bore the characteristic "nurling" ornament round a Tudor rose (on the cover), the cup being decorated with a pattern stamped with a tool in half inch lengths.

By Mr. C. E. KEYSER.—Tracing of a mural painting in Idsworth chapel near Horndean (described in the *Journal*, vol. xxi, p. 184).

With reference to the destruction of paintings in churches in the seventeenth century, Mr. WALLER was disposed to defend some of the iconoclasts of that time. For instance, we know from Dousing's Diary that he "destroyed" more than 1000 pictures in glass. He really only demolished the heads of the figures as superstitious things, and cut out what was obnoxious in monuments. Much of the real mischief was caused by the neglect of the eighteenth century.

By Mr. T. JACKSON.—Various objects of antiquity from the subterranean chamber in Eltham Park.

By Mr. W. M. F. PETRIE.—Plans and sections in illustration of his remarks.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—An English dagger for duels with an escallop guard of steel; the rest for the thumb in the *forte* of the blade of unusual form. Anno 14th Elizabeth.

A small narrow celt of grey flint partially polished, said to have been recently found in the city.

By Captain A. G. HARTSHORNE.—A sword, temp. Charles I, in-

scribed MEFINIO, with basket hilt inlaid with silver. This weapon had apparently been altered into a naval dress sword, temp. George III.

By Mr. A. HARTSHORNE.—A pair of jingled spurs of Peruvian make, with long spiked rowels, which, being locked with the jingles, were driven into the saddle girths, thereby enabling the horseman to cling with more tenacity to the saddle, and perform with greater ease those feats of horsemanship for which the Peruvians are so justly celebrated.

By Mr. F. J. SKILL.—A model in plaster of a disused font in Rotherham church. This was formerly exposed at what was called "the round stone door," and has suffered much in consequence. It would appear that it was formerly protected by a pent-house, for in the churchwardens' accounts entries occur such as the following (for which we are indebted to the obliging courtesy of Mr. John Guest):

	s.	d.
1675—To Thomas Cutt for mossing the pent-house over the round stone, being		
two days as appears by his acquittance	-	- 2 4
To him for moss and slate	-	- 3 10

The font appears to be of the time of Henry I. It is inaccurately engraved in the Abbotsford edition of *Ivanhoe*, at the end of chap. vi. A better representation is given in Hugall's *Yorkshire Churches*.

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

April 5, 1878.

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

The CHAIRMAN spoke of the great loss that the Institute had sustained by the death of Sir G. Gilbert Scott, and, in referring to the valuable contributions that he had made to the *Journal*, specially mentioned his paper on Hereford Cathedral, in which, in the absence of documentary evidence, the history of the building had been most skilfully drawn out, as it were, from the actual stones. He thought he should best express the feelings of the members by suggesting that a vote of sympathy with Sir Gilbert Scott's family should be passed at this the first meeting of the Institute after his lamented death.

Canon VENABLES spoke of his long friendship with Sir Gilbert Scott, and alluded to his comprehensive view of architectural history. He then proposed the following resolution :—

"That the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, at this its first General Meeting after the death of Sir G. Gilbert Scott, R.A., one of its earliest and most valued members, desires to express its sense of the great loss sustained by this Society, in common with all interested in archaeological research, by his removal, and to offer its sincere sympathy with the surviving members of the family in their sudden bereavement."

This was seconded by Mr. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, who referred to Sir Gilbert Scott's remarkable knowledge of ancient architectural detail, and his power of assigning without any hesitation the proper position to any piece of moulding that came to light in the course of a restoration.

Mr. C. E. KEYSER read the concluding portion of his paper on the Mural and Decorative Paintings in Canterbury Cathedral. This is printed at page 275.

Mr. J. A. SPARVEL-BAYLY read a paper on Roman Billericay, which will appear in a future *Journal*.

Mr. W. THOMPSON WATKIN sent a paper on Britanno-Roman Inscriptions found in 1877, this second annual list was, owing to pressure of other matters, taken as read, and is printed at page 63.

### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Rev. Precentor VENABLES.—Chronicle of the Cistercian Abbey of Louth Park, Lincolnshire ; a folio of twelve leaves, incomplete at the beginning ; the watermark of the paper the same as that of the Hall Book of King's Lynn, of the 31st Henry VI (1452).

The first page begins towards the close of the "*tertia ætas*" of the world's history, the epoch of Samuel and Saul.

It goes regularly on to the "*quarta ætas*," "*quinta ætas*," "*sexta ætas*," the age of crucifixion, and so on, with a general summary of civil and religious history, up to the verso of *fol.* 5, when a regular tabular chronicle begins yearly, commencing with 1067. A very large number of the years are left blank.

The first entry in the calendar is the birth of Henry I, 1068; the next 1069, the translation of St. Cuthbert to Lindisfarne and Durham.

It goes on with the usual entries of "violent winds," "eclipses of the sun," "comets," and other atmospheric phenomena; and records the dearths and famines, hot summers and cold winters, the births and deaths of kings and queens and their children, the deaths and succession of the archbishops of Canterbury and bishops of Lincoln—certainly not of any considerable interest.

At last the special purpose of the chronicle commences:—

A.D. 1139. "*Factæ sunt Abbatia de Kirksted, et de Parkhide et de Thorneton. Initium sumpsit ordo de Sempringham.*"

A.D. 1141. "*Combusta est ecclesiæ Oratæ mani Lincoln.*"

A.D. 1185. "*Terre motus magnus*"

A.D. 1186. "*Consecratio sancti Hugonis Lincoln Epi.*"

A.D. 1201. "*Depositio Sci Hugonis Epi Linc. Rex Johannes cepit Arturum nepotem suum et occidit eum ut dicitur.*"

A.D. 1208. "*General interdict through England and Wales, lasting 6 years 3 months 20 days. Archiepiscopi et episcopi exulant ab arqua.*"

A.D. 1209. "*License granted to all conventual churches in England to celebrate divine offices once a week, all secular persons being excluded.*"

A.D. 1239. "*William de Thornæo, Dean of Lincoln, became a monk at Louth Park.*"

A.D. 1246. "*Death of Richard of Dunham, Abbot of Parkhide, formerly monk of Kirksted. Most loveable and mild, like a second Moses, whose coming was like the visit of the day spring from on high, for he governed the house wisely and prudently for nearly 20 years, and raised it from dust and ashes, and when raised he greatly increased it with lands, buildings, and possessions, and furnished it with excellent books, sumptuous vessels, and precious vestments, and all other necessities. On his first entrance to the abbey he erected an infirmary for the monks and a large chamber for the invalids, a kitchen, and all other essentials. He then completed half the body of the church, towards the west, at vast labour and expense. He also erected the 'claustrum conversorum' contiguous to the church. After this he also built a dormitory for the monks, and a calefactory, or chapter house, with every thing that is above, or below, or in them. Also the cloister which abuts upon the dormitory and calefactory. He built from the foundations the fish pools between the vineyard and *clausures*, and all the workshops in what had been a very unseemly place; also the chapel of St. Nicholas at the gate, and the porter's house near the gate, and the carpenters' shop; and he gave three mills to keep up the alms at the gate. In the outlying estates he built granges and barns and dormitories and refectories for hospitality, and improved the whole estates. He increased the number so much, that there were usually, whilst he was abbot, 66 monks and 150 conversi—governed them all by word and good example, holily, piously, and*"

religiously. The chronicler calls on all who enjoy his gifts and labours to pray that he may be a partaker in the heavenly country. Pater noster. Ave Maria."

A.D. 1258. "Died William of Thorney, formerly Dean of Lincoln, monk of Parkhide, who notably enriched all the workshops, decorated the abbey with various excellent works, precious vessels, and utensils; shewed great kindness and comfort to all the domestics and strangers, great or small. He was buried in the chapel of St. Mary, which he had caused to be built and dedicated, and in which during all the time of his profession he was wont to spend an hour in contemplation, with Mary, at the Lord's feet."

A.D. 1260. "Altars of St. Leonard, St. Bernard, St. Katherine consecrated."

A.D. 1283. "The great bell made."

A.D. 1287. "The church of St. Peter's, Mablethorpe, ruined (dirupta) by waves of the sea."

A.D. 1289. "The lesser bell cast."

A.D. 1306. "The small bell, collacionis cymbolum, et tabula nova, and placed before the altar on the vigil of St. Martin."

A.D. 1309. "The new work made round the high altar by Master Everard. Two *tabule* at the altar of St. Mary Magdalen and one at the altar of St. Stephen, by brothers John of Brantyngham and — of Weston."

A.D. 1315. "New stalls set up in the choir."

On folio 10 there is a pedigree of the chief Cistercian houses, shewing how *Fountains* was the mother of *Newminster*, Louth Park, Kirkstead, Meaux, Kirkestall, Wooburn, and Vauxdren, and on the verso a chronological list of the foundations.

A.D. 1349. A moving account of the Black Death, in which many of the monks of Louth Park, together with the Abbot Walters of Louth, perished.

A.D. 1413. Ends with death of Henry IV and accession of Henry V.

This MS. is mentioned by Tanner as in his time among the Norwich Corporation muniments. It was subsequently in the hands of the late Mr. Harrod, and had been lately found among his papers.

Mr. VENABLES also exhibited photographs of another Jew's house that had been lately discovered at Lincoln, and of which an account will appear in a future number of the *Journal*.

By Mr. R. S. FERGUSON.—A bronze head of Roman workmanship recently found in the river Eden, near Carlisle. It represents a female as far as the bust; it is hollow, and has had a lid on the top of the head, and loops for suspension. A similar one is in the British Museum, found at Lyons. The workmanship is most beautiful; the object has been an oil box, and would be suspended from a large lamp by chains. It measures about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches across the base, by 4 inches high;—A smaller bronze head, but solid, also of a female; found in excavations near the Bush Hotel, Carlisle, with some corroded Roman coins. It has an iron bolt in its back as if to attach it to some other object;—A bronze figure of a bat, its wings extended over its head into an acanthus leaf of beautiful and spirited work. On the back of the leaf is a dolphin so worked as to form a handle, through which a finger can be thrust; at the top is a socket for holding something, and at the bottom a dowel, by which the



Plumbago Moulds found in Netherwasdale, Cumberland.

object can be put on a stand ; it is about 6 inches high ;—A curious iron implement, adapted for working among clods or roots. These two last were found in Bank Street, Carlisle, near the remains of a stockade of early Roman date, and deep in soil full of Roman pottery.

With regard to the stockade, Mr. FAIRLESS BARBER said it was a most interesting discovery, and no doubt for the defence of a rampart. Roman Carlisle had been rather neglected, and it was a matter for congratulation that it was now being investigated by so good an antiquary as Mr. Ferguson.

Mr. C. S. GREAVES spoke of the preserving power of clay as shewn in the condition of the feet of the stockades, and added some further observations on the destructive qualities of air and water. He instanced a case at Oxford of an interment in gravel where everything had decayed, and another example of a sand barrow, in which everything had vanished save the hair alone.

Those of the members of the Institute who attended the Meeting at Rochester in 1863 will recall the excellent condition of the vast number of elm piles which had been drawn from the chalk foundations of the old bridge over the Medway, built in 1392 (see *Journal*, v. xx, p. 390).

Mr. FERGUSON also exhibited two blocks of pure Cumberland plumbago, forming a mould, and weighing respectively 50 ozs. 3 drs. and 50 ozs. 7 drs., and related that they were discovered in 1865 in a small cairn of stones in a straggling oak coppice, a little outside the village of Netherwasdale, and near the river Irt. The fact that these blocks are pure plumbago, and as such worth about £8, is a proof of their genuineness, for this material is now rare, the mines having been closed for many years. It will be seen from the engraving that the blocks have a pin-hole through them, and when fastened together by a wooden pin it is easy to see that a passage has been cut for pouring in molten metal, and that the blocks have been used for the manufacture of coins by casting. They are in fact the working tools of a coiner of false money, for it is well known that all sterling English coin was hammered or milled and not cast.

The mould, when open, exhibits the dies of the obverses and reverses of five coins, viz., of a silver groat, a silver half groat, and three silver pennies. All the pennies are the same, and one appears to have been a failure, for the pin-hole goes through it. They have been engraved with the point of a sharp instrument, and present this peculiarity : that the dies are not sunk into the field of the plumbago, but are in relief, the plumbago being cleared away around them ; thus the casting would come out a solid sheet, the coins being surrounded by a thicker mass of waste, which would have to be cut away from them. The reason for this arrangement is that the coins are so excessively thin that the molten metal would not run into the mould if this device were not adopted. From practical experience Mr. Ferguson ascertained that, in order to make use of this mould, it was necessary to heat the blocks to a degree far beyond that at which they could be safely touched with unprotected hands, for when cold the metal chills as fast as it is run in.

As to the coins for whose counterfeiting this mould was made, the largest is a groat of either Edward IV or Richard III. The obverse shows the king's head crowned, and ARDUS the only part of the legend decipherable, and which belongs equally to Edwardus and Ricardus. On

the reverse are the usual cross and pellets, and two legends; the inner one, CIVITAS LONDON; the outer one, POSUI DEUM ADJUTOREM MEUM. The second coin in point of size is the half groat, similar to, but smaller than, the groat. The other three dies are intended to counterfeit the same coin. On their reverse is the cross and the quartered arms of England and France. The obverse appears, after close inspection, to be a seated figure of a king holding the orb and sceptre. These are consequently silver pennies of Henry VII. The legend is not to be deciphered, but it would be HENRIC DI GRA REX ANG, and on the reverse, CIVITAS EBORACI, for the mint mark of a key shows that these three coins were forgeries on the York mint.

Mr. Ferguson therefore considered that these moulds were the working tools of a coiner who lived in the time of Henry VII. He must have been of some education, for he could engrave Latin backwards with a high degree of correctness, and was probably an ecclesiastic, possibly a monk of Furness, for the monks of Furness owned Borrowdale. He was probably a Cumberland man, for he knew where to find his plumbago in Borrowdale, and to carry it by the passes over Styhead to Wasdale. He had perhaps travelled abroad, for he knew, at a time when the use of Cumberland plumbago was confined to the marking of sheep, its properties in resisting heat, which he turned to such base purposes. Most of the counterfeit money of that time was made abroad at Luxembourg, and imported in bales of cloth, and there he may have obtained his knowledge. One thing, however, Mr. Ferguson said was quite certain: he never returned to reclaim the tools he had secreted, and he no doubt fell into the clutches of the law, and suffered the penalties provided for those ingenious persons who imported or made pollards, crockards, suskins, dotkins, galley-pennies and other base money.

The meeting was further indebted to Mr. Ferguson for the exhibition of a box of fifteen weights of low standard silver for the purpose of weighing against gold coins, the obverse of a particular weight being the copy of the reverse of the coin it is to be weighed against.

By Mr. J. A. SPARVEL-BAYLY.—A bronze celt and fragments of pottery found near Billericay.

By Mr. A. HARTSHORNE.—A painted glass roundel, representing a building in perspective and several figures, said to be by Lucas of Leyden, and formerly belonging to Horace Walpole, by whom it was given to Mr. Cole;—Another roundel representing the siege of a town.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A “porte couteau” for the bill hook, carried by wild tribes in the Deccan, formed of the horn of the Axis deer, carved with a horse’s head, and bound with iron;—“Porte couteau” of rudely carved wood, from the Deccan;—“Tiki,” a Maori title deed, carved in a very remarkable specimen of green jade, having a chatoyant lustre, caused probably by the presence of fibres of amianthus in its substance.

May 5, 1878.

R. II. SODEN SMITH, Esq., F.S.A., V.P., in the Chair.

Mr. J. H. PARKER made some general observations upon the progress of the excavations in Rome during the past season, and entered a strong protest against the proposed destruction of part of the Agger of Servius



Tullius by the railway, which was also strongly opposed by the people of Rome. Among the remains which had lately been brought to light, Mr. Parker specially mentioned a temple on the Capitoline Hill, with fine sculptured allegorical figures; another temple of Jupiter Tonans, now again covered up; and another of Opis, which had been turned into a church in the middle ages.

The CHAIRMAN thought it most desirable that the Agger of Servius Tullius should be preserved; it was an object of large interest, and it was desirable that the Roman antiquaries should have their hands strengthened by protests from kindred societies in England against the encroachments of railways, from which we had ourselves so much suffered.

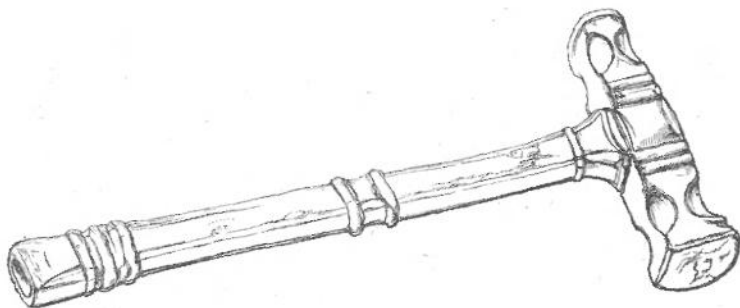
Mr. W. THOMPSON WATKIN contributed a Paper "On the Roman Stations, 'Burrium,' 'Gobannium,' and 'Blestium,'" which is printed at p. 19.

The Rev. C. F. R. PALMER sent a Paper on "The Provincials of the Friars Preachers, or Black Friars of England," which is printed at p. 134.

### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. J. H. PARKER.—Photographs of the Agger of Servius Tullius.

By Mr. M. H. BLOXAM.—A plain bronze finger-ring, an *annulus nuptialis*, found on his own premises at Rugby, and having the following posy inscribed in Greek characters inside, ESYNERA EYNAISKE; and a small brass hammer, probably a goldsmith's tool; these are the only remains of the Roman period that have been found in Rugby.



Mr. Bloxam also exhibited a large brass thumb-ring found in the Castle Green at Exeter. The CHAIRMAN said it was an imitation, and of which he had seen several examples.

By Mr. J. LORAIN BALDWIN.—A small English travelling clock of the "button and pillar" type, engraved on the back, with the royal arms of England, as borne by the Sovereigns of the House of Hanover (viz., with Brunswick in the 4th quarter, till they were altered by the order in Council of 5th November, 1800) surmounted by a cardinal's hat.

Mr. S. TUCKER (*Rouge Croix*) said that it had been suggested that this clock belonged to Henry Stuart, "Cardinal York," the last male representative of the Stuart kings, who died in 1808. The Brunswick quartering was, of course, not only not one of his bearings, but was a singularly inapt addition. It is, however, not unreasonable to suppose

that a foreign engraver being told to represent the royal arms of England with a cardinal's hat, took the arms as they *then* were, in ignorance of their meaning and inappropriateness as so marshalled for a prince of the House of Stuart. The *date* of the clock quite bears out this theory, and completely negatives that of its having belonged to a cardinal prince of the House of Brunswick or to a member of that House as Bishop of Osnaburg. There never was a "Cardinal" in that family; indeed from the date of the act of settlement they remained scrupulously Protestant. There was one exception, that of Prince Maximilian, brother of George I, who adopted the Roman faith, and died 1726, but he was not a cardinal, and lived three quarters of a century before the clock was made. The same argument is applicable to his brother, Ernest Augustus, Duke of York and Bishop of Osnaburgh, K.G., who died two years later. Frederick, Duke of York, K.G., son of George III, was also titular Bishop of Osnaburg, but the special cognizance assigned to him (as to his great-great-great-uncle above named) on the garter plates as Bishop of Osnaburgh is the shield of Osnaburg, argent, a wheel of six spokes gules, which was placed in the centre (in pretence) of the Brunswick quartering instead of the crown of Charlemagne, which the Electors of Hanover bore as Arch-Treasurers of the Holy Roman Empire.

By the Rev. J. FULLER RUSSELL.—Painted glass roundels of the Flemish and German schools, early sixteenth century, including a "Pieta," St. Michael and the Devil, Tobit and the Angel, Saints, and the Last Judgment.

By Mr. A. HARTSHORNE.—A piece of painted glass representing a remarkable event in the life of Sir Alexander Stewart, great-grandson of Walter Stewart, Seneschal of Scotland, a cadet of the royal house.

In the observations that Mr. S. TUCKER (*Rouge Croix*) was kind enough to make upon this glass, he said that, according to tradition, Sir Alexander Stewart, in the presence of Charles VI, King of France, encountered a lion with his sword. His sword breaking, he seized a part of a tree, and with it killed the animal. The King, to commemorate the action, gave him as an augmentation to his arms "a lion debruised with a ragged staff in bend." This story is circumstantially told by Delanotte in his *Historical and Allusive Arms*, 4to, 1803, and is incidentally referred to in other works and in MSS. now remaining in the Herald's College.

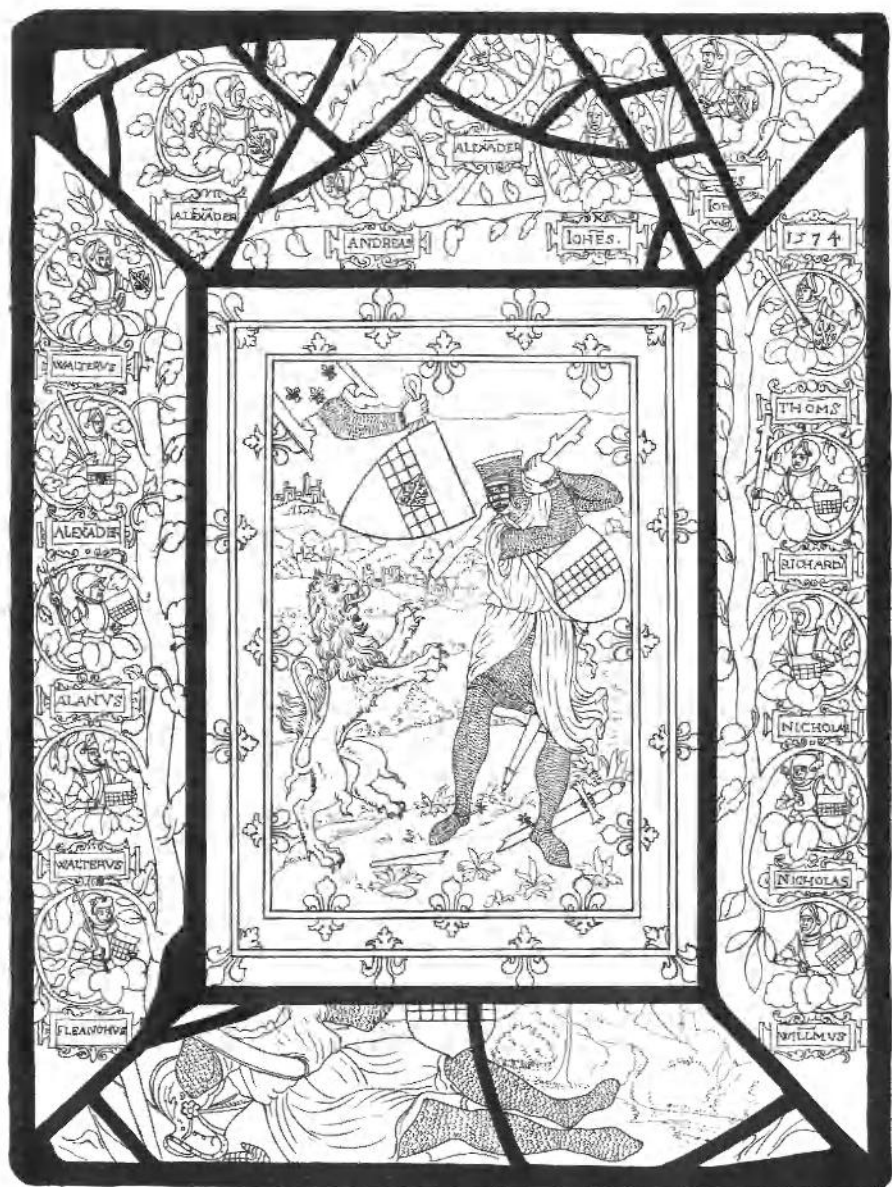
The descendants of Sir Alexander have borne this augmentation in various ways.—

1. On a shield placed in pretence of the paternal arms of Stuart.
2. As the *first* of their quarterings followed by Stuart.
3. As a single coat, and
4. Quarterly with Stuart. They have also used a ragged staff with the pieces of a broken sword in saltire as a second crest.

Sir Simeon Stewart of Stantney in Cambridgeshire, living at the time of the Visitation in 1619, placed in a chamber of his house at Stantney this distich in relation to the arms—

"Francorum Carolus voluit, sic stemmata ferri,  
Singula cum valeant, sunt meliora simul."

Another descendant of Sir Alexander, William Stewart of Ely, also living at the Visitation of 1619, is recorded as having represented *on glass* the incident described as follows:—"Sir Alexander Stewart



Scale of \_\_\_\_\_ Inches

*M. del.*

A TRADITIONAL EVENT IN THE LIFE OF  
SIR ALEXANDER STEWART

in armour, standing with a knotted or ragged staff or club, in the action of striking a rampant lion; his paternal shield of arms is pendant on his breast. Another escutcheon, with his paternal coat, and the augmentation placed on it in an inescutcheon, is held out to him from clouds by a dexter arm, clothed with the French arms. In the back ground is a town and castle."

There can be little question that the commemorative glass here described is the same as now exhibited.

Mr. Tucker added that this same exploit of Sir Alexander Stewart appears to have been commemorated also on a ring, described at p. 466 of Jones' *Finger Ring Lore*, but in this description there is much to correct. The ascription of the incident to the time of St. Louis is of course erroneous; as is also Dr. Mills' (Dean of Exeter) identification of the hero with Sir *Walter Stuart*. That the King of France should give "the lion of Scotland" is absurd. Charles VI. had no right to assign such bearings, and only intended to perpetuate heraldically the fact of the overcoming or "debraising" of a lion by a rugged staff. That the ring ever belonged to Henry VIII. is wholly unsupported and improbable. It doubtless belonged to Sir Nicholas Stewart of Hartley Mauduits, co. Hants, created baronet in 1660; the marriage of whose daughter Mary with Sir *James Worsley* of Vilewell in that county in all likelihood accounts for its inheritance by the Worsleys, and weakens our belief in the statement that Henry VIII. gave this ring to "Sir James Worsley, Yeoman of the Wardrobe and Governor of the Isle of Wight."

It will be observed that the knight is carefully represented in a costume which is not of the time of Charles VI, who died in 1422, or of the time of Elizabeth, when the glass was painted, but rather of the period of Philip III, who died in 1285. This might be taken to imply that in the time of Elizabeth the tradition was carried back to a much earlier date than that of Charles VI, but the peculiarity of costume is probably merely a conceit of the sculptor. It is, however, an interesting example of a departure on the part of the artist from the usual rules.

By Mr. S. HEYWOOD.—A trooper's sword, carried by an ancestor at the battle of Marston Moor, 1644. This weapon was marked with a fox, a crowned swan, and the figures 14 14, of which the meaning has not been ascertained.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A fine Venetian broadsword, inscribed IOHANNES ZVCHINI, with an admirable hammer-worked basket hilt. This was the type of sword carried by the guards of the Doges of Venice; late sixteenth century. A brass pomel of a Venetian sword, having a head in profile, apparently a blundered imitation of a Macedonian coin; sixteenth century.

By Mr. R. H. SODEN SMITH.—Sack pots and other examples of Lambeth pottery. The Meeting was also indebted to Mr. Soden Smith for the following observations upon these objects:—"The small vessels of pottery which I have the pleasure of exhibiting are known among collectors as Sack Pots—many being found inscribed with the word "sack." They are small globular narrow-necked pitchers, intended for holding wine, made of yellowish earthenware, and covered with a thick white 'stanniferous' or tin glaze. This glaze, composed of binocide of tin, blended with vitreous substance which thus becomes white and opaque, is of very ancient use. It has been traced as far back as Babylon and Nineveh,

and appears to have come to Europe from the East; most probably introduced into Spain by the Arabs. It was at all events used there during the period of their occupation, and subsequently for the coating of tiles, and is the glaze employed by the Italian artist-potters who produced maiolica. It was early known in Germany; in France, where Palissy also invented it independently, and especially in Holland, where it was used for the glazing of Delft ware. From Holland the art was brought to England and practised by the Dutch potters who settled at Lambeth in the middle of the seventeenth century. Probably these sack pots were made first by them at Lambeth as their method of manufacture—the body of the ware and the glaze—is precisely similar to vessels of known Dutch origin. The taller specimens of similar ware which I exhibit with somewhat longer necks and pewter lids are of a familiar Dutch and Flemish type, but some at least of these also were most likely manufactured at Lambeth.

"These small wine jugs or 'sack-pots' are usually inscribed in blue and often dated. They bear the word 'sack,' or 'whit,' that is white wine, or 'claret,' and their dates range from the middle to the latter part of the seventeenth century. The larger specimen here shown bears one of the early dates, 1641; this interesting example is lent by Lady Charlotte Schreiber, to whom it was presented by a foreign collector; it was found when dredging near the coast of Ostend; one of my own specimens bears the date 1657<sup>1</sup> and various others with dates between these two periods are in public and private collections. One in the South Kensington Museum is dated 1652; one in the Geological Museum, Jernyn Street, is inscribed, "Whit 1647," and another, "Claret 1662;" Mr. M. H. Bloxam has one also lettered Claret, and dated 1644. Mr. Henry Willett has several, all dated, and Mr. Henry Griffith one lettered "Whit Wine," and dated. Mr. Drury Fortnum has a good example painted with a coat of arms, and dated. There are four in the Norwich Museum inscribed, "Whit 1648;" "Claret 1648;" a larger one with the arms of the Grocer's Company, 1649; and "Sack 1650."

"The smallness of the size of these wine jugs is remarkable, commonly ranging from six to eight inches high, so that Sir John Falstaff's 'intolerable quantity of sack' could not have been contained in such a vessel; none of them however go back to Shakspeare's time, nor have we as yet any evidence that this kind of glazed earthenware was made in England during his period."

<sup>1</sup> I have since acquired another good specimen painted with a coat of arms, in

colours, and having the date 1672, the latest date yet noted on such vessels.

# Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

## BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR 1877.

### RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance at Bank, 1st January, 1877	-	-	145	1	2	
" " Petty Cash ditto	-	-	6	10		
" " Colchester Bank, ditto	-	-	154	19	4	
" " in hands of Local Secretary, Colchester, ditto	-	-	19	16	4	
				320	3	8
" Annual Subscriptions, including arrears and payments in advance	-	-	294	9	6	
" Entrance Fees	-	-	24	3	0	
" Life Compositions	-	-	21	0	0	
" Sale of Publications, etc.	-	-	98	8	4	
				438	0	10
" Miscellaneous Receipts:						
Dividend on Investment in New 3 per Cent.	-	-	6	10	6	
Balance of Account of Hereford Meeting	-	-	125	0	3	
				131	11	3

£889 15 9

### To Investment Account:

Amount invested in £220 New 3 per Cent. Consols.  
(brought forward from last year) - 209 5 0

### EXPENDITURE

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Publication Account:						
Engraving for Journal	-	-	134	17	11	
Bradbury and Agnew	-	-	100	0	0	
				234	17	11
" Library Account:						
Sundries for Books, Binding, etc.	-	-	-	13	1	2
" House Expenses:						
Rent of Apartments, one year	-	-	155	0	0	
Secretaries' Salaries	-	-	111	0	0	
W S Johnson, printing	-	36	4	6		
Partridge and Cooper, stationery	-	9	1	6		
Steel and Jones, advertising	-	50	4	4		
"Notes and Queries," do.	-	3	0	0		
"The Athenæum," do.	-	3	3	0		
Sundries (including expenses of meeting for Dr. Schliemann's presentation)	-	21	5	8		
			122	19	0	
				388	19	0
" Petty Cash Account:						
Office Expenses, Messenger, Washing, Commissionnaire, etc.	-	58	6	11		
Postage Stamps and delivery of Journal	-	34	9	11		
Gas	-	1	2	9		
Cabs, Omnibuses, Portage, etc.	-	3	12	5		
Carriage of Parcels, Booking, etc.	-	3	17	10		
Stationery for Office	-	5	18	3		
			106	18	1	
" Balance at Bank, 31st December, 1877	-	-	116	5	10	
" " petty Cash	-	-	29	13	9	
			145	19	7	
			£889	15	9	

Audited and found correct, } JAMES HILLTON } Audi-  
1st July, 1878. } W. J. BERNHARD SMITH } tors.

Presented to the Meeting of Members at Northampton, August 1st, 1878, approved and passed,  
(Signed) ALWYNE COMPTON, Chairman.

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

June 7, 1878.

G. T. CLARK, Esq., in the Chair.

The Rev. W. J. LOFTIE read a paper "On the Pyramid of Meydoun, the Haram el Kadab, or 'False Pyramid' of the Arabs, and other tombs and antiquities in its vicinity" (printed at p. 126).

The CHAIRMAN made some observations upon the extreme value and correctness of the early works of the Egyptians. He then called upon Mr. O. Morgan to read his "Observations upon a Silver Model of the First Eddystone Lighthouse," which are printed at p. 120.

The CHAIRMAN spoke of the difficulty of Winstanley's achievement, and the boldness of his undertaking, and, after alluding to the skilful manner in which Smeaton went to work, paid a high tribute to the genius of that great engineer, as shewn in his masterly creation, the existing lighthouse, which had withstood the storms of more than a hundred years.

The Rev. C. W. KING sent a paper upon an "Antique Cameo found at South Shields," which was read by Mr. Hartshorne (printed at p. 103). Mr. Soden Smith mentioned the very great interest and value of this cameo, with respect both to its subject and size, and added that large camei were used on battle standards and horse trappings.

Professor BUNNELL LEWIS said he thought it probable that the Romans were acquainted with the Polar bear, because in the poets and other writers the Arctic Ocean is frequently mentioned, of which Juvenal Sat. II. v, 1 is an example:

"Ultra Sauromatas fugere hinc libet et glaciale  
Oceanum."

and because Roman bronzes have been found as far north as the province of Trondhjem. Moreover Tacitus, *Germ.* chap. xvii, speaks of the Germans as wearing the skins of animals that were imported from the outer ocean and the unknown sea (*exterior oceanus atque ignotum mare*). See *Journal* vol. xxxiv, "Antiquities of Scandinavia," p. 246, note 2.

Professor Lewis considered that the ugliness of the bear accounted for his infrequent occurrence in works of ancient art, for the Greek artists always sought to represent objects that were pleasing and beautiful, and avoided such as were of the opposite kind. In the collection of Greek and Roman coins at the British Museum he had found only two examples of the bear: 1, Mantinea in Arcadia, of which there are two varieties, the bear walking to the left, and the bear's head; 2, Urso in Bætica,

bear sitting on his hind legs, the device evidently alluding to the name of the place, as is often the case with Greek coins. The bear appears among the beasts subdued by the music of Orpheus, in a mosaic at Withington near Cirencester (see Buckman and Newmarch on Corinium). The bear is also found in the representation of the games of the amphitheatre, on the tomb of Umbricius Scaurus at Pompeii, and in the Lycian frieze in the British Museum. Amongst the gems in the same repository is an example of a seated bear, and two of cupids playing with this animal.

Mr. F. C. PENROSE gave a description of the Roman Portico recently discovered at Lincoln, of which the details savoured of Doric or a rough copy of Ionic. He ventured to think that these were the remains of the Basilica of Lindum. The work was apparently that of Roman engineers and not of architects. (See *Intelligence*, p. 100). The meeting was also indebted to Mr. Penrose for some remarks upon certain remains of old St. Paul's of the time of Edward III. which had lately been uncovered. In conveying the thanks of the members to Mr. Penrose, the Chairman made some observations upon the Roman and British work in Lincoln.

Mr. O. MORGAN gave the following account of the discovery of an ancient Danish vessel in the alluvial deposit near the mouth of the river Usk:—"In April last, in the course of the excavation of the new timber pond of the Newport Alexandra Dock, in the extensive tract of flat alluvial land which there forms the shore of the Bristol Channel between the mouths of the rivers Usk and Ebbw, the workmen came upon the remains of an ancient vessel about twelve feet below the surface of the green sward. The tide rises high here, and would still overflow the land at very high spring tides with a south-west gale, unless it were protected by a low sea bank. The workmen in this excavation discovered a portion of the side of an ancient ship which was retained in an upright position by sharpened rough oak stakes driven into the soil beneath as if to form a dam or embankment. In the excavation of the Alexandra Dock itself, about forty-five feet below the surface, a number of oak trees, with abundance of hazel nuts, were found, apparently portions of an oak forest growing amid a thicket of hazel bushes. At Goldclif, on the shore of the channel a few miles on the east side of the river Usk, are still to be seen at low water the roots and remains of a similar oak forest with abundance of hazel nuts, which may be gathered up by handfuls in the mud.

"The vessel found was built with oak planks, of no great thickness, fastened together with broad-headed iron nails, which had all perished, the metal having been converted into oxide. There were occasional large holes to receive trenails, a portion of one of which found *in situ* is exhibited with the nails, but it has much shrunk in drying. It was what is termed clinker-built, the planks overlapping each other, and sloped off so as to make a smooth joint. Between the planks some of the caulking was found, which was of dark coloured wool, and it is not improbable that strips of sheep's hides with the wool on were used for this purpose. Nothing like pitch appears to have been found. These remains of the vessel were carefully examined by a ship-builder, and the master of the dock, who made the following report:—"In compliance with your letter I have to-day examined, in company with a ship-builder, the remains of the vessel found in excavating the timber ponds at this



dock, and it is our opinion that the vessel is of foreign build, as she appears to be constructed of Dantzic oak. We found traces of timber or ribs on the inner side of the planking, which were evidently about two and a half inches in width, and it is our opinion that the vessel was constructed more for speed than strength, as she must have been only slightly put together. From the general appearance and position of the different parts, we are led to think that she was placed where she is for the purpose of forming a dam, and the stakes which you have observed outside were merely driven in to secure her in position. The vessel was very likely captured from foreigners, and cut into pieces for the purpose indicated as above, but we found nothing whatever to enable us to fix the date of her being placed there, but she has been there some centuries, as eight feet of mud has been gradually deposited above her, and the metal fastenings are completely rusted through.'

"The dockmaster, from having been in the Baltic and well acquainted with ship-building there, is of opinion that, from its clinker-build, as well as from the quality of the timber, it is most likely from that part of the world, as that mode of construction is still carried on there. He considers it may have been about seventy feet long, and from seventeen to twenty feet broad, and that it most probably had some sort of deck. From the examination of the timber and the piece of plank exhibited, judging from the loose open grain and the broad silver grain or laminae or flowers, as they are sometimes called, there can be no doubt of its being of Dantzic timber, for the grain of English oak is closer, harder and more compact, and silver grain laminae not so apparent. From all these circumstances it appears to me that it was most probably a vessel which formed part of one of the Danish fleets which invaded that part of the country at several early periods. A ship built for speed and not for strength is, I think, just the sort of vessel that these northern adventurers would build and use to ensure a quick transport, and having but few stores and little baggage no great strength would be required, and a fleet of such vessels would convey and land on any coast a large body of adventuring invaders.

"That part of the country along the northern shore of the Bristol Channel was subjected to frequent invasion by the Danes, and they have left their names and marks in various places, and especially in the two islands in the Bristol Channel over against the coast of Glamorgan, viz., the Steep and Flat Holms.

"From the Gwentian Chronicle or 'Brut y Tywysogion' of Caradoc of Llancarvan, who died 1157, we learn that 'A.D. 795 the Black Pagans first came to Britain from Denmark, and made great ravages in England; afterwards they entered Glamorgan, and killed and burnt much, but at last the Cymry conquered them, driving them into the sea and killing many of them, and thence they went to Ireland.'

"A.D. 893 the Black Pagans came to Wales over the Severn sea, burnt Llanelltyd the great, and Cynfig, and Llangarvan and Gwent, and Brecknock, and Buallt, and during their return 'through Gwentllwg (the locality where this vessel was found) whilst ravaging Caerleon upon Usk, Morgan Prince of Glamorgan fought a battle with them, and drove them over the Severn Sea into the Summer country (Somersetshire?), where many of them were killed by the Saxons and Britons of that country.'

"Here we have in the record of an old chronicler of that locality a direct mention of an invasion and warfare with the Danes on that very spot, and as they were driven over the Severn Sea, or Bristol Channel, they must have had ships, and I think it by no means, therefore, improbable that this Danish ship may be of that period. If that be so, we get a date of about 900 when that fragment of a ship was placed where it was found at the mouth of the Usk, or on the shore of the Severn Sea. The spot where it was found is now more than half a mile distant from the river Ebbw, and considerably more than a mile from the Usk, and from the time it was placed there eight feet of solid mud or silt must have been deposited above the top of it, and the beds and channels of the two rivers and the shores of the Severn Sea or Bristol Channel have varied accordingly, and we can now form some idea of what changes have taken place in that alluvial district in 1000 years."

Mr. H. S. MILMAN said that the Severn was a wild and rapid river, and brought down vast quantities of silt, causing great changes of coast in this district, and the history of invasions and battles must be read with reference to such alterations of shore as were thus brought about.

#### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Rev. W. J. LOFTIE.—A set of photographs illustrating the periods of Egyptian sculpture, coloured drawings, and photographs of the statue of Nefert, and the following objects of Egyptian art:

Figure of Horus in painted wood, from a tomb at Thebes, twentieth dynasty;—A horse's head and a head of Athor, in stone;—Bronze figure of Horus, wearing the complete crowns or mitres of Upper and Lower Egypt;—Two earthenware figures of Ptah; Scarab with wings extended; pectoral ornament of a mummy, perhaps of the twentieth dynasty;—Wooden figure of a rower;—Pair of bronze feet of an ibis, beautifully modelled;—Three measures in green earthenware; a vessel of the same material, supposed to be a wine taster; and a model of the mitre crown of Lower Egypt.

By Miss Rous, through Mr. O. Morgan.—Model in silver of the First Eddystone Lighthouse.

By the Rev. C. W. KING.—Photograph of antique cameo, found at South Shields.

By Mr. F. C. PENROSE.—Plans and details of the Roman portico at Lincoln.

By Mr. O. MORGAN.—Portions of an ancient Danish vessel, found near the mouth of the river Usk, and remains of caulking of dark sheep's wool.

By Mr. E. JAMES.—A Norwich "cup," hall marked 1566-7;—A "cover," London, 1661-2;—Two communion cups, English, sixteenth century;—A stoneware jug, silver mounted and hall marked 1568-9, and a spoon, dug up near Aldersgate Street, hall marked 1572.

By Miss FFARINGTON.—A powder flask of white metal inlaid with mother-of-pearl, probably Portuguese work, and early seventeenth century.

Mr. W. T. WATKIN sent some notes upon an inscription lately found at Bath, and upon a hoard of coins at South Shields (see p. 100).

July 5, 1878.

The Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, President, in the Chair.

Mr. J. H. PARKER made some general remarks upon the progress of the excavations in Rome, and mentioned that a contract had just been taken for three years, to complete the excavations in the Via Sacra, and those on the southern part of the Palatine Hill, on the part called the Stadium. He believed the excavations in the Via Sacra would be among the most interesting ever made in Rome. He had just received a copy of a most interesting inscription in memory of a very successful charioteer; copies of this inscription were handed round (printed at p. 189).

Professor BUNNELL LEWIS read a paper "On the Architectural Antiquities in the South of France," which will appear in a future *Journal*.

The noble PRESIDENT said that the subject was one of great interest. There were two distinct people in the district, the natives of Bearne and the inhabitants of the Basque country, who were a remarkable race. Had they a different or peculiar architecture? Professor Lewis said that the architecture of the whole district was of the same style, viz., Romanesque, with barrel vaulting. The books of the local antiquaries were very inaccurate, and must be read with great caution. They were hasty in jumping at conclusions, and were in their knowledge much behind other parts of France.

Mr. G. T. CLARK said that an accurate and detailed account of the churches in the district was much wanted, so that general conclusions might be arrived at, and it would be interesting to know when the pointed arch was first introduced there with a view to the vaulted roofs.

A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Professor Lewis for his paper.

#### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Professor BUNNELL LEWIS.—A collection of engravings and photographs in illustration of his paper.

By the kindness of Miss PETIT, twenty-six beautiful water-colour sketches by the late Mr. Petit, of churches in the district treated of by Professor Lewis, were exhibited, and added much to the gratification of the meeting.

By Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.—A mail head-piece of oriental work lately obtained in Strasbourg;—A Greek hammer-head of nearly pure copper, the analysis showing ninety-four per cent. of that metal;—Several flakes of obsidian from the island of Naxos;—A small bronze fork of twisted wire, from Athens, and several inscribed sling-stones of lead.

By the Rev. S. S. LEWIS.—Greek and Roman coins and vitreous pastes, copies of gems in the Berlin collection.

By Mr. R. READY.—A collection of rings, including a Roman intaglio of Antinous as Hercules, in a chalcedony-sard, set in a massive gold enamelled thumb-ring;—A rudely engraved dark sard set in close filagree work of gold;—A mediæval gold ring, with a merchant's mark, and initials s i;—And an intricately twisted gold ring forming a knot. Of the latter Mr. Fortnum observed that it was of a very peculiar type, and similar to some that have been found in early Belgian graves. He exhibited a small silver one of the same character.

By Mr. W. T. WATKIN.—Rubblings of Roman inscriptions at Brecon and Gloucester, with notes upon them, which are printed at p. 190.

By Mr. HARTSHORNE.—A diminutive tripod *olla*, “marmite,” or hunting-pot in bell metal, bearing the initials R M in raised Roman letters, and having the unusual addition of a handle for suspension. Mr. Morgan said the handle was of very rare occurrence, and that the vessel was the smallest of the kind he had ever seen. It was lately obtained in Barnstaple from an old man, in whose family it had been preserved for 150 years. The vessel is only one and seven-eighth of an inch high and two inches wide at the mouth, so that the old French saying, “La marmite est renversee dans cette maison,” signifying that hospitality is no longer extended, can hardly apply to such a cooking-pot as this.

## ANNUAL MEETING AT NORTHAMPTON.

July 30 to August 6, 1878.

A meeting of the Institute at Northampton had been contemplated almost since the foundation of the Society, and the late valued President, Lord Northampton, looked forward with peculiar pleasure to the opportunity of welcoming so many who had long shared his pursuits and enjoyed his ever cordial encouragement. The project was, however, deferred in favour of other places, especially cathedral cities, that appeared to hold forth greater attractions, many as are the objects of interest contained in this historic town and county. At the meeting of the Institute at Peterborough in 1861, the extreme northern part of the shire only was visited, and on the present occasion, as at that time, the valued cooperation of Lord Alwyne Compton and the members of the Northamptonshire Architectural Society, contributed greatly to the success and interest of the meeting, not to mention the cordial hospitality that was extended to the members by the residents in the town and its vicinity.

Tuesday, July 30.

The Mayor (T. Tebbutt, Esq.) and the Town Council assembled at the Town Hall at 11 a.m., and received on the platform the President of the Institute, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Lord Alwyne Compton, Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B., Mr. M. H. Bloxam, Mr. J. Evans, the Rev. J. Fuller Russell, Mr. Fairless Barber, the Rev. C. R. Manning, the Rev. Canon Venables, Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, and many other members of the Institute. In the body of the hall was a large number of the clergy and gentry of the town and neighbourhood. Lord Talbot de Malahide having been placed in the chair by the Mayor, the Town Clerk (W. Shoosmith, Esq.) read the following address :—

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

“We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Northampton, most heartily acknowledge the distinguished honour conferred upon our ancient town by its selection this year for your visit. You

need not our assurance that our town and neighbourhood exhibit many interesting architectural remains—churches, castles, mansions, and memorials of the past which will repay the investigation of the historian and antiquary. We estimate highly the importance of your researches in the elucidation of historical and social questions, the dissipation of fabulous traditions, in illustrating the growth of sciences, laws, and civilization, and enriching the present age with more complete ideas of the treasures and triumphs of ancient art. We beg to conclude with a very cordial welcome, and hope that your visit may be pleasant and satisfactory.

“Given under our common seal the 30th July, 1878.”

The MAYOR, in giving the address to Lord Talbot de Malahide, said he had much pleasure in presenting it from the ancient borough of Northampton, and he trusted that the meeting would be a success, and in every way satisfactory to the officers and members of the Institute.

In reply, the noble PRESIDENT desired to tender, on behalf of the Institute, their very best thanks for the very handsome address and cordial welcome which the town had given them. It would be cheering to them to consider, in the course of their proceedings, that a town with such an influential Corporation as that of Northampton took an interest in their pursuits, which he was satisfied would have a tendency to preserve the ancient monuments of our country. He feared that it was not every Corporation that was equally deserving of praise, but he was sure that the corporate body of Northampton was a model in that respect. To visit that noble building and that fine hall was quite sufficient to convince one that the taste which presided over its erection must act powerfully in stimulating an interest in ancient art. Having thanked them for the address, he might be permitted to say a few words upon the subject of their meetings. He was afraid that he could not do much in the way of dilating upon the antiquities of the county; but he might say that, though they had a meeting at the extreme end of the county in 1861, when they went over a little of the ground which would be traversed again on this occasion, yet they were really in a new district, and the antiquities of Northampton had been barely touched upon by what they had done. There were many historical associations connected with this county, some of great importance in relation to the history of the country at large, and to the constitutional history of the country, and he hoped that some gentleman would give them a paper upon some of those remarkable events which had occurred in this part of the country. He missed, however, the presence of one old friend in particular who was intimately connected with the county, and whose *specialite* it was to describe from time to time the different historical events that had taken place in the localities where the Institute held their meetings, and who would, no doubt, had he been living, have favoured them with an account of Northampton, and of the battles which took place here in the neighbourhood, and had such a powerful influence on the future of this country. He need only mention the name of the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne to awaken the feeling that in his death they sustained a very great loss. While it was a pleasure to attend those meetings, and to meet with those amongst whom friendships had been formed, yet there was also a painful feeling attached to them when one came to think of the deaths that were constantly occurring. Here he

might mention that when he first joined the Institute a great many years ago, and for some time afterwards, it had the advantage of being presided over by a nobleman who was highly accomplished in every branch of science and of art, and who did much to promote the prosperity of that society. Many of those present would remember the old Marquis of Northampton. There was, perhaps, no one in such a high position who took such a lively interest in literature, science and art as that nobleman did; he had been president of the Royal Society, for many years president of the Geographical Society, and of several other learned societies, his scholarship being one of the brightest jewels in his coronet.

The ARCHDEACON of NORTHAMPTON then came forward, and presented the following address:—

*"To the Right Hon. the President, and Members of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.*

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"We, the Archdeacon and Clergy of Northampton, desire to bid a very cordial and respectful welcome to your learned and distinguished Society upon the occasion of its visit to our county and county town. We cannot but be conscious that some of the most ancient landmarks and objects of interest, the investigation of which will be at once your pleasure and our advantage, are of ecclesiastical origin and association, and that, while you are the skilled scholars and faithful explorers of the history and antiquities of our parishes, the clergy remain, after your acceptable visits and teachings, to hand down the knowledge and the discoveries they have derived from you—a sacred tradition to succeeding generations. Under the presidency and leadership of a Northamptonshire clergyman, himself an eminent member of your parent Council, we heartily wish you an agreeable and profitable sojourn in a county which (if any) can boast of noble churches and richest heirlooms of ecclesiastical and civil lore.

"Signed on my own behalf, and on behalf of the clergy of Northampton,  
F. H. THICKNESSE, Archdeacon.

"July 13, 1878."

The noble PRESIDENT, in briefly acknowledging this address, remarked that they were deeply indebted, as they always were, to the co-operation of the clergy, from whom he was sure they would receive great help on the present occasion.

The ARCHDEACON said he had yet another address to present, which was as follows:—

*"To the Right Hon. the President, and Members of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.*

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"We, the Patrons, Officials, and Members of the Architectural Society of the Archdeaconries of Northampton and Oakham, need hardly employ many words to express a brotherly welcome to the kindred souls of your distinguished Institute upon the occasion of your meeting at Northampton to day. We gladly lay at your feet and disposal any information to which our own researches may have attained in the history of the grand old buildings, civil, ecclesiastical, and domestic, in which Northampton-

shire abounds. We shall hail with the highest satisfaction any new suggestions made, any old truths unravelled, any fresh light brought in to which we had not reached by our less extended observation, and shall esteem it no light privilege to add the speculations and discoveries of a wider experience to the common stock of antiquarian treasure. The restoration of our ancient and beautiful churches has, with the willing consent of the clergy and churchwardens, occupied very much of our attention during the past few years, and whatever criticism in this direction your more practised skill may prompt can be usefully adapted and applied to the churches that are yet unrestored. It is our earnest desire and confident hope that occasions like the present may be the means of cultivating among all educated men a higher appreciation of the noble and captivating art, in the name of which we welcome you to Northampton, and that while you are the trusty and trusted investigators of the illustrious past in the architecture of the nation at large, we may be the pioneers in our own county of good taste, sound judgment, and gracious design in the buildings of the present and of future generations.

“Signed, on behalf of the Society,

“F. H. THICKNESSE, Archdeacon of Northampton.”

The noble PRESIDENT said the address was very flattering, and he regretted extremely that his friend Sir Charles Anderson was not present to reply to it. In the name of the Institute, however, he tendered their best thanks. It was very satisfactory to find that a Society which had done so much for the investigation of architecture, and had thrown so much light upon the science of archæology, should have invited their co-operation. It was almost like a “self-denying ordinance” to invite the Institute, for when they knew the attachment of some gentlemen to the work of investigating the antiquities of various places, it required no small amount of moral courage to invite a Society which might possibly demolish some of their most cherished theories. In the name of the Institute, he again tendered their thanks for the address; he had a very pleasant duty to perform, which was to vacate the chair, and call upon Lord Alwyne Compton to deliver an address. He was a gentleman who had for many years followed in the footsteps of his noble father, and he was sure no person could have been selected more capable of doing justice to the subject, and promoting the objects they had in view than he, and that under his presidency the meeting would add much to the value and influence of the Society.

The Ven. Lord ALWYNE COMPTON then occupied the chair as President of the Meeting, and delivered the following address:—

“MY LORD TALBOT, MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

“I find it is an important part of my duties, as President of the meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute, to deliver what is called a discourse, and I am told that this would be the most convenient occasion for this purpose. It was at first proposed that I should address you after luncheon, but had this been adhered to, you would have expected the usual form of after-dinner speech, which, I suppose, should be a short, pointed, witty discourse about nothing at all. Now you will require something more of me. My subject is long enough to occupy any length of time, only, I fear, on the one hand, I may find it difficult to interest

those amongst you who for the first time have joined the ranks of the Archaeological Institute; and, on the other hand, that whatever I say may be a twice-told tale to my fellow members of longer standing. Do not then suppose, ladies and gentlemen, that because archaeology must be my theme, I intend to begin, as used to be the rule, and, perhaps, still is with our brother antiquaries of Italy, at the creation of the world. The study of primæval antiquities is indeed most fascinating, and it is of no small importance, connecting itself, as it does, with the whole history of man. No doubt some of you have read that remarkable paper by Mr. Wallace, in which he shows how little historical foundation there is for the theory of the gradual development of man's civilization from the ignorance which he is supposed to have shared with his supposed ancestors—the anthropoid apes. On the contrary, the earliest traces of man—whether in his bones or in his works—show a very high order of intelligence, and in a large part of the globe, barbarism has followed, not preceded, civilisation. But of this primæval archaeology we have not, perhaps, the most important monuments in our country, or, at any rate, in Northamptonshire; and while we hope for interesting papers upon all antiquarian subjects from our friends assembled here, we know that of course the local subjects must in a great measure predominate. Nor shall I attempt to describe the rich feast of antiquities that our guests will find in and around Northampton. Briton, Roman, 'Anglo-Saxon,' Dane, Norman: all have been here, and have left the marks of their presence. Our churches, if not of the great size of those in some parts of the kingdom, are numerous, and contain examples of every style, from the earliest Saxon of Brixworth and the Danish, as Mr. Parker has supposed, of Earl's Barton, to the late Perpendicular of Whiston; and our domestic architecture ranges from the Edwardian towers of Rockingham to the Elizabethan towers of Castle Ashby. But of all this you will hear from others; all this you will, I hope, see for yourselves. I think I can more profitably occupy your time now with a few remarks on a question that is of passing interest to the antiquary, and is now pressed upon us from a new and unexpected quarter—the question of the restoration of ancient buildings. I need not tell any one here present, whether he be a dweller in Northamptonshire, or one of our guests from some other county, that the restoration of our ancient buildings has for many years employed our architects, giving a practical interest to one part at least of the studies of our archaeologists. Through the length and breadth of our country, from the grand cathedral to the humblest parish church, this work has been going on at a cost of many thousands of pounds. I believe that in some counties scarcely a church remains unrestored; in others—here for example—the work is in full swing. But nothing passes unquestioned now-a-days; and we have of late been assured that all this work is mischievous—in fact little else than destruction—and a society has been formed, called, I believe, 'The Society for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments,' but which devotes much of its energies rather to preventing restoration than to meeting decay. I do not think any antiquary will deny that under the name of restoration much destruction has actually in many cases taken place. Workmen in all ages perhaps—certainly workmen in the present day—like a good job, well-finished and complete work. Old untidinesses are a pain to them; they prefer spick-and-span novelty to the crumbling stones



in which lichens and artists delight, and thus, even with the best restoration, rich mouldings are sometimes simplified, by being scraped down, and, even where the old work is most accurately copied, much of its beauty will be gone, much of its spirit be missing. A workman who tries to copy is not likely to produce an effect equal to that of the man who was, to a greater or less degree, original in his work. Thus it comes that to the archaeological student an unrestored church is a special delight; but when the conclusion is drawn that, therefore, no church should be restored—that no improvements must be attempted—that we must neither, like the men of old, boldly put our own work in the place of that of our predecessors, nor yet, as has been our own custom, lovingly try to reinstate what they did—but must retain all as we find it—we feel there surely must be some mistake; that surely this new zeal for the preservation of ancient monuments outruns discretion. And that it does so seems quite certain, when we find it gravely argued that if a church is too small, or in any way inconvenient for its main purpose—the public worship of God—we must carefully preserve it as it is, putting, if need be, iron bands to keep its stones together, for they respect the stones far too much to replace one of them—and build by the side of it a new church for use. This suggestion is so preposterous that it is really difficult to argue against it. Of course it might be possible to adopt it in the case of a very few buildings of very great interest. But the difficulty that has been found in providing, even by legislation, for the preservation of some of the most ancient remains in this country—a preservation involving no expense, but simply the loss, from cultivation, of a few acres of ground, shows how impracticable it would be to raise the necessary funds. We find it hard enough work to get all we need for restoration on the present system, when we are assisted on the one hand by the religious, and on the other by the æsthetic, feeling. But to build a new church, in order to keep the old one intact, would appeal to the feelings and to the pockets only of the small band of the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments, or as it has sometimes been called ‘Ruinistic Society.’ And what would be the final result? Suppose such a scheme had been adopted two centuries ago, how many of our ancient churches should we now have to study from? Would not the certain result, after a few years, be the neglect of the disused building, and its consequent decay and ruin? I have been tempted to speak on this subject to-day, because we have here for the study of our friends two very remarkable examples of restoration, which go far to vindicate the system, when duly carried out, from the recent attacks upon it. St. Sepulchre’s is one of the few churches built in England in a circular form, after the model of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem. It has been restored. What is the result? It is that the antiquary will find it more worthy of his study than it was before. It was restored by Sir Gilbert—then Mr. —Scott, working with some of the members of the Architectural Society of this county, as well as with the local authorities of the parish. No attempt was made to carry out the impossible task of replacing the exact circular church of Simon de St. Liz, but many features of the old work, which were before concealed, are now visible, and being still a church, there is every probability that it will remain for the study of future antiquaries for generations to come. The other example I would refer to is, in some respects, more remarkable and more to my purpose. It is the

Queen's Cross. I need not tell you that the march of improvement, or the progress of decay, I know not which, has deprived us of several of those beautiful monuments of the love of Edward I. How is it that our example remains? It is owing to the hand of the restorer. In the year 1713 it was nearly falling into ruin by reason of age. A hundred and seventy years more of neglect would probably have left nothing but a ruin for us to study. But it was restored by the Honourable Assembly of Magistrates of the county of Northampton, as appears by a notice placed upon it at that time. A second restoration took place in 1762; a third, at a comparatively recent period, was carried out by Mr Blore, the architect; and I can hardly imagine a more crucial example of the good or the evil, whichever it may be, of restoration, than this thrice-restored cross. The dates are enough to frighten the antiquary. Queen Anne's time, whatever it may have been, in respect to household furniture, which we now delight to copy, was certainly not a very Gothic period; 1762 was a period of taste we have not yet reached; and Blore's work does not always commend itself to our judgment. Yet when Mr. Law, an architect, and a member of our local society, stirred up by the bitter words of a paper read at the Archaeological Association, which met here sixteen years ago, examined minutely and carefully this Cross, he found the restorations throughout had been so carefully executed that, but for the use of different stone, he could not have distinguished the new work from the old, and that all the most singular features of the design, which had been attributed to Mr. Blore, existed in the original stone work. Thus we find that, thanks to this work of several generations of restorers, we have Queen's Cross still to admire and to study, such as it was when first erected, nothing being wanting except the termination, which, in a true spirit of conservative restoration, was left imperfect by Mr. Blore, though it is almost certain that a figure originally stood on the summit. I think these two cases of restoration—and there are many others equally carefully carried out in this county—are a fair answer to the attacks made upon restorers generally. Still, as I have already said, there have been many cases; and there might be some more, where persons engaged in this very necessary work, either from ignorance or carelessness, have done as much mischief to an ancient monument as time itself was doing, and the only safeguard against this is to be found, first, in the more correct taste, and the more reverent esteem for old work diffused by this Institute and its many smaller sister societies: and, secondly, by the preservation of records of what existed before such restoration began, and what was done in each case; which records form, or should form part of our stated work. Looking at the great need for such records, and the great mass of them that should be accumulated, I think it is much to be wished that all antiquaries should, if possible, work together. And I hope I shall not be considered by the more energetic workers of the Institute to be stepping beyond my province as President of this meeting, if I express my earnest wish that the two long-divided bodies of the Institute and the Association could once more coalesce into one. I do not for a moment suppose it would be an easy work to carry this out; each has, no doubt, to a great extent, now an established individuality, and though we often see two individuals joined together happily as heads of a new household, marriages of whole societies are not so common. Still, I cannot but think one peripatetic society of antiquaries for

the British Isles would be quite enough, combined with the local societies, which are so general; and, though I have my own opinion on the original split—an opinion sufficiently indicated by my having always been a member of this body, and never of the other—I cannot help feeling that old feuds are best forgotten, and that each society would be strengthened and invigorated by their union. And then the Archaeological Institute and Association—for such, I suppose, would be its style and title—might further connect itself with all the local societies. Many of them have already joined to the extent of publishing their transactions in one common volume; thus, at a very moderate increase of expense, securing a much wider circulation for the papers contributed by their various members. But I think if the Institute and Association would take a central position with respect to them all, and would prepare annually for them all an index or *catalogue raisonné* of their several contributions to antiquarian knowledge, we should be able to do a great deal more, and avert the risk which now exists of the same work being done twice over in different places. This work of union might, perhaps, tend still farther; though it might be too much to look forward to really united action with such important independent bodies as the Society of Antiquaries, the Institute of British Architects, and others. But still, it is well to bear in mind that union is strength, and that, whether for the study or for the preservation of our ancient monuments, we shall be more powerful, in proportion as we can bring to united action the whole of those who take an interest in these subjects.<sup>1</sup>

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE then tendered to the President the sincere thanks of the meeting, for his address, which was so full of information and suggestion. For his own part, although he belonged to the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments, he did not go the same length that some people did in holding that in no case was restoration necessary, but he was not quite sure whether, looking at the extent to which restoration was carried on now, it did not mean the complete destruction of the ancient character of many of our most valued buildings. He would not at that time enter upon the question upon which there had been quite a civil war, namely, in regard to the restoration of St. Alban's, but would conclude by moving a vote of thanks to the President of the meeting, for his valuable address.

In acknowledging the vote, LORD ALWYNE COMPTON said he was not aware that Lord Talbot belonged to the society to which he had referred; but at the same time he had not the slightest doubt that if he were living in the same parish as Lord Talbot, and the church had to be restored, they would agree upon every detail, for although not a member of the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments, he would himself stand up for conservative restoration, and he would not destroy any-

<sup>1</sup> Since the delivery of the above address, I have learned that, only four years ago the question of the amalgamation of the Royal Archaeological Institute with the British Archaeological Association, was carefully considered by the Council of the former; and a resolution came to that it was not desirable to entertain the idea. Had I been present

at the discussion, it is quite possible that my views might have been modified, and that I might have cordially assented to the decision arrived at. As it is, I can only express my regret that there seems no present prospect of such a union as, in ignorance of the circumstances, I referred to in my address.—ALWYNE COMPTON.

thing ancient if it could possibly be preserved. As an illustration of the manner in which the work of restoration should be carried out, he again alluded to the Queen's Cross, bits of stone of the smallest size having been put in so as to retain the old mouldings. He hoped the society to which the noble President of the Institute belonged would do some good; he only feared that it might do some harm in preventing desirable restoration, and being an excuse for people keeping their money in their pockets when it would be much better taken out.

Mr. J. H. PARKER expressed his surprise at a letter from the secretary of the society just alluded to, calling upon him to attack Mr. Jones for the restoration he had effected at Bradford-on-Avon. The truth was that, having acquired bit by bit the property which originally belonged to the Church, he formed a committee, and had carried out a most desirable work.

The Mayor, in the name of the Corporation, then invited the members of the Institute and visitors to luncheon in the great hall of the Religious and Useful Knowledge Society, and a procession was formed, numbering more than two hundred. At the luncheon the Mayor presided, and the usual loyal toasts having been given and honoured, Mr. G. L. Watson proposed the health of "the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese, and the Ministers of all denominations," which was responded to by the Archdeacon of Northampton and the Rev. E. T. Prust. Mr. C. G. Merewether, M.P., proposed the toast of "the Army, Navy, Militia, and Volunteers," which was responded to by Captain Gunning and Captain Turner. Lord Henley proposed the health of Lord Talbot de Malahide and "the Royal Archaeological Institute," and spoke of the satisfaction that it gave the county and town that the Institute should have paid them a visit. He referred generally to the objects of interest in the town and district, and heartily wished success to the meeting. The President of the Institute responded, and called upon the company to drink the health of the Mayor and Corporation, whose cordial hospitality had formed so agreeable a part of the opening proceedings. His Worship the Mayor and Mr. Councillor Peirce acknowledged the toast, and the health of the ladies having been proposed in felicitous terms by Mr. John Evans, and happily responded to by Mr. S. Sharp, the proceedings broke up.

Complete programmes of the proceedings of the meeting during the week were distributed during the lunch, and a manual, or "General Notes upon the Places visited during the Meeting," was compiled by Mr. Hartshorne and given to each ticket-holder.

A large party then proceeded to St. Peter's Church, which was described by Mr. J. H. Parker, who said it was one of the best examples in England of the late Norman style. It appeared at first sight to be a church of which the description could easily be given, but on closer examination Mr. Parker came to the conclusion that the tower arch and tower are built of old materials from the original east end, and that, in fact, the tower, instead of being Norman, is of the time of Henry VIII. or Edward VI. Mr. Parker called attention to the clerestorey windows being cut through by the tower wall. He paid a tribute to the memory of the late Miss Baker, the sister of the unrivalled and ill-requested historian of the county, who with her own hands relieved the elaborate capitals of the nave piers from the numerous coats of whitewash with

which they had been encrusted, using a bone knife for the purpose, and thereby doing no damage to the ancient surface of the stone. Mr. Fairless Barber and Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite made some remarks upon the church differing in some respects from those of Mr. Parker.

The following notes, which have been communicated by Mr. Parker, will be read with interest :—

“This church is well known and celebrated as one of the finest and richest Norman churches in all England. This rich character indicates a comparatively late period, not earlier than the reign of Henry II, although probably the beginning of that reign, and not later than 1150. It is remarkable that we have no history of this church extant, it is only conjectured that it was connected with the castle from its vicinity to it, although it is separated from it by a road, and this, it is believed, has been always the case. The probability is that we are indebted to one of the Counts of *Senlis* (this is usually printed *St. Liz*), but it really is the name of a town in Normandy from which one of the barons of William the Conqueror came, who had a grant of land in Northampton. The plan of the church is remarkably long and narrow, with a fine large clerestorey on the exterior, with the small windows at intervals. In the interior this wall is quite plain, and the windows are widely splayed. There is no division between the nave and chancel. There probably was originally a wooden screen only. The narrow aisles of the nave have remains of Norman arches across the top, as if to carry a vault, and it was common in the early part of the twelfth century to have the aisles vaulted with stone, while the central space had a wooden roof and flat ceiling only. It was not until after the year 1150 that the architects ventured to throw a stone vault over a space of twenty feet wide ; it was after the return of the Crusades that a vault over the wide space began to be used, and this soon led to the use of the pointed arch, almost of necessity, for when the space to be vaulted was not square, but oblong, the vault could only be made level by the use of the pointed arch over the narrow space. We have, however, no proof that the aisles were vaulted, the stone arches may have been only what are called principals for the wooden roof, as was the case in the old church of *Mont Matre* in Paris, and in many other instances ; we have here the distinct remains of arches, but not of vaults. These remains of arches do not extend to the chancel, to which the three eastern arches belong. There are remains of lean-to roofs over these narrow aisles, at the east end of each, which have been very properly preserved by the architect who restored the church. Eastward of these three arches all the work is modern restoration, there are no remains of the old apse, or Lady chapel, or chantry chapel. Whatever there was at this eastern end of the church (which is almost sure to have been the richest part) has been entirely destroyed. It appears evident that this was done in the time of Edward VI, or the end of Henry VIII, when some family obtained a grant of this eastern part of the church, which would be a separate property, distinct from the nave, which had become or had been made parochial. The probability is that there was an apse with a very rich Norman arch opening into it from the east end of the chancel, and that by the side of this there was also a very rich family chantry chapel. All this eastern part of the church was destroyed by the persons to whom it had been granted, and with the materials of this very rich Norman work the present western tower has been built,

what is now the tower arch at the west end of the nave was probably the arch of the apse, and the other rich Norman arch on the exterior of the tower was that of the chantry chapel.

"The eastern wall of the tower cuts through two of the old clerestorey windows, which are perfect on the exterior, but in the interior, on account of the wide splay, they would have interfered with the wall, and, therefore, the eastern jamb of each window remains perfect, but the western jamb is entirely destroyed by the eastern wall of the tower. An enormous buttress is made on each side to support this eastern wall, which extends even beyond the width of the aisle. On three sides of the tower old Norman arcades are built in, but they are not all of the same period, nor all alike, and are evidently old materials used again. At the two western angles are very curious triple round buttresses, which were probably made from the old Norman columns. The upper or belfry storey is not built of the old material, but is a continuation of this same work, and is of the time of Henry VIII, as are most of the side windows and aisles which are inserted in the old Norman walls. There is a sepulchral arch of the fourteenth century in the south wall of the aisle at the junction between the nave and chancel, as if a chantry chapel had been made at that period, but we have no remains of it."

The tomb of Dr. William Smith, "Strata Smith," the father of English geology, was an object of interest in the churchyard.

The antiquaries then proceeded to the castle, of which the remains now visible consist only of the lower part of a mural tower, a postern gate, fragments of walls and portions of piers, &c., the latter forming part of the buildings mentioned in the Survey of 1323 as having been destroyed by fire. The earthworks are not very considerable, but they received special attention since it was stated that the demon of improvement was about to lay hands upon them and level them for railway purposes. It is pretty evident, from these features, that there was an outer and an inner ward, with a keep at the north-east end of the latter, as recorded by Leland.

Carriages conveyed the party to Danes Camp, Huntsbury Hill, a large oval entrenchment with a single ditch and double vallum. Although generally known as "Danes Camp," Mr. M. H. Bloxam pointed out that it was more probably British. It was arranged according to the natural configuration of the ground, and was certainly not Danish, for the Danes were destroyers rather than constructors.

The next object visited was Queen's Cross. Perhaps no memorial in England is more thoroughly chaste in design, or more appropriate to its purpose than this celebrated cross. Apart from other and higher considerations, its value as a work of art is very great, even at the present day, from the fine and genuine condition in which the greater part of it has come down to us after much peril of restoration in the time of Queen Anne, and in spite of its exposed position. This is equally a matter for surprise and congratulation.

Mr. E. F. Law gave a detailed description of this elegant cross, pointing out its various architectural peculiarities, and showing that there was strong evidence existing to prove that the building had practically suffered but little from the various restoring processes which it had undergone.

It is well known that Queen Eleanor died at Hardby, in Lincolnshire,

November 28th, 1290, and that a cross was set up at each place where her body rested in its progress to Westminster. The expense rolls of her executors give an account of the cost of many of these crosses, among them, that at Northampton, which was erected by John de Battle, between 1291 and 1294. The exquisite figures of the Queen were the work of William de Ireland, "imaginator."

These bear only a general resemblance to the gilt bronze effigy in Westminster Abbey, the work of William Torel, an English goldsmith. We have there a purely conventional figure, and certainly one of great beauty. On the other hand, the singularly graceful statues of Eleanor at Northampton are freely and naturally sculptured. These figures are no doubt as faithful representations of *la chère reine* as the art of the time could produce, and are consequently of the utmost interest and value, as examples of portrait sculpture.

The raised causeway or footpath, which was subsequently traversed by the party on the way back to Northampton, was laid down by Robert, son of Henry of Northampton, "*pro anima reginæ*."

St. John's Hospital was visited in passing up Bridge street. This quaint building, with its one gable and rose window facing the street, was founded in 1137; but the present building belongs to the Decorated period. The stained glass on the staircase, the arrangements of the dormitories, and the semi-detached chapel, were duly inspected. In the small yard at the back of the hospital many of those who fell at the battle of Northampton in 1460 were interred. The hospital was situated close to the south gate of the town.

The Antiquarian Section met at 8 p.m. in the Town Hall, when the President (Mr. John Evans) delivered his address. He passed rapidly in review the leading points so admirably summarised by the late Rev. Thomas James, of Sibbertoft, and then proceeded to trace the paleolithic and neolithic remains found in the county, as well as the relics of the pre-Norman period. The most interesting portion of the discourse related to the coins found and minted at Stamford and Northampton respectively, a subject which has been the subject of much research by Mr. Samuel Sharp, the Vice-president of the Section, who has catalogued no less than 686 varieties of coins minted in Saxon times, whilst only 58 varieties were known to have been coined since the Conquest at the former place. The address is printed at page 263.

The Historical Section then opened, under the presidency of Lord Talbot de Malahide (in the unavoidable absence of Mr. E. A. Freeman.)

The Secretary of the Section, Mr. Fairless Barber, read the following letter from Mr. Freeman:—

"Somerset, Wells, Somerset,

"July 28th, 1878.

"My dear Hartshorne,—I must ask you to express to the Northampton meeting my regret that I cannot come, as I had hoped to do, and take the place of President of the Historical Section, to which the Institute had been good enough to elect me a third time. If I had much pleasure in holding that post at Cardiff and Colchester, I should have had yet more in holding it at Northampton. Both the town and the county of Northampton were very familiar to me in my youth; and it was among the churches of borough and shire, beginning with St. Giles', that I began my study of mediæval architecture. Had I been

less used to the arcades of St. Peter's, I might have found myself less at home among the arcades of Spalato and Palermo; had I been less used to the round of St. Sepulchre's, I might have been less at home in the rounds of Aachen and Nocera. From various causes, I have seen but little of both town and county for the last thirty years, and I should have been well pleased to see many things again under such favourable circumstances as a meeting of the Archaeological Institute. I had also specially hoped to have pointed out, as I did at Cardiff and Colchester, the special character of the history of the town and county. I should have liked to contrast the history of Somerset, a primitive *græ*, with that of Northamptonshire, one of the shires mapped out by Edward the Unconquered. In such a case, local history, strictly so called, can hardly exist in the case of the shire itself; it must be looked for rather in the borough of Northampton and in the abbey of Peterborough. On the other hand there is no part of England within whose bounds a larger number of the great events of English history have taken place. The central position of Northampton made it one of the great meeting-places of Councils and Parliaments, from that in which Harold met the Northumbrian insurgents to that which acknowledged the independence of Scotland; while the central place among them all is held by the great assembly which plays such a part in the history of Archbishop Thomas. Then there is the Rockingham Assembly—the meeting of Rufus and Anselm—the Pipewell Council, the fight of Northampton, all that gathers round Grafton and Fotheringhay, and a crowd of places down to the great day of Naseby. Northamptonshire, again, is, one might almost say, the shire—certainly one of the shires—whose local speech has become the standard of the English tongue, and has supplanted alike the Northumbrian of Cædmon and the West-Saxon of Ælfred. I had fully hoped to work out these points, or some of them, in an inaugural address. But it must not be. My doctors all warn me that, though I am mending and getting strength, I must for some time to come avoid all public speaking and excitement of every kind. . . . . So all I can do is to ask you to make my best excuses to the meeting. I greatly regret not being there; but you will bear me witness that I have not broken any engagement, as I told you from the beginning that it was most doubtful whether I should be able to come.

“Believe me very truly yours,

“EDWARD A. FREEMAN.”

A general and hearty feeling of regret at Mr. Freeman's absence, and the cause of it, was expressed, and the noble President called upon the Rev. R. S. Baker to read a paper on “The Nene Valley as a Roman Frontier, and the origin of the name Northampton.” This was followed by a lively discussion, in which Lord Talbot de Malahide, Mr. Evans, Mr. Fairless Barber, Mr. Bloxam, and others took part. The general opinion being that Mr. Baker's theory was a reasonable one; although Mr. Bloxam and Mr. J. T. Burgess were rather disposed to think that the Nene Valley camps formed part of a much larger scheme of defence. The meeting then separated.

In a letter from Mr. Beresford Hope he expressed his great regret that, owing to pressure of parliamentary and other engagements, he was prevented from attending the Northampton Meeting as President of the Architectural Section.



Wednesday, July 31.

A large party started at 10 a.m. from the Market Square for Harlestone Church. A great part of the history of this interesting building is recorded in a contemporary MS. (Lansdown MSS. No. 761), written by Henry de Bray, a resident landowner in the parish at the time. The tower is Early English; the chancel, next in date, was rebuilt, according to Bray's MS., by Richard de Hette, in 1320, and the body of the church completed five years after the erection of the chancel. These statements are confirmed by the inscription on Richard de Hette's monumental slab: *Orate pro anima Ricardi de Hette qui fecit cancellam, cujus auxilio fuit ecclesia facta anno domini 1325*. Of special donation to the work, the MS. tells us that Roger de Lomelay found the ironwork and the glazing; Henry de Bray, the stone and wood; and John Dyve, the carpentry. There is no direct evidence of the manner or extent of the assistance given by Richard de Hette; he probably superintended the whole work, and besides the chancel, the north aisle may be attributed to his munificence. The porch is later than the body of the church, and the clerestories late Perpendicular; the excellent character of the architectural details of the whole church attracted much attention.

The Rev. D. MORRIS, the rector, said that the existing tower was certainly there in 1294 because the parson at that time had a small grant of land in order that he might purchase bell ropes. Canon VENABLES called attention to the curious vaulted crypt beneath the chancel, and entered a protest against the removal to such a place of a Caroline bust and slab of a former vicar.

The party then proceeded to Althorpe, where, although the house was closed for repairs, the Earl Spencer was kind enough to throw open the noble gallery, embellished by the pencil of Vandyke, and made classical by the muse of Waller, and where, in 1695, all Northamptonshire crowded to kiss the royal hand of William III. The house was cased by the "shifty Sunderland," but the great staircase and probably the picture gallery remain as they were planned by "Sacharissa" during her long widowhood. The house contains portions of the building of the first Sir John Spencer, who obtained license to crenellate it in 1512. The celebrated library—unique copies, tall copies, uncut copies—described by the ingenious Dr. Dibdin as "casting a heart warming glow," was not seen, but some of the choice bibliographical treasures of Caxton, Pynson, and Wynkyn de Worde, block books, the Mazarine Bible, the famous Valdarfar Boccacio, and many other rare books were exhibited and described by the Rev. F. J. Ponsonby to the great gratification of the visitors. Time did not allow of examining the vast collection of pictures with which the gallery and house is filled, or of inspecting the Hunting Lodge on the north side of the park, built in 1603 by Robert, first Lord Spencer, but some of the curious ornamental stones recording the planting of clumps of trees, from 1567 to 1800, were seen in passing. A cordial expression of thanks was voted to the noble Earl for his kindness, and the party went on to Brington Church. Of this building, the nave and aisles are perhaps of the first quarter of the fourteenth century. The fluted piers of the south arcade are unusual; the same features occur at Harlestone. The chapel, chancel, and clerestories are interesting, as we know not only the date of their erection, but most likely the name of their designer. In the will of the first Sir John Spencer, dated 1522,

two days before his death, it is stated that he had almost rebuilt the church; this can only refer to the Perpendicular portions. The rector at that time was Thomas Heritage, presented by Sir John Spencer, in 1513; he was also chaplain to Henry VIII, and surveyor of that king's works at Westminster; he, in all probability, gave the designs for the works at Brington. The windows contain much glass of this period. The original open seats are dated by the arms upon them—Grey of Ruthyn, and Ferrars of Groby, 1445-1457.

The tombs and effigies of the Spencers, from 1522 to 1636, are exceedingly striking, their fine and genuine condition, the display of heraldry, and the interesting costume exhibited, give them a high value as memorials of an ancient and illustrious family. Brington is a special pilgrimage for Americans. The last English ancestors of George Washington lived many years in the parish, and are buried in the chancel, under slabs bearing the arms: two bars, in chief three mullets, which, if not the origin of the "stars and stripes," is at least a most remarkable coincidence. It was, however, stated by Mr. J. T. Burgess that "the Liberator of America and the Pride of Northampton," in signing documents, used a seal with these very arms, which seems to set the question sufficiently at rest. The Rev. F. J. Ponsonby pointed out some of the features of the church, and among them the altar rails at which Charles I is said to have knelt when a prisoner at Holdenby.

The party arrived at this historic spot at 1.30, and after luncheon, which was provided in a tent pitched in the green court, between the two lateral arches, the Rev. F. C. Alderson called attention to the general features of the place.

Holdenby House was built, about 1570, by Sir Christopher Hatton, as "the last and greatest monument of his youth;" Camden calls it "a fair pattern of stately and magnificent building, maketh a faire glorious show." Lord Burghley visited it in 1579, and found "a great magnificence." Sir Thomas Heneage, five years later, considered it "the best house that hath been built in this age."

The architect of Holdenby was John Thorpe, commonly called John of Padua, the architect of most of the great English houses of this period—such as Kirby, Burghley, Longford, Audley End, Wollaton, and Longleat, where he died, in 1607. Holdenby was conveyed to the crown in 1608.

Anne of Denmark and Prince Henry were here in 1603; and James I came to Holdenby in 1608, when Bishop Andrews preached before him on the anniversary of the Gowry Conspiracy. He was here again, two years later, with his queen, and in 1614, and again in 1618. Charles I and Henrietta Maria were constantly at Holdenby; the queen was here alone for some time in 1636.

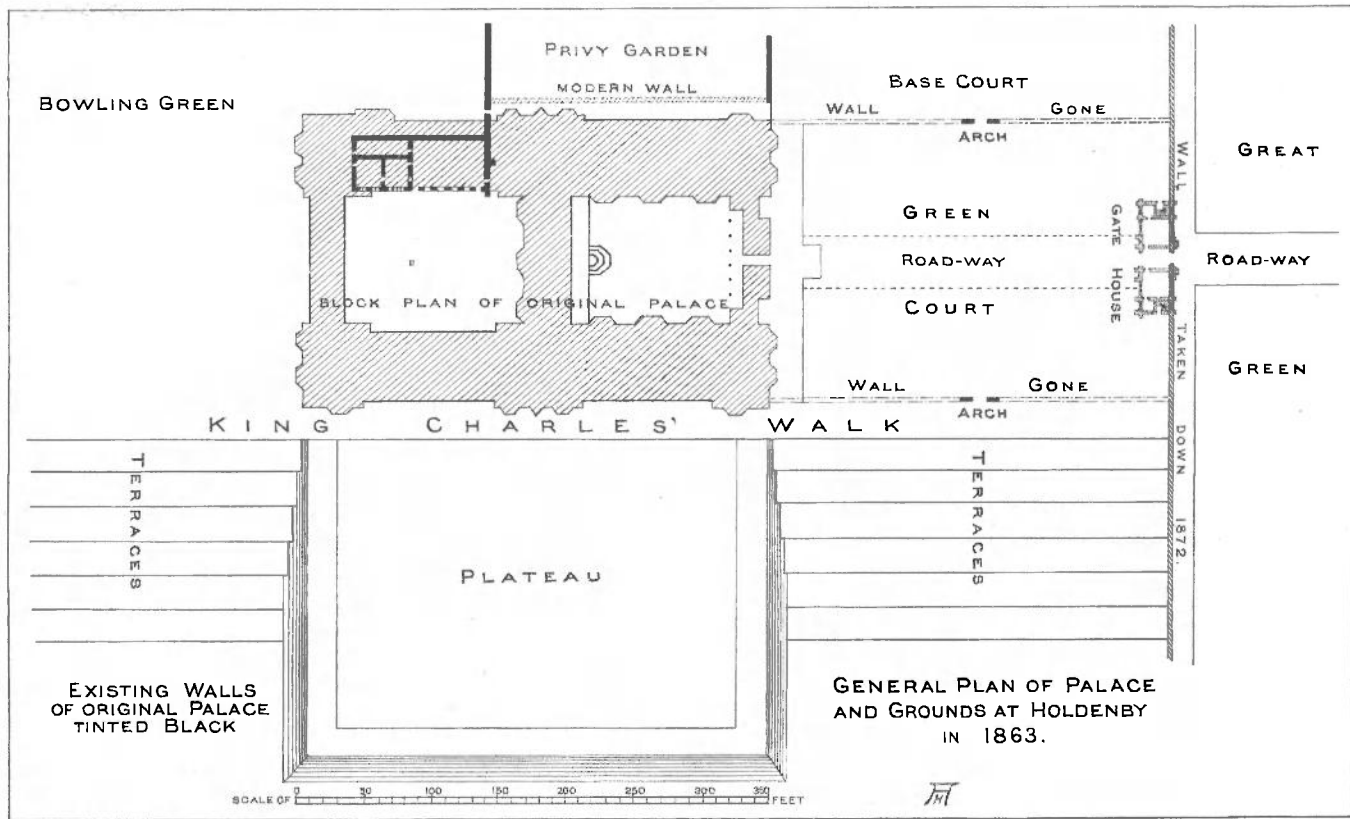
After the Scots had disposed of the king's person, in December, 1646, it was resolved by the Lords and Commons that the king should be removed to Holdenby House, as being capacious and in the heart of the kingdom, and this resolution of "We, your Majesty's loyal subjects," was conveyed to the king at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Charles was accordingly escorted to Holdenby, February 15th, 1647. He was received with all the state of royalty, and at once applied to both Houses for the attendance of two or more of his chaplains, for the assistance of his judgment and for the exercise of his conscience. This request was refused,

but the king declined the services of the two Presbyterian chaplains sent with the commissioners to attend upon him, and said grace himself at dinner and supper "standing under the state."

Of the manner of his life at Holdenby we are told that he devoted two or three hours each day to reading and religious exercises, and recreated himself in the bowling green. This ground not being in good order, he frequently rode to Lord Sunderland's, at Althorpe, where, finding the "bias" not quite true, he went further, to Lord Vaux's, at Boughton. It was on one of these occasions that Bosville attempted, at Brampton Bridge, to convey letters to him from the queen. A similar endeavour, by Mrs. Mary Cave, to furnish him with secret information, failed later on. When the weather did not permit of longer excursions, the king paced up and down the long walk in the garden, accompanied by one or other of the commissioners—usually the Earl of Pembroke or General Browne. He was treated with the greatest respect by his unwilling attendants, who were kept strictly to their posts and duties by the Parliament.

On the 2nd of June (the king being on the bowling-green at Althorpe) word was brought that a party of 700 horse were at Kingsthorpe, obscurely headed. Charles at once returned to Holdenby, the gates were closed, and preparations made for a defence. The approaching party rendezvoused that night on Harlestone Heath, and, advancing into the park, appeared at daybreak in front of the great gates. Colonel Graves, the governor, fled, and the soldiers within having fraternised with those without, matters remained quiet until the evening. At ten o'clock, Cornet Joyce, who commanded the horse, forced his way to the king's bedroom door, and, with a cocked pistol in his hand, demanded an audience. The noise of the parley which ensued with the gentlemen of the bedchamber awoke his Majesty, who, being told the cornet's business, said he would speak with him in the morning. The following day, Joyce had an interview with the king, and announced his intention of removing him from Holdenby. The soldiers being drawn up in the first court before the house, the king standing on the steps, said he was willing to go if satisfactory reasons could be given, and asked for Joyce's commission. "It is behind me," said he, pointing to the soldiers. The king answered that his "instructions were in fair characters, legible without spelling." Resistance being in vain, the unfortunate monarch entered his coach with the Earls of Pembroke and Denbigh, the commissioners and the retinue followed, and Hinchbrook was reached in the evening. Thus ended King Charles's sojourn at Holdenby and the last remains of his personal liberty. This mysterious and audacious proceeding is entirely disclaimed by Fairfax, and is supposed to have originated with Cromwell.

The extent and magnificence of this mansion is sufficiently shown by the capabilities it afforded for the reception of the royal suite. Sir Thomas Herbert tells us that all were accommodated without "straitening," and all the tables as well furnished as when his Majesty was in a peaceful state. The accompanying plan, made in 1863, gives a general idea of the house and grounds. The original ground plans of the house and gate-house have fortunately been preserved in the collection of John Thorpe's drawings in the Soane Museum. Holdenby House was sold in 1650, by the Trustees for the Sale of the Crown Lands, to a Yorkshire speculator, who pulled it down, with the exception of part of the north



side of the second quadrangle. Some of the materials were taken to Northampton, where three houses were built, one called "Little Holdenby." The remainder suffered the usual fate in such cases, and formed a stone quarry for the neighbourhood. Evelyn describes the house in 1675 as "like a Roman ruine, a stately, solemn and pleasing view." Buck's engraving, taken in 1729, shows one of the two pyramids which stood in the Great Hall, covered with the arms of the nobility of the country. Sir Justinian Isham mentions these in his Journal, in 1716, as being "near a hog sty." The screen from the chapel, also shown in Thorpe's plan, is now in the church.

The remains of Holdenby House have been restored and added to by the trustees of the present Viscount Clifden. The interior of the house and its art treasures were inspected, and the church was then visited. This was restored in 1866 by the late Sir G. G. Scott, and contains some good stalls (in the chancel rebuilt from the designs of Sir Henry Dryden, Bart.) belonging to a chantry founded in 1391; some cinque-cento wall decorations, supposed to be from the designs of John of Padua, consisting of borders, contain texts from "the Bishops' Bible," and the chancel screen brought from the chapel in Holdenby House.

The antiquaries continued their journey to Spratton Church. This building with a Transitional tower and north arcade, and the remainder of the church of later periods, was described by Mr. Parker.

The fine alabaster effigy of Sir John Swinford, who died on the feast of St. Stephen in 1371 (Escheat, 46th Edward III, No. 57), attracted much attention. Mr. Hartshorne said that there could be no doubt as to the identity of the knight here represented. The arms of Swinford—Arg. on a fess Gu. a boar passant Sa.—were painted three times upon the tomb; the crest on the tilting helme was a boar's head, and the baudric bore the initials I. S. thrice repeated. He pointed out that the collar of S.S. exhibited by the knight is the earliest sculptured example in the kingdom, and that this at once disposed of the favourite fancy that the collar of S.S. was devised by Henry IV when he was Earl of Derby, in allusion to his motto "*Souverayne*," since he was not born until 1366, and the example at Spratton showed the S.S. collar to have been an established decoration when the king was quite a child. He thought it probable that the collar had its origin in the initial letter of the word "*Sanctus*" so often seen as a "powder" on church vestments or in orfrays. Mr. Hartshorne added that it was a remarkable fact that of the three great European orders: the Garter, the Golden Fleece, and the S.S. collar, nothing of certainty was known of their origin.

The construction of the S.S. collar at Spratton is peculiar. It consists of a band, apparently of leather, with raised edges, between which the S's are strung upon two narrow flat laces, the collar being without a pendant, and fastened in front by a plain cord with the long end expended in a knot similar to the slip in what is called a "hangman's knot."

The next place visited was Brixworth Church. The conflicting opinions that have been expressed as to the age of the various parts of this celebrated church have invested it with such an air of doubt, and almost mystery, that the members of the Institute eagerly seized the opportunity of visiting it. The remote antiquity that has been so confidently assigned to Brixworth Church by the Brixworthian theory, and the, in many respects, unhappy restoration of 1866, have certainly

tended, not only to prejudice the question of its age, but to make the real solution of the story more difficult than ever, the *bête noire* of the whole question being "Roman Basilica." It was, therefore, a matter for congratulation that so large a number of comparative archaeologists were present on this occasion, to consider the building, and to endeavour to strip it of some of the guise of romance and fancy, with which it has been more or less shrouded.<sup>1</sup>

Mr. PARKER took his stand on the south side of the church, and spoke at some length, and he has since been kind enough to contribute the following notes :—

"This church was thoroughly restored in 1866, and considerable excavations were made at the east end, bringing to light the lower part of an old apse, with an aisle round it. The level of the ground in the aisle is ten feet below that of the present church; this aisle has remains of a barrel vault, built of very rough rubble stone, and there is a square portion between the arch and the beginning of the curve. These are Norman, and not Roman features. In Rome itself the only basilica of which the foundations are perfect, and which has not been made into a church, is the Basilica Jovis, on the Palatine, recently excavated, and in this the curve begins, immediately from the site of the arch. The Basilica of Constantine was made out of the Temple of Peace, as rebuilt by Maxentius, by *adding an apse to it*; this apse remains perfect, and also consists of the curve only, with no intervening space; the straight vertical joint between the work of Constantine and that of Maxentius is distinctly visible. The most perfect church of the Basilica type in Rome is that of St. Agnes, and here again the curve of the apse begins from the arch, without any intervening space. At Brixworth, on the other hand, the arches of the nave and of the clerestorey windows are irregularly built, but in the Roman fashion, with a thin layer of mortar between the Roman flat bricks or tiles. That the bricks are really Roman work of the third century there can be no doubt, but most of them, if not all, are broken, which looks more like rebuilding of old materials, and a fair imitation of what was there before. A Roman brick is usually two feet square, and from one inch to three inches thick, according to the period, the thinnest being the earliest. In the first century, in the time of Nero, ten bricks to the foot, mortar included, can be counted in the arches, but in the time of Constantine the bricks are three inches thick. When the Royal Archaeological Institute met at Colchester, in 1876, they had the opportunity of seeing bricks of both periods, used as old materials. At Brixworth the tower at the west end is quite distinct from the rest of the building. It is built upon a porch, with four doorways, of which the north one is closed, the others are open. The east wall of the tower is the west wall of the church, and in this wall is a window, with ballusters for shafts, resembling those of Benedict Biscop at Jarrow, but not quite so early. The probability is, that this west wall with the window in it is part of the church, built or rebuilt with old materials, in the eighth century, and that the tower is of the early part of the eleventh. A staircase turret has been built against the west wall of this tower. This is round on the

<sup>1</sup> A careful paper upon Brixworth Church, by the late Mr. Roberts, is printed in the Journal of the Association, vol. xx, p. 285.

exterior: but flat where it abuts against the wall. It is an addition to the tower, but probably not long afterwards."

An examination having been made of the exterior, under the guidance of Mr. Parker, the party entered the church, when the vicar, the Rev. II. E. Gedge, propounded the theory of the Brixworthians, which he said was that the church had been a Roman basilica of the fourth century, and he challenged contradiction, so as to put himself in the position of having to defend the remotest antiquity that could be claimed. He said that the proportions of the building being two perfect squares, he thought there were good grounds for believing that it was a Roman basilica, which never having been polluted by idolatrous rites was subsequently converted into a Christian church. He called attention to a carved stone eagle which had been found inserted, face inward, into the wall, and which, by the Brixworthians, was considered Roman. This object was at once pronounced to be Saxon or Norman work, and a supposed Roman bronze sword was pronounced to be British. Mr. J. EVANS asked what proof there was of the existence of a Roman town in the neighbourhood to favour the supposition of a basilica? Mr. GEDGE replied that they were certainly beaten back in that regard, but on the other hand it might be taken as a point in their favour, for if the building had been in a large town, it might not have been considered good enough, and consequently its most valued features would have been destroyed. Mr. BLOXAM was not disposed to place the building earlier than the eighth century, and said that the church formerly belonged to the Benedictine abbey of Peterborough. Mr. MICKLETHWAITE added that the size of the church, as a part of a monastic establishment, was therefore easily accounted for.

Mr. CLARK said that the question was not one to be determined merely by the consideration of population. Here there were unquestionably a quantity of Roman materials, and the quantity of them forbade the supposition that they had been brought from any great distance. Still, having seen something of Roman basilicae himself, he thought the proportions were not as stated; and further, that the apse was altogether deeper than that of a Roman basilica, which was intended to hold the judge, and scarcely anyone else. In that building, if he sat in the apse, he would not possess that command of the people which he would have in a basilica. Then again he said he had never seen a basilica with an ambulatory around it like that described, and it was quite clear that that church was intended to have aisles around it, which should be an integral part of the building, and not leave it a mere parallelogram. It appeared to him that though the materials were Roman, the work was not that of Roman builders, the tiles used in the arches did not properly radiate, and were evidently set by people who were not accustomed to use them in such positions.

In the heat of the argument, the fine effigy in ring mail of Sir John Verdon was almost overlooked, and the members subsequently made their way back to Northampton, carrying with them reminiscences of examples of every style of English architecture which had been seen during the day.

A *conversazione* was held at 9 p.m. in the Town Hall, when Mr. LAW read a paper on "Queen's Cross," illustrated by full size detail drawings. Mr. LAW at the outset made a well-timed allusion to the loving feeling

exercised in the erection of the cross, which he held to be one of the most graceful and appropriate memorials to be found in the United Kingdom, or in any other part of the world. The speaker then went on to state, as the result of most careful examination, that the several restorations of the cross had interfered but little with the general character of the structure. Indeed, so carefully, and upon the whole, so faithfully had the restorations been executed, that had it not been for the varieties of the stone used in the several restorations, it would have been difficult to ascertain where some of them had been effected. He was proud of many ancient works in every department of art, and was prepared to venerate them, but he freely confessed that he was not so antiquated in his pride and veneration, as to allow them to become defunct, rather than lend a helping hand towards their proper and legitimate preservation. Mr. Law then dealt with the restorations of 1713, 1762, and 1836, giving from personal knowledge a very comprehensive account of the latter, which, he said, was carried out with the most judicious and sacred care. He mentioned in conclusion that a desire had often been expressed to see the summit completed, but until something more definite could be discovered as to its original termination, he quite agreed with the late Mr. Hartshorne, and many others, that it would be best to leave it alone.

A selection of music was given during the evening, and the meeting separated at a late hour.

Thursday, August 1.

At 8.45 a.m. the general meeting of the members of the Institute was held in the Mayor's parlour, in the Town Hall, the Venerable LORD ALWYNE COMPTON in the chair.

Mr. HARTSHORNE read the balance sheet for the past year (printed at p. 305). He then read the following

#### "REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1877-8

"The year has not been, archæologically, a very eventful one. The return of the Castellani collections of antique and renaissance objects to Europe, from America, where it had formed so important a feature of the exhibition at Philadelphia, cannot be other than a subject of congratulation to antiquaries and lovers of ancient art. It is remarkable that, notwithstanding the desire of many travelled and learned Americans, by whom the opportunity of receiving so valuable an acquisition to the museums of their country was fully appreciated, their government should have allowed it to escape, and European museums will again have the advantage that America has let slip.

"The collection of majolica, among which were some examples of rare beauty and interest, was recently sold by public auction in Paris, in some instances realizing prices hitherto unknown. It is to be hoped that the more important section, consisting of antique gems, jewelry, bronzes, sculpture, etc., may not be lost to our own public institutions.

"At the last Annual Meeting the Council reported that, the engagement with Mr. Ranking as Secretary and Librarian having terminated, the Council had appointed Mr. Albert Hartshorne and Mr. William Brailsford Joint Secretaries, the former to be responsible for editing the Journal, and the latter to act as Curator and Librarian. The Council



has now to express its regret that this arrangement was not found to work satisfactorily. Mr. Brailsford's health became broken down, and his attendance irregular, and it became desirable that he should be relieved from his duties, and the Council has appointed Mr. Hartshorne sole Secretary and Librarian and Editor of the Journal. When Mr. Hartshorne was appointed, the issue of the Journal, in consequence of the illness and death of the late Mr. Burt, was in arrear, and the Council is now gratified in being able to state that six numbers have been issued during the past year, and that the arrears of the Journal are now reduced to one number. The Council is glad to be able to add that the Journal continues to maintain that high character which drew forth special encomiums at the meeting held at Canterbury, in 1875, and, further, that the arrangement with Mr. Pollard, of Exeter, for printing the Journal, continues to work satisfactorily.

"In the Report presented to the General Meeting of Members, in 1876, the Council drew attention to the absolute necessity of strengthening the executive of the Institute, remarking that for many years, in the earlier days of the Society, the general conduct of the business had been the work of *three* Honorary Secretaries, and that for some years, then lately passed, the whole had devolved upon one such officer, a state of things which would not continue without disadvantage to the best interests of the Institute. Since that date the active Honorary Secretary then adverted to has been lost by the lamented death of Mr. Burt, so that now, practically, the Institute is destitute of any such officer; and if, at the time mentioned, the Council was anxious lest the interests of the Institute should suffer, it is so now in a far greater degree. Steps have been taken to fill these positions, but hitherto, unfortunately, without success, and the Council desires the assistance of the members at large, as they value the prosperity of the Institute to assist it by endeavouring to induce two thoroughly well-qualified members to undertake the positions referred to.

"At the last Annual Meeting the Council was able to state that the General Index to the first twenty-five volumes of the *Journal*, to the publication of which the members had so long looked forward, had been, with the obliging assistance of several members, compiled by the late Mr. Burt, that some portion had been sent to the press, but that the work had been interrupted by Mr. Burt's illness and death; moreover that Sir John Maclean had kindly consented to complete the work, and a hope was expressed that it would soon be ready for issue. This has now been accomplished, and the Council has much gratification in being able to state that Sir John Maclean has verified every entry, and to congratulate the subscribing members upon the issue of the long desired volume.

"That the financial condition of the Institute is not unsatisfactory will appear from the Balance Sheet. A large amount remained outstanding from over-due subscriptions, arising, probably, from the weakness of the executive staff; but the Council has recently taken measures for their collection, which have been cheerfully and promptly responded to by the members.

"The losses of the Institute by death during the last few years have been very severe. Last year the Institute had to mourn the decease of Mr. Burt, which is too fresh in the memory of all to need further remark, and of Mr. Talbot Bury, for many years an active member of

the Council; and now Sir G. Gilbert Scott has been removed. Those of the members who had the privilege of hearing Sir Gilbert's description of the cathedral at Hereford last year will not soon forget the remarkable skill with which he illustrated the architectural features of that interesting structure, drawing out its history, in the absence of all written records, from the very stones. His mastery of details was very remarkable. It will be unnecessary now to say more about Sir Gilbert Scott, since a notice of him will appear in the pages of the *Journal*.

"Since the last Annual Meeting Mr. John Hewitt has passed away. The pages of the *Journal*, from the year 1851 to the present time, have been greatly enriched by many valuable contributions from Mr. Hewitt's pen, well illustrated by his careful pencil; and perhaps few members possessed such a thorough and critical knowledge of ancient armour and weapons, acquired during his long and useful service in the Ordnance Department. His chart of Ancient Armour brought him much credit many years ago. The examples which it illustrated being chosen with much judgment, and his important work, "Ancient Armour and Weapons in Europe," gave him a deservedly high position as a critic and exponent of a subject which he had made peculiarly his own. Whilst Mr. Hewitt studied carefully actual armour and weapons, he did not neglect the monumental effigy, and by applying the one to the other he was enabled to give much interest and value to his writings. He departed at his native place, Lichfield, January 10th, aged 71.

"The members of the Council to retire by rotation this year, under the rules of the Institute, are: the Hon. W. O. Stanley, Vice-President, and the following ordinary members, Mr. W. D. Jeremy, the Rev. W. J. Loftie, Mr. F. C. J. Spurrell, Mr. G. T. Clark, Major Luard Selby, and Mr. H. Vaughan.

"The Council has provisionally appointed Sir W. V. Guise, Bart., to a vacant seat on the Council, caused by the death of Sir G. G. Scott, and submits that appointment for the confirmation of the members. It would recommend the appointment of Mr. G. T. Clark as Vice-President in the room of the Hon. W. O. Stanley, and the re-election of the latter, the Rev. W. J. Loftie, and Mr. H. Vaughan as members of the Council.

"It is usual to elect the senior Auditor after two years' service to a place on the Council, and the appointment of Mr. J. Hilton is accordingly recommended, and the following gentlemen are proposed by the Council to succeed to the remaining vacancies; Lord Henry Scott, M.P., and Lieut.-General Sir Henry Lefroy; it is further suggested that Mr. J. N. Foster be appointed Auditor for the next year, in the room of Mr. J. Hilton."

The adoption of the Report having been moved and seconded, the place of meeting next year was taken into consideration. Norwich, Durham, Taunton, and other places being severally discussed, it was ultimately proposed by Mr. Bloxam and seconded by Mr. Mickelthwaite, and carried, that the matter be referred to the Council in London.

Mr. EVANS brought forward the question of the proposed new high pitched roof at St. Alban's, and read Mr. J. O. Scott's report upon it. In answer to the noble Chairman, Mr. Evans explained the reasons for his strong disapproval of the proposed course of the St. Alban's

Restoration Committee. He was followed by Mr. Barber, Mr. Somers Clarke, the Rev. J. Fuller Russell and Mr. Bloxam, who spoke to the same effect.

Mr. EVANS then moved the following resolution :—

“That the Institute learns with regret and surprise that it is proposed to place a high pitched roof over the nave of St. Alban's Abbey, thus entirely altering the external character which that ancient building has presented during upwards of four hundred years, and it desires to enter an earnest protest against such a proposal, and requests the President and officers to forward to the St. Alban's Restoration Committee a statement of the views of the Institute.”

This was put from the chair and carried, and a vote of thanks to the noble Chairman brought the meeting to a close.

At 9.45 a.m. a very numerous party started from the Bridge street railway station for Wellingborough. The carriages that were here waiting conveyed the antiquaries to Irchester camp.

The Rev. R. S. BAKER, who had been conducting an extensive exploration of this Roman station in anticipation of the visit of the Institute, said that there is every reason to believe it was formed about 48 A.D. by Ostorius, for the defence of the southern part of the kingdom against the savage and unsubdued northern peoples. The earliest mention of the encampment is, however, that by Dr. Morton, the county historian of Queen Anne's time, who gives the measurements of the walls, none of which are now above the ground level. The site had then, and has ever since, served as a quarry for building stones. The present excavations have been carried on at the boundaries of the site, and have exposed a circular bastion at the south angle, and at the north-west end the foundations of parts of the guard-houses on either side of the gate, and at intervals all round the area walling of about 9ft. in thickness. The masonry is chiefly of thin laminæ of local stone, disposed herring-bone or flat, and here and there a tile of about 3in. in thickness; at the angles and gates large stones pierced with “lewis holes” for lifting them are used. In the course of the excavations a few coins of the later emperors, and bushels of broken pottery have been found, and are preserved at Irchester vicarage; the cleaning out of two wells and some cisterns having yielded many Roman relics. In the Roman cemetery, 500 yards away, were found some stone coffins. The visitors made the circuit of the walls, entering some of the excavations, and a few went to the vicarage to examine the antiquities collected there. A vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to the owner of the camp, Mr. G. Ferris Wuidborne, who had so greatly furthered the work of exploration. Mr. Fairless Barber suggested that the Roman works were covered by mounds for defence at a subsequent period, as at Templeborough, and described the recent discoveries at that station.

Irchester church, one of the few unrestored churches in the district, was then visited. Mr. PARKER gave a general description of its features, condemning the deal “donkey boxes,” and calling attention to the fine tower, and spire with not altogether satisfactory broaches. The desire of the vicar for suggestions as to the way in which the restoration of the church should be carried out was amply responded to.

Rushden church was next reached. This is a highly beautiful building with a magnificent Late Decorated steeple, finer even than

that at Higham Ferrers. The western door of the tower has a remarkable shallow porch. There is architectural evidence that the whole circuit of the walls is of the very end of the thirteenth century. The nave arcades are Early Perpendicular, those of the chancel are later, the church having undergone many alterations, all of which plainly tell their own story. Within, the lofty transepts, the rich Strainer arch, the fine roofs, the parcloles and the Early English sedilia and piscina, help to make up an interior which is not only exceedingly interesting but very striking indeed. Mr. PARKER gave a general description of the building. The Perpendicular "Bochar arch" which opens from the south transept to the chancel aisle has the following inscription on the soffite:—

gis arche made hue bochar and Julian hile wylf of whose  
sowlus God haue merci upon. Amen.

The monument of Sir Edward Pemberton, who died 1616, has the following inscription, now nearly illegible, which may be read with profit by present restorers:—

When all is done it only is the pen  
Can tell the world the good or ill of men.  
Stone, wood, or brasse whereon ther navght is writ.  
Is soone as silent as those vnder it,  
And for tradition lett the dead not trust  
Her to the living that we see uniuste.  
Then for thy Reverence to his generovs race  
The knight which here lyes buried in this place  
Hurt not this toombe, raze not what thou hast (read),  
Oh, in thy mercye doe not wronge the dead.

Over the north porch is a chamber approached by a ladder, which, before the passing of the Poor Law Act, was allotted by the parish authorities as the residence of an old woman.

The party then proceeded to Higham Ferrers. This formerly collegiate church is without doubt the finest in a district remarkable for the splendour of its ecclesiastical buildings, and its historical associations, and the numerous monuments of mediæval piety with which it is surrounded, invest it with peculiar interest. Speaking generally, the Early English and the Decorated styles prevail in the church. To the former belong the tower with its sumptuous double entrance, and the south arcade; to the latter, the lady chapel, the double north arcade, and the roofs of the nave and north aisle. Further and minor alterations were carried out later on, leaving the church much as it now appears. The spire was rebuilt in 1631. The interior is rich in brasses, heraldry, stalls, parcloles, and tile pavements. The stalls and parcloles are most likely the work of Archbishop Chichele, a native of the place, and a *protégé* of William of Wykeham, and it is to Chichele's munificence that we owe the beautiful School House, and the Bede House (founded in 1423) in the churchyard, and the College in the town, founded in 1415. Between the lady chapel and chancel is an altar tomb, on which are carved the three lions of England and other arms. The upper part consists of a marble slab, on which is a large brass of a priest in eucharistic vestments, with emblems, figures of apostles, and other devices. The arch above the tomb has been painted with butterflies and lions rampant.

An animated and well sustained discussion arose concerning this tomb, the tradition being that it was built for John of Gaunt, who, according to Norden, had a house at Rushden. Lord Alwyne Compton gave his reasons for believing that the monument was to Robert de St. Maur, rector from 1289 to 1337. Mr. Bloxam was disposed to think the brass was later.

The Bede House, School House, Manor House, and College were then visited, and after luncheon had been partaken of at the "Green Dragon," the party divided equally, No. 1 going in carriages at 2.15 to Raunds Church, one of the most striking and important in this part of the county, with a fine and massive Early English tower, with a singular pedimental set-off. The chancel and its aisle are of the same period; the north and south aisles are Decorated, with certain later features introduced. The east window is fine Early English; indeed, all the work here of this period is good. The arrangement of the chancel arch is very singular. The extraordinary series of wall paintings are fully described by Mr. Waller in the *Journal*, v. xxxiv, p. 219. The spire was rebuilt in 1826.

Stanwick Church, which was next visited, has a unique Early English octagonal lantern of great beauty, crowned by a fourteenth century spire. The body of the church, with *four-centred* arcades, is said to be of the same date as the tower, but like the south aisle has probably been much altered in Perpendicular times.

The next stopping place was Irthlingborough. This is a most curious and interesting church, its peculiarities arising mainly from the use made of the Norman foundations for the thirteenth century church, from the enlarged building that was required when the College was founded in the time of Edward III (1376), by John Pyel, and from the domestic buildings then added, which do not exactly now tell their story. The most remarkable feature is the ponderous tower, a partly domestic structure, with its lofty lantern. This is attached to the main body of the church by the western porch, and has vaulted chambers and other domestic features connected with it. Their purpose has exercised the ingenuity of antiquaries. They were probably offices of the college. The interior of the church is less impressive than the outside, but its furniture is remarkably complete. It is evident that an Early English church was erected on Norman foundations; and that Pyel's alterations and additions include the tower and the domestic buildings, is proved by his arms on the western doorway. The chancel contains the return stalls of Pyel's foundation; they have no particular merit.

There are alabaster effigies of Pyel and his wife, and Elizabeth (or Ann) Cheyne, all shockingly mutilated, and a good canopied tomb in Purbeck marble, now despoiled of its brasses, to an unknown worthy, and apparently by the same artist as Chaucer's monument in Westminster Abbey, which was erected in 1551. The closing words of the "good counsel," attributed to the father of English poetry on his death bed:

"Here is no home, here is but a wilderness"—

may perhaps be applied, in a different sense, to the present state of Irthlingborough Church, though its unrestored condition will, no doubt, commend itself to "searchers after truth."

Finedon Church, of great size and beauty, with transepts, was the

last place visited. The whole building, with the exception of the tower and spire, which are rich Perpendicular, is early Decorated work. The details throughout are of the best kind, the interior of the church being as imposing as the exterior. The church was perhaps the finest, architecturally, that was seen during the meeting. The chancel screen is of stone, an unusual feature in this country. A fine Strainer arch takes the thrust of the western walls of the transept. The ancient practice of separating the men from the women prevails here, and in the room over the porch is a library with a curious collection of divinity and valuable editions of the Fathers. The situation of the church is all that can be desired, surrounded, as it is, with venerable yews and hollies. The Rev. G. W. Paul entertained the visitors, with much hospitality, in the vicarage gardens.

In the meantime the party No. 2 went by rail from Higham Ferrers station, where the members inspected the fourteenth century bridge over the Nene, with its ribbed arches and projecting cut-waters. Proceeding by rail to Thrapstone station, Islip Church was visited, and described by Mr. Parker and the rector, the Rev. N. F. Lightfoot. This well-proportioned late Decorated church has a Perpendicular tower, with "clasping" buttresses, which are local, and satisfactory features. The characteristic Northamptonshire fashion of chimneys, split, or with a wind-break between them, was seen in the village to perfection, as the party journeyed in carriages to Lowick Church.

This is an early Perpendicular building, with a beautiful tower, and octagonal lantern, a sort of miniature Boston, with flying buttresses. Painted glass of Decorated character fills the window of the north aisle. The tombs, effigies, and brasses of the Greenes and Staffords, and the general rich and genuine character of the interior give a high value to this church. Halstead's *Genealogies*, one of the rarest of books, gives an account of the monuments. The tomb and effigies of Ralph Greene and his wife (1419) are the work of Thomas Prentys and Robert Sutton "Kervers," of Chellaston, in Derbyshire, and were erected, according to an indenture still existing, in 1420, at the cost of £40. Upon a low Purbeck marble tomb are the brasses of Sir Henry Greene, died 1467 and his wife Margaret. The tomb and effigy of Edward Stafford, Earl of Wiltshire, are among the very best works of this period; the heraldic and other details are delicately and faithfully executed, and the sculpture of the whole is as fine as it can be. The dignity and solemnity of this rich church leave an impression upon the mind not easily effaced, and the antiquaries were slow to leave it, even for Drayton House, which stands in the midst of a park full of avenues of wych-elsms and limes, and is a remarkable and interesting example of a house of many periods still inhabited. Sir Simon de Drayton had licence in the 5th of Edward III. to crenellate his mansion-house here, and to impark thirty acres. Sir Henry Greene, of Boughton, was subsequently invested in the manor by his cousin, Sir John Drayton. He held Bristol Castle against the Lancastrians, but was overpowered and executed in 1399. His son, Ralph Greene, was restored to Drayton by Act of Parliament; he deceased without issue in 1419, and was succeeded by his brother John, who, dying in 1433, was succeeded by his second son Henry, whose only child and heiress, Constance, married John Stafford, second son of Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, created Earl of

Wiltshire in 1470, and who died four years later. To him succeeded Edward Stafford, who departed, without issue, in 1499. His large estates passed to his second cousin, Elizabeth Vere, who married John Mordaunt, created Lord Mordaunt, of Turvey, in 1533, and took with her the blood and arms of those ancient and noble families, the Veres, the Greenes, and the Mauduits of Wernminster, and from her were directly descended the Earls of Peterborough. Sixth in direct descent from John Lord Mordaunt was Lady Mary Mordaunt, married in 1677 to Henry, seventh Duke of Norfolk. This union was dissolved by Act of Parliament in 1700, and in 1701 she married the notorious Sir John Germaine. She died in 1705, leaving him in possession of Drayton. He subsequently married Lady Elizabeth, second daughter of Charles, second Earl of Berkeley, and died in 1718, leaving her the whole of his property. Lady Elizabeth, better known as Lady Betty Germaine, survived her husband fifty years, and died in 1769, bequeathing the greater part of her large fortune to Lord George Sackville, second son of Lionel Cranfield, first Duke of Dorset. He assumed the name of Germaine in 1770, and was created Viscount Sackville in 1782. His eldest son Charles succeeded his cousin in 1815, as fifth Duke of Dorset, and by his death in 1843, the title became extinct.

Henry Greene rebuilt part of Drayton; it was much altered by the Mordaunts in the time of Elizabeth, and the fact of the chimneys on the north front being identical in character and details with those which John Thorpe set up over Humfrey Stafford's hall and buildings at Kirby, is interesting as giving another example in Northamptonshire, of the work of this famous architect.<sup>1</sup> The house was considerably remodelled in the time of William III, who once paid a visit here, which is evidenced by the decorations of the great dining room. All these changes give great character to the house, and the vast vaulted Edwardian cellars, the Venetian bronze knockers, and the ornamental ironwork about the place, are not its least remarkable features. Tudor towers are crowned by William III cupolas, and a vast hall has been interpolated within the old quadrangle, the approach to which is through a screen of the time of Simon de Drayton.

The following is the description of the place left by Horace Walpole, written to Montague, in 1763 :—

“Well! we hurried away, and got to Drayton an hour before dinner. Oh! the dear old place, you would be transported with it! . . . . . The front is a brave, strong castle wall, embattled and loop-holed for defence. Passing through the great gate, you come to a sumptuous, but narrow modern court, behind which rises the old mansion, all towers and turrets. The house is excellent; has a vast hall, ditto dining-room, king's chamber, trunk gallery at the top of the house, handsome chapel, and seven or eight distinct apartments,

<sup>1</sup> As the founder of a school of regular architecture, most completely suited to the requirements of the country, John Thorpe is entitled to the greatest respect. He lived at a time, pre-eminently a house building period, when defence was no longer thought of. Money for building purposes was plentiful enough, and Thorpe showed himself capable of taking good advantage of his opportunity; but at

his death his influence almost entirely vanished, and a fine type of domestic architecture quickly degenerated into a picturesque, but bizarre style, from which it was only partially rescued by Inigo Jones. Thus passed away the first opportunity for establishing a national style of architecture that had occurred since the thirteenth century.

besides closets and conveniences without end. Then it is covered with portraits, crammed with old china, furnished richly, and not a rag in it under forty, fifty, or a thousand years old, and not a bed or a chair that has lost a tooth, or got a grey hair, so well are they preserved. I rummaged it from head to foot, examined every spangled bed and enamelled pair of bellows, for such there are; in short, I do not believe the old mansion was ever better pleased with an inhabitant since the days of Walter de Drayton, except when it has received its divine old mistress. . . . The garden is just as Sir John Germaine brought it from Holland; pyramidal yews, treillages, and square cradle walks, with windows clipped in them."

The house retains its spangled beds, a quantity of old china, and a large number of portraits. The gardens were restored to their ancient formality by the late Mr. Stopford Sackville. There are large pieces of still water, in which the house is reflected, with lime trees of great size sweeping the banks and walks of turf between them. The old hedges of hornbeam and beech might be the very same, introduced by Sir John Germaine from Holland, who, according to Walpole, was so ignorant, that he turned the pillars of his new colonnade with the capitals downwards, supposing them to be pedestals.

The visitors walked through the formal gardens, and then saw the many treasures and objects of interest in the house, including a fine copy of "Halstead's Genealogies," and were subsequently most hospitably entertained, by Mrs. Stopford Sackville, with tea and other refreshments. Returning to Thrapston station, and again taking the train, they were joined, at Wellingborough, by the antiquaries from Finedon, and the whole party reached Northampton at 7 p.m.

Friday, August 2.

The section of Antiquities met, for the second time, in the Town Hall, Mr. J. EVANS in the chair. Mr. M. H. BLOXAM read a paper "On the Mediæval Sepulchral Antiquities in Northamptonshire" (printed at p. 242). A discussion followed, in which LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, LORD ALWYNE COMPTON, the Rev. C. R. MANNING, Mr. J. EVANS, Mr. F. BARBER, and Mr. S. TUCKER (*Rouge Croix*), took part. LORD ALWYNE COMPTON read a paper, on the tomb, with the brass of Lawrence de St. Maur, at Higham Ferrers, which will be printed in a future Journal.

Mr. S. SHARP read a careful paper on "The Rothwell Crypt and Bones," which elicited some remarks from LORD ALWYNE COMPTON, the Very Rev. Dr. SCOTT, Mr. PARKER, and Mr. BLOXAM. Mr. Sharp's paper will appear in a future Journal.

The Historical section then opened for the second time, when LORD HENLEY read an article on "The States General of France," which is printed at p. 195. Visits were subsequently paid by different parties to St. Sepulchre's, All Saints, and St. Giles' churches. St. Sepulchre's is, perhaps, as well known as any of the six round churches in England; the other five are: the Temple Church, those at Cambridge, Maplestead, and Ludlow, and the foundations of one at Dover. It is possible that this church was originally founded by the first Simon de St. Liz, in the early part of the twelfth century. The first plan was similar to that of other churches of this type, viz., a circular nave, a



choir, and a presbytery. The original choir, now the nave, has on the north side Transitional piers; those on the south are Decorated. The whole building has been greatly added to in modern times—too much so to please antiquaries—but the interior is still impressive. The tower is late Decorated, of clumsy design. With the exception of the tower, the church of All Saints was destroyed by the fire of 1675. Of the existing building the late Mr. Petit remarked, in 1854:

“I say nothing of the western colonnade, which whatever may be its intrinsic merits, evidently does not harmonize with the tower and Gothic parts of the building; and I will give up the windows of the church, as being extremely ugly—an unsuccessful attempt to put the Gothic tracery window into an Italian form. With these exceptions, I do not dislike the exterior; viewed from some points the outline is very striking. But it is with the interior of the church, taken between the western transept and the chancel, that I would deal at present. Its plan consists of what may be called two concentric squares; that is, squares both of whose diagonals respectively coincide with each other, having a common central point of intersection. The outer square consists of the wall of the church, the inner one is marked out by four large columns on pedestals. Now if we take the square, of which these columns are the angles, and produce the sides to the outer walls, we shall obtain, within the large square, areas of three different descriptions. One square in the centre, one smaller square at each angle, four in all; and one rectangular oblong, corresponding to each side of the central square, four in all. The four squares at the angles have flat ceilings, supported by entablatures extending from each column to the outer walls. These ceilings form abutments to arched roofs, which cover the oblong compartments. The arches are segmental, a form less pleasing to the eye, but in this case, perhaps, more correct constructively than the semi-circle. And over the central square is a dome, lighted by an opening in the top, and resting on pendentives of a curved surface, similar to those used in Byzantine buildings. Now it will be seen at once that the whole of this construction is quite satisfactory, the general effect is fine, and the arrangement good, as regards convenience; I say nothing of the present fitting up, but it is clear that the plan admits of the most perfect arrangements for the use of a large congregation. It is true all the construction above the capitals of the pillars is of wood, and I do not suppose that stone architraves of the requisite length could have been procured, but, even though it be in wood, we have a beautiful and varied roof instead of an ordinary ceiling of timber beams, and rafters. On a similar principle, though upon a less simple plan, is constructed the deservedly admired Church of St. Stephen's, Walbrook. In these examples the constructive design comprehends at once the system of the beam or lintel, and of the arch; and the substitution of either for the other would be no improvement in beauty or convenience; nor am I aware of any sound argument that can be advanced in condemnation of this union of two different systems.”—*Architectural Principles and Prejudices*, p. 31.

It has been said, but apparently upon no special evidence, that this church is the work of Sir Christopher Wren.

St. Giles' Church is a large cross church, Late Norman in origin. There is a western doorway of this period, and the tower stands upon crippled Norman piers; the chancel is Early English, and the rest of

the church generally Perpendicular. Cross churches are very unusual in this county—that of Duston, two miles from Northampton, is a fine example.

In the course of their perambulation the antiquaries saw a house in the Market Square, probably one of those built from the ruins of Holdenby, dated 1595, and bearing the inscription—*HEB DWR, HEB DYM, DYWA DYON* (“Without God, without everything, God and enough”)—and the arms of Wake, Danvers, and Parker. This was the only house in this district spared by the great fire. In Mare Fair an Elizabethan house, built by the Hasleriggess, and occupied for many years by the laborious, unrivalled, and ill-requited historian of the county, Mr. Baker, was noticed, and houses in the Drapery, Gold street and St. Giles’ street, built out of the ruins of Holdenby. There are several cellars of the time of Edward I in the Drapery, which existed under this name at that period.

The visitors had ample opportunity of seeing evidences of the principal trade of the town, that of shoemaking, which has been carried on from the twelfth century to the present day. Here was also the great mart for the “Leather Bottel.” King John, in 1213, paid nine-pence for a pair of shoes (*pro 1 pari botarum singularum*). It will be remembered that when the coffin was opened in 1797, the remains of boots were found upon the royal feet. Boots, for the leader of Henry III’s greyhounds, cost fourpence; the winter shoes of William de Blatherwick, foxhunter to Edward I, and two of his assistants, cost seven shillings. The craft was well established in the time of Edward VI. In 1648 the citizens furnished Cromwell’s army with fifteen hundred pairs of shoes; it is only fair to add that they had given Charles and Henrietta two costly pieces of plate, in 1634, when they passed through the town. The mayor presented Prince Albert with a pair of boots in 1844, and in more recent times the town provided boots for the Crimea, and for the French army during the Franco-Prussian War. There is an old saying, that “You may know when you are within a mile of Northampton by the smell of the leather and the noise of the lapstones;” and another, that “The mayor of Northampton opens oysters with his dagger,” a proverb that has somewhat lost its force in these days of easy communication.

At 1.30 p.m. a large party started in carriages to Earls Barton Church, passing, *en route*, Weston Favel, where James Hervey—over whom our ancestors were so strangely enthusiastic—lies buried, and Ecton, the home, from time immemorial, of the family of the great Benjamin Franklin.

At Earls Barton Mr. PARKER said: “The remarkable feature of this church is the tower, which is a well-known example of the Anglo-Saxon, and of very early character in that style, certainly earlier than Deerhurst, which is dated by the inscription as of the time of Edward the Confessor. At Earls Barton the construction of the walls is very rude, rubble stone with strips of split stone, that is, split off the beds of stone with wedges only, not cut off with the saw, or with any iron tool, but possibly hammer-dressed. They are very like strips of wood used at short intervals vertically, and with long and short work at the angles also to bind the rubble stone together. All this looks more like the work of carpenters than of masons. On each face of the tower in the lower belfry storey or ringing loft is a triangular-headed window; in some of these are cruciform openings

within, and these are of cut stone. In the upper storey are balluster windows somewhat resembling those of Benedict Biscop at Jarrow and Monks-Wearmouth, perhaps somewhat later than these, but earlier than that of St. Michael's, Oxford, and those of the time of William the Conqueror. These at Earls Barton are probably of the time of Canute, but may possibly be earlier. There is a small doorway on the western side of the tower, which is very peculiar; it goes straight through a very thick wall, and has an impost at the springing of the arch. This impost is ornamented with very shallow round-headed recesses, and these are continued round the corner on both sides of the exterior. In Rome this sort of very shallow sculpture is of the eighth century, and in England it is an early feature, but perhaps not earlier than the time of Canute. There are seven of these shallow recesses on each side, and three on the exterior. Round the corner on each side there are mouldings on the arch of this doorway, one round, others flat, and the principal flat moulding is continued down to the ground. This does not look earlier than the eleventh century. In the interior the tower-arch opening into the nave is pointed and recessed, and appears to be of the fourteenth century, although built of old materials, not of Saxon time, but of the rich Norman period; and in the chancel there is an arcade against the wall of the rich late Norman of the time of Henry II. The south doorway of the church is also of that period. It should be mentioned that of the style of the ballusters in the upper storey there are six in each window, and they are rather like those at Brixworth."

Mr. CLARK called attention to the interesting earthwork on the north-west of the church (see page 119), and the antiquaries went on to Castle Ashby, where they were received by Lord and Lady Alwyne Compton, in the absence of the Marquis of Northampton. That there was a castle here in the time of Edward I, is shown by the licence granted to Bishop Walter de Langton in 1306, *kernellare mansum suum*, at Esseby. The place was in the hands of the De la Poles in the middle of the fourteenth century, and belonged, in the fifteenth century, to the family of Grey de Ruthyn. It was apparently abandoned in the time of Leland, who says: "I passed Assheby, more than a mile of, on the left hand, where hath bene a castle that now is cleue downe, and is made but a *septum* for bestes." Sir William Compton purchased the manor in 1512, and after 1583, Henry, first Lord Compton, commenced the present house, or, as Camden says: "Nen maketh haste away by Castle Ashby, where Henry, Lord Compton, began to build a fair sightly house." This was carried on by William, Lord Compton, who married the heiress of "Rich Spencer," and probably completed before James I and his Queen came to Ashby in 1605. In 1624, Inigo Jones built the screen containing the chapel and gallery, thus completing the quadrangle. The lettered balustrading or battlements of the house, formed by the words *Nisi Dominus ædificaverit*, &c., are striking features in this princely and beautiful building. Then the gardens have been formed under the most refined taste, the grand avenue stretches away for three miles, from the Italian gates to Yardley Chase, where the Plantagenets hunted and Cowper moralised, and the ground falls gently to the east, with an extensive view over the valley of the Nene, rich with towers and spires, the nearest being Easton Mauduit, where Bishop Percy lived so long and

compiled the "Reliques," and received his friends, Goldsmith, Johnson, Garrick, and Shenstone.

After seeing the interior of the house with its beautiful carved staircase, tapestries, pictures, and other art treasures, the party assembled in King William's dining room, where Mr. R. SCRIVEN read a paper on "Castle Ashby," which is printed at page 360. Some of the visitors then went up on to the roof; others descending into the vaulted cellars, of which the date was approximately fixed by the Tudor rose in the keystones of the ribs.

Through the kindness of Lady Alwyne Compton, opportunities were afforded for seeing the sumptuous volume of the genealogy of the Howard family, the collection of Etruscan vases, the copy of Coverdale's Bible, and the oriental china.

But these were not all the attractions of Castle Ashby; close at hand was the church, entered through an elaborate doorway of the latest Norman; the north aisle is Decorated; the nave, south aisle, and chancel early Perpendicular. The church was restored, and in the highest sense beautified, a few years ago. Among the numerous monuments is the Purbeck marble effigy of David de Esseby (about 1268), the earliest knightly figure in the county; a full-sized brass of William de Eyremyn (1401), wearing a cope; a recumbent effigy of Lady Margaret Leveson Gower, by Marochetti, and a noble colossal seated figure of an Angel of the Resurrection, by Tenerani, in memory of the second Marquis of Northampton, the honoured President of the Institute, in its early days.

Time pressed, and the visitors left this charming place with much regret, and cordial thanks to their kind host and hostess, for Whiston church. This small and highly beautiful example of late Perpendicular was built, according to an inscription formerly in one of the windows, by Anthony Catesby, Isabella, his wife, and John, their son, in 1534. (*Qui quidem Antonius Isabella et Johannes hanc ecclesiam condiderunt... quingentesimo tricesimo quarto...*). It has a very short chancel, no clerestories, and is a very pure example of the style.

The Hon. and Rev. L. C. R. IRBY (the Rector) read a short descriptive paper upon the church, and pointed out some fragments of an earlier building remaining in the churchyard.

Cogenhoe church, the last place visited, stands off the highway, at the extreme end of the village, and is but little known, but it may be doubted whether a more interesting church was seen during the week.

After a few remarks by the Rector (the Rev. C. H. Burnham), Mr. PARKER said that the church was a very remarkable one on many accounts. There were evidences in the north doorway of its late Norman origin, and the chancel, with its very peculiar and deeply-recessed blind arcades, was Transitional. The nave was of the time of Edward I, and no doubt built by Sir Nicholas de Cogenhoe, who died in 1280, and whose effigy was to be seen in the south aisle, bearing a shield charged with the arms, a fess between three mascles. The same arms, sculptured four times, together with many others, upon the capitals of the nave, were very unusual decorations in such positions. The tower was Perpendicular, and, like the whole of the church, very excellent work. The restorations had been carried out with great taste and judgment, and could not be found fault with.

The visitors were subsequently most hospitably entertained with

tea and other refreshments in the picturesque gardens of the rectory by Mr. and Mrs. Burnham, and a very pleasant afternoon was thus agreeably ended. The party reached Northampton at 7 p.m.

A *conversazione* was held in the Town Hall at nine o'clock, in the course of which the Rev. W. Monk, rector of Wymington, read a lengthy paper "On the Town and County of Northampton." A selection of instrumental and vocal music by the Northampton Choral Society brought the proceedings to a close.

### Saturday, August 3.

At 9.35 a.m. an excursion was made by rail, from the Midland station, to Kettering. Here carriages were waiting to convey the party to Rothwell. Immediately after passing Kettering church, with its tower and spire—grand examples of the Perpendicular of the Midlands—the rain descended in torrents, accompanied by thunder and lightning, and so continued for upwards of half an hour. Arrived at Rothwell, the members at once proceeded to the fine church, of which Mr. Parker gave a general description. The chancel, with very deeply splayed clerestory windows and arcading beneath, is Norman; the nave, with its grand arcades and central tower, Transitional; and the chancel chapels late thirteenth century in date. The *capella carnaria*, under the south aisle, containing the mouldering remains of humanity about which so many foolish things have been said, was also inspected by candlelight, by the more curious of the party.

A visit was then paid to the singularly beautiful Market House, built in 1577, by Sir Thomas Tresham, the father of the conspirator, but, like the "new build" at Lyveden, never completed. Fuller says that Tresham was "more forward in beginning than fortunate in finishing his fabrics." The architect was probably John Thorpe. This is an oblong building with projections, enriched with pilasters, and raised upon open semicircular arches. The central frieze contains the following inscription:—"Thome Tresami militis fuit hoc opus in gratium dulcis patriæ. Fecit suæ tribusque Northamptoniæ vel maxime hujusque vicini sibi pagi. Nihil præter bonum commune quæsitiv nihil præter decus perenne amicorum. Male qui interpretatur dignus haud tanto est bono. A° Domini millesimo quingentesimo septuagesimo septo."

The cornice and other parts are covered with ninety shields carved with the arms of the principal Northamptonshire families at the time of the erection of the building, the whole forming a unique and refined composition of the highest interest and value, the flower *par excellence* of the county, which Norden thought "worthy to be termed the Herald's Garden."

In 1827 a subscription was set on foot to repair the walls only, which were then in a dilapidated condition, the surplus funds being appropriated to the presentation of engravings of the Market House and the arms upon it to Baker's History of the County.

The present condition of the building is certainly not what it should be, and the lapse of a few more years will probably bring about much destruction. It is greatly to be desired that steps should be taken without delay, not only to carry out certain necessary repairs, but to roof and floor it, and glaze the windows, to protect it with iron railings, and apply it to some useful local purpose. It is far too

interesting and valuable a county monument to be allowed to fall to pieces.

Leaving Rothwell, the party proceeded to Rushton Hall, where it was received by Mr. Clarke Thornhill. This is a spacious house, built round a quadrangle, the fourth side being enclosed by a fine stone screen, very characteristic of the period. The house was begun by Sir Thomas Tresham about 1597, probably under the direction of John Thorpe, continued by the Cockaynes, and finished in 1630. Mr. Thornhill conducted the visitors through the gardens to the Triangular Lodge, also erected by Sir Thomas Tresham, one of the four triangular buildings in the kingdom, the others being Geddington Cross, the tower of Maldon Church, and Longford Castle, which was also designed by John Thorpe. It is impossible to say what was the object of this extraordinary lodge. It was perhaps built by the persecuted *recusant*—who describes himself as having “completed his triple apprenticeship in direct adversity”—for purposes of religion, or in illustration of the Holy Trinity, or it may be merely an elaboration of his own name, arms, and fancies, an architectural conceit, in fact, such as is now called “a folly,” and of which the Elizabethan period offers many parallel instances. The persistent arrangement of everything in threes is most ingenious; for instance, three floors, three sides, each measuring thirty-three feet three inches, with three trefoil windows in each, and three gables; on each side Latin inscriptions of thirty-three letters, &c. Many of the inscriptions are quite mysterious.

From here the party went to the church, which contains the cross-legged effigy, in Purbeck marble, of Sir William de Goldingham, died 1296, and the unique effigy, in alabaster, of the last Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Sir Thomas Tresham, grandfather of the builder of the lodge, died 1559. He is represented wearing the mantle of the Order, with a cross flory on the breast.

The carriages then started for Kirby Hall, making a slight *detour* in order to see Geddington Cross. No accounts of the erection of this cross have been discovered, but there is no doubt that it was built at the same time as Queen’s Cross, Northampton, and apparently by a different set of workmen. Mr. Hunter makes Geddington, where the king had a “villa,” the third resting place of the body of Eleanor, on its way from Lincoln to London. The work is very excellent, particularly the diaper patterns, but the figures are inferior to those at Northampton. The cross has hitherto escaped restoration.

A long drive through the forest and across some of the avenues of “John the Planter,” brought the party to Kirby Hall at 2.45 p.m. Luncheon was provided in the dining room, one of the few chambers that are weather-tight, and the antiquaries made a general inspection of the place. The principal part of this once sumptuous house was built for Humfrey Stafford, by John Thorpe, in 1572, as appears from inscriptions on the great hall. The original plan in the Soane Museum is inscribed “Kirby, whereof I layd ye first stone, 1570. J. Thorpe.” Five years later the property passed to Sir Christopher Hatton, who employed the same architect to form the great quadrangle. In 1638-1640 Inigo Jones altered the screen which encloses the quadrangle, and built the stately entrance front, and the walls and gateways of the outer court. This was done for Lord Hatton, Controller of the Household. The great bay windows were added to the south front

by Thorpe. The window over the hall porch is an unhappy insertion by Inigo Jones, but it is probably to his good taste that we owe the beautiful coved ceiling of the great staircase. The details of the stone work at Kirby are so extremely fine that it is difficult to single out any special features. The porch, the carved pilasters facing it, the friezes, the parapet of the hall, and the elaborate gables flanking it, are alone worth a long journey to see. The chimneys throughout are remarkable; those of Stafford's building being singularly elegant. The chimneys of Thorpe's later work are peculiarly his own, and are the more interesting since it can be shown that they were worked from the same drawings or templates as those at Holdenby. The beauty of the colour of the stone, and the sharpness of the sculpture are not the least striking features of the place, but its melancholy and woful state is beyond description. As late as 1820 the house was inhabited, and its condition was such at the time of Napoleon's threatened invasion, that it was spoken of as a retreat for the Court. At the present day it scarcely shelters a shepherd and his family from the weather.

Leaving Kirby, with regret that time did not permit more examination of its curious heraldic details, the party proceeded to Rockingham Castle, where it had a very hospitable reception from Mr. and Mrs. Watson and their family. Entering by the original gateway, between two very fine drum towers, the antiquaries found themselves in an outer court, three sides of which were formed by domestic buildings, all ancient, but of different dates. To the left was the entrance, also the original door of the castle hall, and above it, on the wall, various old escutcheons of the matches of the Watson family. Here the party was taken in hand by Mr. Clark, who led it along the terrace, the line of the old outer wall, and pointed out the Valley of the Welland, and below the castle the parish church and some earthworks, thought by Mr. Bloxam to be traces of a British camp. Following the line of wall, below was seen the ravine which covers the south-west front of the castle, and divides it from the ancient deer park. Thence the party ascended the semilunar remains of the old moated mound, on which formerly stood the circular or polygonal keep. From thence Mr. Clark pointed out the leading features of the building, dwelling especially upon the evidences still traceable of the original English fortress, how it was composed, and how defended by art and by nature. Mr. Clark then commenced a popular discourse upon Archæology and Archæologists, such as suited the business in hand. He contrasted Jonathan Oldbuck and the virtuoso of the last century with the scientific archæologist of the present day, and pointed out to what an extent topography had been made subservient to history in the writings of such men as Arnold, Macaulay, and Freeman. Thence he touched upon the condition of English fortresses on the arrival of William the Conqueror, and the manner in which that strategist turned them to account, and he shewed what reason there was for the belief that Rockingham was originally a castle of the type of Warwick, Tutbury, Leicester, or Lincoln, and showed its analogy with Brinklow and similar moated mounds in various parts of the country. From the castle he passed to the shire and forest of Rockingham, and indicated the mass of information still preserved in the public records concerning the forest and its laws and customs. Unfortunately the wet weather at the be-

ginning of the day had made the party very late at Rockingham, so that Mr. Clark's time was necessarily reduced to about a third of that originally allotted to him. This was the more to be regretted since the subject of a field lecture, though less scientific, is usually more generally interesting than a memoir or history such as is suited to the pages of a journal; but the visitors heard enough from Mr. Clark's lecture to become aware that the ground taken, and the mode of handling the subject, was quite different from that followed in the account of the castle and Forest, which he has contributed to the Journal at page 209.

There was now only a few minutes remaining for the visitors to avail themselves of the kind hospitality of Mr. Watson, and after a hurried leave had been taken, the party started from Rockingham station for Northampton, which was reached at 6.45.

The Historical Section again met in the Town Hall at 8.30, LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE in the chair, when Mr. S. TUCKER (*Rouge Croix*) read a paper on "The Descent and Varying Armorial of the Spencers of Wormleighton and Althorpe." The conclusion of *Rouge Croix* was not that Earl Spencer has not descended from the old line of the Despencers, but that he is not descended in the way that is generally supposed. The paper will appear in a future number of the Journal.

On Sunday, the Mayor and Corporation and the members of the Institute walked in procession from the Town Hall to St. Sepulchre's Church. The Rev. Canon POWNELL, F.S.A., preached a sermon from the text:—Revelations xxi, 22.—"And I saw no temple therein; for the Lord God Almighty and the Lamb are the temple of it."

#### Monday, August 5.

A slightly diminished party went by rail at 9.45 to Oundle. The church of Cotterstock was first visited. The vicar, the Rev. A. J. ABBEY, read a general description of the building. Many of the peculiarities of the church, among them the large chancel, are due to the foundation, by John Giffard in 1337, of a college with which it was connected. The Manor House, celebrated as the residence of Mrs. Steward, cousin of the poet Dryden, and where he constantly visited in the latter part of his life, still remains.

Continuing the journey, the antiquaries next visited the unrestored church of Tansor, with a long nave, and a very small chancel containing the original stalls from Fotheringhay Church, which was next reached. Of this building, the nave, aisles, and tower, only remain. It was begun in 1415 by Edmund of Langley, and completed by Richard of York. The choir was ruined on the suppression of the college, founded by Edmund of Langley. The royal tombs were restored by Elizabeth; they are of no great merit. The original contract for building the nave, aisles, tower, and lantern, to correspond with the chancel erected in 1415, is dated 1435. These are very fine examples of the style. The flying buttresses are spoken of in the contract as "mighty arches butting on either side to the clerestory." The pulpit and font are good original works.

The site of the castle was then examined. Nothing now remains of this historic building but the foundations, for it was dismantled, and "sighted" soon after the accession of Charles I. The great hall, where Mary Queen of Scots was beheaded in 1586, was removed by



Sir Robert Cotton, and worked up at Connington Castle; other portions of the building were taken to Fineshade. The general form of the castle may still be traced, the mound being very conspicuous and overshadowing the banks of the Nene.

The train was again taken at Elton station, and the party proceeded to Sibson junction, where it divided, No. 1 going to Barnack, and arriving at the hospitable rectory to luncheon by the kind invitation of the Rev. Canon and Mrs. Argles. A visit was subsequently paid to the church, when Canon Argles read the following paper:—

“Fair and beautiful as are the spacious nave, aisles and chancel of this fine church, and exhibiting good specimens of several varieties of style, yet the principal archæological interest is centered in the very ancient and remarkable western tower, the only remnant of a singularly lofty Saxon church, which was replaced by one of Norman character, probably late in the twelfth century, remarkable also for its light and graceful proportions.

“The tower, as far up as the commencement of the Early English belfry and spire, bears traces of having been in remote ages a place of resort in times of danger, having two higher stories, lighted by as many as eight windows, two on each side, of which sufficient remains are visible. The lowest part was a place of assembly and probably of judicature, as your learned society was also of opinion when they did me the honour to print an abstract of a short paper read to them at their last visit in 1861, contending for that theory. They also added some corroborative quotations and opinions establishing the probability of that conjecture. It was not until the removal of more than two feet of *debris* and rubbish, which had been undisturbed at least from before the thirteenth century by proof which is unmistakeable, that the seat in the western niche, the stone risers on three of the sides, and the plaster which was continued to the floor line, revealed the fact which is now so clear, that a president and some twenty or thirty persons had accommodation for sitting in this ancient court. I have ventured, with the sanguine boldness of what is not, I hope, too fertile invention, to represent in the window above a scene which may not impossibly have been historically real, when a king of Mercia found this the first stone building in his dominions, as it is believed and admitted now to be the most ancient in all England, and used it for the administration of justice. The trial of ordeal (called the judgment of God) was always held in churches; and only as late as 1175 and 1222 do we find laws enacted against the tenure of courts of criminal justice, involving the forfeiture of life, within churches.

“Upon the peculiar character of the architecture adopted here, I shall make no further remark in your presence except that the description given of it in two words by one whose loss is ever deplored in this diocese, in a charming article contributed to the *Quarterly Review* on the history of this county, as ‘petrified carpentry,’ is felicitous and graphic. The representation of projecting beam ends, and of construction with tenon and mortice, exhibit at once the fondness of the rude builders for the simpler materials of most primitive times, and their ignorance of any style more appropriate to the noble material they found in such magnificent abundance on the adjoining fields. I may here mention that the quarries of the celebrated Barnack ragstone, not unknown to the Romans or unemployed by them, extended over 130 acres here, and was exhausted in the

course of the fifteenth century, after having afforded material for two cathedrals, for the great Abbey of Bury St. Edmunds, and for abbeys and churches and other buildings, of which I cannot estimate the number. The date of its exhaustion is shewn by ample evidence in the chapel here attached to Walcot Hall and in the eastern chapel of the five altars in Peterborough Cathedral.

“In the interesting historical inquiry into the date of this most ancient church, of which we have but the noble tower as a striking remnant, I most earnestly desire to enlist the valuable assistance of the learned Institute represented here at this moment, and most sincerely and respectfully welcomed. There are so many inviting traces of a very extremely remote antiquity, so many which approach to the nature of proof, in reference to a probable founder of highly venerated name; the pursuit is so deeply interesting, and yet at the same time there are so many temptations to a hasty conclusion, that the criticism of learned and impartial antiquaries would be invaluable in sifting the weight of evidence necessarily in great measure conjectural, although founded upon not a few fair and convincing indications. The researches of a well-learned historian<sup>1</sup> of the Anglo-Saxon period, long addicted to architectural study, have brought to light these two facts—first, that large property in this neighbourhood was possessed by Beornic, the father of the family, who gave name to and reigned over the province, or kingdom whose Latin name was Bernicia; and as the original and true name of this place is Bernec, the probability arises that Barnack was the site of that property, and that the name was derived, or rather exactly taken, from its most ancient Saxon owner. The same author, who has diligently traced the names and history of the descendants of Boornec, states that Alhfrith, the eleventh in descent (I have the remainder of the names), gave land of ten tributaries near Stanforda to St. Wilfred, who, although much more connected with and chiefly celebrated in the north of England, was believed to have built a monastery and church here, as well as certainly at Oundle, not many miles off, by the testimony of the historian Addi, who records his progress and visit there. That he went very far afield from Northumbria in these good works is made certain by his having built a church at Warnford in Hampshire, where also he had a grant of land, and where inscriptions testify that he was the founder. The patron saint of King Alhfrith was John Baptist, as is seen on his monument at Bewcastle in Cumberland. The saints to whom St. Wilfred dedicated his churches were St. Peter or St. Andrew. Barnack church is dedicated to St. John Baptist, and it has besides, on the beautiful panels of scroll work which distinguish this as the most ornamented of all anti-Norman churches, three images of birds—one, the cock of St. Peter, another the dove, which may be the emblem of St. John Baptist, and a third a raptor or eagle, that of St. John the Evangelist, who is proved to have been a chosen patron, together with John Baptist, of King Alhfrith. There are also other points of resemblance, as, *e.g.* in the dial, between this tower and some churches in the north of St. Wilfred’s building. I need not say before you what a very remote antiquity is thus claimed for its foundation, as it must lie somewhere between the years A.D. 660 and 740. Another fact in the

<sup>1</sup> Rev. D. H. Haigh.

evidence connecting this tower with Alhfrith and St. Wilfred must not be omitted, that in Alhfrith's monument at Ruthwell in Annandale is the figure of a man with a raptor or eagle on his arm, accompanied with the inscription, "*In principio erat verbum*," shewing that the patron saints of Alhfrith were both St. John the Evangelist and St. John Baptist, whose emblems both appear on different sides of this tower, of which he was the lay founder, by the same supposition as St. Wilfred was associated with it, giving it the emblem of the cock.

"I regret to have to add that no documentary elements of history are known to remain of any later date respecting the architectural changes which took place here after the parish became the property of the Abbey of Peterborough. Whatever precious records existed at any time in the library of the abbey were swept away by the Puritan besom of destruction, which left us no treasure of literature but one single volume, saved under the pseudonym of a bible from the common ruin. The south-eastern chapel here was built by Sir Thomas Brown of Walcot, who probably lies in the founder's tomb, and for which at his death it was difficult to find sufficient of the native stone, as even previously for the completion of the arch which connects it with the chancel."

Mr. PARKER said that the church was thought by many to be the earliest church in England, and not without some apparent reason. It is justly considered one of the most remarkable. The place is deservedly celebrated for its ancient stone quarries, the stone being the best building stone in England, and many of the finest churches in England are built of it. The quarries being on the bank of a navigable river, the stone could be sent by water-carriage for a very long distance before it reached the sea, passing for many miles through the lower part of Lincolnshire, where all the magnificent churches are built of it: indeed, the whole course of the river is marked out by the fine churches along its banks. Unfortunately the quarries were exhausted four centuries ago. Some stone of a very similar quality, and equally good for building purposes, has been recently found at Clipstone, in the same county, and is fast coming into use. It has not the advantage of being near a navigable river, but it is near the railway, which in these days answers nearly the same purpose. The tower of Barnack Church being built of this excellent stone, although so long ago as the Saxon period, is as fresh and as sharp as if only ten years old. It is of the usual type called Anglo-Saxon, an excellent and early example of that type. The tower arch, with its immense massive impost, is quite unique. There is nothing like it in England or anywhere else, though that at Brigstock does bear some resemblance to it. Mr. Argles thinks that the seat in the tower was for the king, and that the nobles assembled there and sat on the bench round it, and that the tower was intended as a keep for defence, there being two storeys in the upper part, as was usual in the towers. It seems more probable that it was the seat of a schoolmaster, and that the boys sat on the bench round him. In the south-west corner of the interior of the tower is an early English staircase, leading to the upper tower of the thirteenth century, which is octagonal, and has a spire, with very curious clumsy pinnacles at the angles. The doorway to this staircase is on the same level as the sill of the recess, which proves, as Mr. Argles has shewn, that the level of the

floor in the thirteenth century was the same as what existed before he began his excavations. There is a tradition that the Danes burnt this church in 1015. The authority for this is Ingulplus, whose chronicle is now an acknowledged forgery, but rather a compilation than a romance; and it evidently contains some facts not preserved elsewhere. This seems likely to be the case in the present instance, and the bed of burnt rubbish found at the bottom of it agrees well with it, while the recess and the bench seem to show that the tower is earlier than that burning, and that as Barnack stone will not burn, all that was destroyed was the woodwork within, probably the roof and floor. In the early English period a stone vault had been inserted, at the same time that the tower and spire were added. The exterior of the tower has the usual pilaster-strips with long and short work at the angles, binding together the massive rubble wall, just as a carpenter would have bound it together with wooden beams. It differs from other towers of this class, in having some very good shallow carving with birds on three sides, supposed with apparent reason to be Danish. In the upper part there are series of small windows in two tiers or storeys; several of them are still blocked up, others have been opened; those that are finished have mouldings on the arch, not Norman, but approaching to Norman; in several instances the stones of the arch and of the corbels are left square, as if intended to be carved, but left unfinished. These have now very much the appearance of wooden beams, but that, perhaps, is accidental; it is merely work left unfinished, probably from the death of the person who was carrying it on; some of the carving that was begun is left unfinished. This kind of shallow carving is considered in Rome to be of the eighth century (as has been shewn by Professor Westwood in several of his excellent works), but it is doubtful whether the fashion reached England until considerably after that period. Even in Ireland the earliest shallow carving on the crosses is an evident imitation of wicker-work, and shews that the carver copied the wooden or wicker crosses, to which a character of sanctity had been attached. The church of Barnack, to which this tower belongs, appears to have been originally small and without aisles, as was very frequently the case in the early period; from the early part of the twelfth century it began to be enlarged by the addition of chantry chapels, first on the north side, where the western arch nearest the tower is of early Norman character; the two other arches are of rather late Norman, half a century after the former. On the south side the arches belong to the Early English period, though still round-headed. The south doorway and porch are fine examples of the Early English style, the porch being vaulted with a lofty stone roof. The chancel is Decorated, with a fine sedilia and piscina, and a very remarkable east window of five lights with a triangular crocketed head to each light under the general arch. This peculiar feature occurs also in the east window of Merton College Chapel, Oxford, and that is believed to be the only other example of it. There are no remains of Saxon work, except the tower perhaps; the rest of the church was originally of wood. The chancel arch is early Decorated. On the south sides of the chancel eastward is a very rich Perpendicular chapel with a panelled parapet of the time of Henry VII. On the northern side is a vestry, which has a room over it, and remains of a staircase to the upper room; the floor has been removed. It was the residence of a

recluse. Westward of this is a Decorated chantry chapel with two effigies under separate sepulchral recesses, one, greatly mutilated, of a knight in armour, the other of a lady. A little to the north of the church are remains of the old Manor House of the Decorated period, the same as this chantry chapel, and that is still kept in repair by the descendants of the family to whom the house and chapel both belonged.

Some discussion then took place, and the party returned shortly after to Barnack station. In the meantime some of the members went on foot to Burghley House, near Stamford town, which, as is well known, was erected by the great Lord Burghley, about 1575, under the superintendence of John Thorpe. This grand pile, one of the finest private houses in England, is remarkable for its choice contents of art treasures, as well as for the quaintness of its architecture. Norden describes it as "a most stately house, with pleasant conceits within and without, very glorious and elegant to be seen." The original plans still exist in the Soane Museum. The house is replete with pictures of great interest, china, carvings by Gibbons, ceilings by Verrio, Laguerre, and Stothard, cabinets, tapestry, &c. William III. said "it was too large for a subject."

The party again formed at Barnack, and arrived at Northampton at 7 p.m. The party No. 2 arrived at Peterborough at 1.43, and were most cordially received and entertained at luncheon by the Rev. Canon Westcott, who afterwards conducted the members over the cathedral and its precincts. They also returned to Northampton at 7 p.m.

The Historical section met at 9 p.m. in the Town Hall, Lord ALWYNE COMPTON in the chair. Mr. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE read a paper on "Parish Churches in the Year 1548," which is printed at p. 372. The Rev. A. J. FOSTER read a paper on "Eastern Mauduit," which will shortly appear in the Journal. Mr. J. T. BURGESS made some remarks upon the opening of the Clarence Vault at Tewkesbury Abbey, in the course of which he deprecated the proposed exhibition in a glass case of the remains of George Duke of Clarence and his wife, Isabel Nevill. A general discussion ensued, in which Lord ALWYNE COMPTON, Mr. S. TUCKER (*Rouge Croix*), Mr. E. F. LAW, and others took part. The Rev. J. H. Hill exhibited a copy of a fresco painting of the time of James I, lately discovered in the Manor House of Medbourne. The Rev. C. R. Manning exhibited rubbings of brasses of Robert de Haitfeld and Ada, his wife (1409), and read some remarks upon them, which will be printed in a future number of the Journal. The meeting then separated.

Tuesday, August 6.

The general concluding meeting was held in the Town Hall at 10 a.m., Lord ALWYNE COMPTON in the chair. A cordial vote of thanks to the Mayor and Corporation for their hearty reception of the Institute, and their hospitality, was proposed by Mr. J. H. PARKER, c.b., seconded by Mr. J. N. FOSTER, and carried with acclamation.

Mr. S. TUCKER (*Rouge Croix*) proposed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Stopford Sackville, Mr. Watson, Canon Argles, Canon Westcott, the Rev. C. H. Burnham, the Rev. G. W. Paul, and others who so kindly extended hospitality to the members during the week. This

was seconded by Mr. J. HILTON. A vote of thanks to the local committee, with special reference to the secretaries, was proposed by Sir H. DRYDEN, Bart., and responded to by the Rev. T. C. BEASLEY. Thanks to the contributors of papers were proposed from the chair, seconded by Sir H. DRYDEN, Bart., and responded to by the Rev. A. J. FOSTER. The Rev. T. C. BEASLEY moved a vote of thanks to the President of the meeting in happy terms. Lord ALWYNE COMPTON, in responding, proposed a vote of thanks to the officials of the Institute and to Mr. Hartshorne for his pamphlet. This was warmly seconded by Mr. PARKER, and the Northampton meeting was thus concluded.

On the invitation of Sir Henry and Lady Dryden about twenty members drove in the afternoon to Canons Ashby, where they were heartily welcomed, Sir Henry Dryden proving himself a most efficient and agreeable *cicerone*. The church was founded for black canons of the order of St. Augustine. It consists now of a portion of the nave, a north aisle, and a western tower. The earliest parts are the west doorway and arcades, about 1250. The curious well is of this period. The tower is a hundred years later. The work is exceedingly good. The Priory was suppressed in 1536, and the site granted, 1537, to Sir Francis Bryan, and in the following year alienated to John Cope, who converted the domestic buildings into a dwelling-house. Ashby came into the possession of Sir Robert Dryden in 1665. The family were already settled here in the middle of the sixteenth century, and the first John Dryden married the daughter of Sir John Cope. The present picturesque house is of various periods, the tower being about 1550, and the hall about 1570. Many changes were made in 1708-10, all of which speak for themselves. The drawing-room has a coved roof with elaborate plaster decorations (1632-58), and the dining-room is richly panelled in oak. The gardens retain all their old formal character, with fine cedars, rows of clipped yews, long walls with stone urns on them in regular succession, and flights of steps leading down the terraces to the old gateway into the avenue beyond. In the green court, entered through two picturesque gateways (1710), are some clipped yews of great size leading up to the hall-door, on either side of which are very elaborate leaden water-pipes. There is much tapestry and civil war armour in the house. The poet Spencer was a friend of the family; there is a chamber called "Spencer's Room." "Glorious John" was a grandson of Sir Erasmus Dryden. It is said that a great part of "Sir Charles Grandison" was written here. The whole of this interesting place, which may be well considered the head-quarters of archæology in Northamptonshire, having been seen, the visitors had tea, and returned to Northampton in the evening.

#### The Museum.

This was formed in the Museum in the Town Hall under the direction of the Rev. H. J. Bigge, the Rev. F. C. Alderson and Mr. J. B. Hensman, and constituted, together with the Northampton museum, a very valuable and varied collection. Commencing with the collection of that zealous local geologist, Mr. S. Sharp, were flint implements of pre-historic age; bronze celts of the Early British period; a series of the coins minted at Stamford, from Edgar about the year 958 down to Stephen in 1140; and many Roman antiquities both in bronze and

pottery. A small Roman-British vase of Castor ware and several other Roman vases and urns were shown by Mr. R. Ready, and in the same case were a collection of pottery and glass from the island of Cyprus. Mr. Ready also brought mediæval bronzes and pottery, monstrances, pixes, reliquaries, rings, crucifixes, and a very large collection of other objects of all periods, including numerous casts of seals, &c.

Lord Talbot de Malahide sent several antiquities from Greece, including flakes of obsidian and inscribed sling stones. The Marquis of Northampton sent the celebrated Clephane Horn, a carved ivory walrus tusk of the tenth or eleventh century; the iron hand and arm of the Clephane family (engraved in Scott's *Border Antiquities*); a silver matrix of Thomas de Compton; a silver-headed staff of office, used by one of the family as Constable of the Tower in the time of Charles II; a carved Gothic box; the "porter's peephole" in fine ironwork, from Compton Winyates; a carved boxwood comb, fourteenth century; a crozier head in Limoges enamel, thirteenth century; portraits of John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, and his wife, and a collection of other objects, including a lead bulla of Innocent VIII; Mr. R. Booth sent his fine portrait, by Holbein, of Catherine Parr (engraved by Lodge). This is perhaps the most interesting work of art in the county. Catherine Parr was born, in all probability, at Greene's Norton, near Towcester. Mrs. Stopford Sackville lent a fine piece of tapestry, made at Stamford for Lady Betty Germaine. The Rev. Sir F. L. Robinson exhibited a christening robe, embroidered in gold and silver, and a massive silver cup and cover, the gift of Charles II to Sir John Robinson. The Mayor and Corporation exhibited their regalia, and the Winchester measures given to the town by Queen Elizabeth. The Earl of Enniskillen sent a very rare and curious satirical ecclesiastical medal in silver, dated 1545. Miss Hartshorne exhibited a collection of civil war medals and coins, Roman remains from Holdenby and Cogenhoe; an ivory casket, found in a dealer's shop in London by Mrs. Stackhouse Acton, and given by her to the late Rev. C. H. Hartshorne. The lid displays an exact picture of the ruins of Holdenby House, as shown in Buck's view. It is said to be Indian work of the eighteenth century; and a curious mirror portrait of Charles I. On a board is painted a distorted head, which when reflected in a cylindrical mirror shows the proper features of the unfortunate monarch; and a collection of civil war tracts, including "Gallant News for London from his Majestie's Royall Court at Holdenby, and King Charles, his Royall Welcome to Holmby," and a safe conduct signed by Fairfax, and sealed with his arms.

Sir H. Dryden lent a collection of letters from and to Sir John Dryden, 1640-58, including one from the poet; a copy of the first folio of Shakespeare—(the fine copy in the Perkins Library was sold in 1873 for £585); and a large collection of Roman and other antiquities, exhibited in the Town Hall Museum, including a quantity of pipes of all periods and countries. Mr. R. H. Wood sent the original grant from Queen Elizabeth, dated 1583, to Sir Christopher Hatton, of lands in Rockingham Forest, including Gretton, Kirby, and Weldon.

Mr. M. H. Bloxam exhibited a beautiful collection of pencil sketches in Northamptonshire, by the late Mr. Pretty, valuable in the present

days of changes and restorations. Miss Petit lent a large number of beautiful water-colour sketches, by the late Mr. J. L. Petit, of churches in the county, which were hung round the room. Mr. E. F. Law exhibited a quantity of sketches of Northamptonshire churches. The Rev. J. Fuller Russell lent a number of early-printed books, including "The Mirroure of the World," by Caxton, 1490; the only perfect copy known of "The boke of good manners," by Wynkyn de Worde, 1507; Hermanus de Saldis; Speculum clarum, &c., unique, probably printed by John de Gutenberg; and many other choice bibliographical treasures.

Mr. J. H. Pidcock exhibited mediæval remains found in Northampton; Mr. H. Mulliner early and mediæval antiquities; and the Rev. R. S. Baker Roman remains from Irchester. Mr. John Taylor exhibited a large collection of local tracts, some of great interest. The Very Rev. Dr. Scott exhibited rubbings of ecclesiastical brasses; and Canon Pownall sent collections of Anglo-Saxon and English coins.

In addition to the general loan collection brought together by the energy of the honorary curators and the local committee, the permanent cases in the room contained the corporation charters, the fine geological collections of Mr. S. Sharp, a collection of English china belonging to the Rev. P. Banton, and a series of portraits of local worthies; the whole forming a varied and most interesting exhibition.

The Council desire to acknowledge the following donations in aid of the expenses of the Northampton Meeting, and of the general purposes of the Institute:—W. M. F. Petrie, 2*l.* 2*s.*; A. W. Franks, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Parker Gray, 1*l.* 1*s.*; G. W. Gunning, 10*s.*; Dr. Faulkner, 1*l.* 1*s.*; A. W. Grant, 1*l.*; E. F. Law, 2*l.* 2*s.*; G. L. Watson, 2*l.*; W. C. Clarke Thornhill, 5*l.* 5*s.*; T. H. Lees, 1*l.* 1*s.*; H. O. Nethercote, 2*l.*; M. A. Boème, 1*l.* 1*s.*; H. Marshall, 2*l.* 2*s.*; A. Page, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Sir C. E. Isham, Bart., 3*l.*; H. Dunkley, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Rev. W. Yates, 10*s.*; Rev. E. N. Tom, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Dr. Buzzard, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Dr. Faulkner, 1*l.* 1*s.*; W. J. Peirce, 5*l.* 5*s.*; W. F. Higgins, 1*l.*; Mrs. Whitworth, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Rev. W. Thornton, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Rev. C. Smyth, 1*l.*; Sir H. Dryden, Bart., 1*l.*; P. Phipps, M.P., 5*l.* 5*s.*; M. P. Manfield, 2*l.* 2*s.*; E. M. Browne, 1*l.* 1*s.*; W. Shoosmith, 2*l.* 2*s.*; W. Jones, 5*l.*; R. Phipps, 2*l.* 2*s.*; P. Abel, 1*l.* 1*s.*; F. Bostock, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Hon. and Rev. L. C. R. Irby, 1*l.*; Lord A. Compton, 3*l.* 3*s.*; Quintus Vivian, 3*l.* 3*s.*; Rev. W. Prust, 5*l.* 5*s.*; W. Jeffery, 2*l.* 2*s.*; J. H. P. Cecil, 2*l.* 2*s.*; R. Turner, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Rev. J. T. Brown, 1*l.* 1*s.*; The Mayor, 5*l.* 10*s.*; W. Dennis, 4*l.* 10*s.*; G. Turner, 2*l.*; H. Mobbs, 1*l.*; C. Tebbutt, 1*l.*; J. Wetherell, 1*l.*; C. Knonow, 1*l.*; H. P. Markham, 1*l.*; R. Howes, 1*l.*; J. M. Vernon, 2*l.*; J. Barry, 1*l.*