

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

November 7, 1878.

C. D. E. FORTNUM, Esq., V.P., F.S.A., in the Chair.

At the opening of the new session the CHAIRMAN congratulated the members on the successful meeting that had been held at Northampton, a meeting that had been in contemplation for so many years. The attendance was unusually large, the places visited were of great interest, and much hospitality had been extended to the members in the town of Northampton and its neighbourhood. The papers read at the meeting were chiefly of local interest, and were to be looked forward to in the future pages of the *Journal*.

The death of Dr. David Laing, the friend of Sir Walter Scott, and Secretary of the Bannatyne Club during the whole of its course, was a loss that the Institute would greatly deplore.

The Rev. R. S. BAKER gave some account of the result of the explorations which had been going on in the Roman camp at Irchester, near Wellingborough, from June up to the present time, when they were to be discontinued for the winter.

For the position of this camp, and its claim to be considered one of the Ostorian frontier forts mentioned by Tacitus, Mr. Baker referred his hearers to his paper on the subject read before the Northampton Meeting on July 30th, and which has appeared in vol. xxxv, p. 339.

The first exploration occupied the whole of June, and was undertaken in the hope of finding something interesting for the inspection of the Royal Institute on their approaching visit to the county. Owing, however, to the area of the camp being then a standing field of wheat, the digging was restricted to portions of the vallum which lay outside that field. The site of some extra-mural Roman houses, and a Roman cemetery, a few hundred yards east of the camp, were however explored. The Institute visited the camp on August 1st and inspected the former, but had not time to see the latter named points of exploration. On the lines of the vallum the foundations of the massive stone walls of the camp had been disclosed in several places, and the visitors on that occasion had the opportunity of seeing the remains of the west gate, and the rounded corner of the north-west angle of the camp.

Mr. Baker had now to bring before the Institute the following additional points of discovery:—

*Road*.—The Roman road approaching the east entrance of the camp was found and traced for several hundred yards.

*Extra-mural Buildings*.—Near this road, some 300 yards east of the

camp, some foundations were found, and in connection with them two wells, and two stone built cess-pools, with a connecting stone drain, running towards the river Nene.

*Cemetery.*—A trench was cut through the Roman cemetery 500 yards east of the camp, and nine stone-built graves laid bare, all lying east and west.

*Intra-mural Walls.*—Within the camp itself, a net work of houses and buildings, roads, and paved causeways, has been exposed in the (comparatively small) portion of area, explored by the diggers. Among these the foundations of two circular buildings.

*The Wall.*—The wall of the camp has also been traced out by pits sunk at intervals along the line of the vallum. The remains of the southern gateway have been disclosed.

All these foundations have been accurately planned and are in course of being mapped, and it is hoped at some future time, by further explorations, to go on with this map and render it more complete.

*Heavy Relics.*—The principal finds in the way of massive relics were :—  
1. The half capital of a column, 2ft. 6in. in diameter at the base. 2. The trunk of a statue well carved in stone, of male figure, about two-thirds full size. 3. A great many portions of the shafts of columns. 4. Portions of an octagonal stone pier, which had had figures in relief recessed upon the faces. Mr. Baker believes this to be an octave of deities representing the days of the week, as described in Mr. Wright's *Celt, Roman and Saxon*, p. 265. 5. A great deal of roofing material, of Colley Weston (Northants) slate, of diamond shape, in perfect preservation, with the iron nails still attached, have been recovered. 6. Frescoed plaster from the walls—the colours of which are well preserved. On one fragment are some Greek words, scratched with a pointed instrument.

*Small Relics.*—Of the portable relics, Mr. Baker exhibited many specimens in pottery, iron, bronze, bone, and glass. He stated that the iron relics were the most numerous of all—perhaps accounted for by its being an iron district; the camp itself lying upon a bed of iron stone. Among these were numbers of *styli*, knives of various kinds, including a little clasp pocket knife in good preservation, sickles, arrow-heads, ladles, fire-bars, carpenters' and stone masons' tools, a trowel, door key, candlestick, &c., &c.

The pottery included several Samian dish bottoms, with the makers' names; also fragments of mortaria with stamps. A great many horns of red, fallow, and roe deer, and of the *Bos longifrons*; a perfect skull of this latter had the perforation of the pole axe in the forehead. Also many wild boar tusks, and bones of a cock's leg with the spur on. Some 300 or more bronze coins have been found, chiefly third brass, and ranging from Nero to Honorius.

Mr. Baker concluded by saying that the funds were reduced to zero, but that he hoped to replenish his purse, and recommence excavations next year, either at Irchester or at Cotton, another Ostorian camp seven miles lower down the Nene.

A vote of thanks was proposed from the chair, and cordially passed, to Mr. Baker, not only for his paper, but also for the trouble that he had taken in establishing himself on a somewhat lonely spot, in order to personally direct and so intelligently guide the work of exploration at Irchester, which had revealed so many interesting remains.

## Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Rev. R. S. BAKER.—A large quantity of Roman antiquities from Irehester, including coins and weapons and implements of iron, articles of bronze and bone, British and Roman pottery, hair, black and red, from Roman graves, and many other objects.

Mr. M. H. BLOXAM remarked upon the antiquities generally, specially noticing the Roman weapons of iron which are so very rare, and alluded to the iron weapons preserved at Blandford, from a Roman camp near that town. In the course of his researches on Roman stations in Warwickshire, he had never found weapons of war in iron. The discoveries at Irehester were, therefore, extremely valuable.

The remarkable collection of late Roman antiquities of iron discovered in 1854 at Great Chesterford are fully described and engraved in the *Journal*, vol. xiii, p. 1-13.

Mr. H. F. CHURCH called attention to the sword-like implements of iron of the Britanno-Roman period found in the neighbourhood of Cirencester, and to the large number of other weapons of war, and implements found on the sites of Roman villas in that place.

By Mr. J. A. SPARVEL-BAYLY.—A large flint celt; Roman coins and other antiquities found at Billericay. (See Mr. Sparvel-Bayly's paper on Roman Billericay at p. 70).

By Sir JOHN MACLEAN.—A rubbing from a stone with an Arabic inscription in relief, from the island of Cyprus.

By Mr. A. HARTSHORNE.—A MS. catalogue of 124 pages, of the books in the library of Lund Church, Yorkshire, apparently in the hand of Sir Thomas Remyngton; the last twelve pages contain copies of confirmations from "the Court of Yorke" and the "Towne of Lund," of pews in Lund Church to Sir Thomas Remyngton and his family, and an account of a trial at York assizes in 1664, respecting his right of free warren in Lund. The book is dated 1676.

By Mr. R. READY.—A collection of eleven Roman rings of gold, set with intaglios, and nearly all found in London. The Chairman said they were of the ordinary late Roman type. Mr. Ready also sent a fine thirteenth century hoop ring of silver, with a triangular section, inscribed in black enamel: \* GASPAR BALTA \* ZAR MELCHOR; this was found at Kettering. Mr. Baker produced a gold ring with the same section, found at Little Houghton, near Northampton. A gold repeating watch in a repousse case, of the time of Queen Anne, was also exhibited by Mr. Ready.

The Rev. J. BARON exhibited a photograph of a stone, found in 1857, built face inward, in pulling down the London Inn at Warminster. This was apparently the front of a tomb. The stone is sculptured with five trefoil headed compartments, of which the ends contain tilting helms with mantlings, over small shields placed diagonally, and with the charges defaced. The other compartments contain the following shields: 1, On a field party per pale, three lions (2 and 1) passant to the sinister and guardant. 2, On a chevron, between three leopards' faces, three mullets. 3, A cross between four lions rampant. Mr. S. Tucker (*Rouge Croix*) has been kind enough to inform us that No. 1 does not appear in the ordinaries; No. 2 is the coat of Perel; No. 3 (in the absence of colour) may be the coat of Danbury, Burghersh, Dokesworth, Dakens, Bence, Pipard, Lutley, Bendishe, Bathe, Ligge, Kusecke, Maundeville, or Everard.

The stone was built into the wall of the courtyard of the Athenæum at Warminster in August, 1877. It appears to be late fourteenth century work.

December 5, 1878.

C. D. E. FORTNUM, Esq., V.P., F.S.A., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN spoke of the great loss that the Institute had lately sustained by the death of Mr. John Henderson, for many years a valued member of the Institute, and its Honorary Treasurer since 1864. He contributed largely for many years to the exhibitions at the monthly meetings from his extensive and valuable collections, and he would long be missed, not only in the rooms of the Institute, but in all art circles, where his kind and genial manner procured him such universal esteem and regard.

The CHAIRMAN then read a paper on a jet signaculum of St. James of Compostella, which is printed at page 33.

Mr. J. G. WALLER spoke of the pilgrim's sign, the scallop shell, as seen on the hat of Mr. Fortnum's example, and quoted the remarkable passage from Dante respecting a procession of pilgrims of different kinds.

In the church of Ashby-de-la-Zouche is a full sized effigy of a pilgrim, carved in alabaster. This effigy represents, in all probability, Ralph, second son of that Leonard Hastings who flourished in the time of Henry VI. Beyond the fact that he was attached to the person of Edward IV, nothing is known of him. The effigy to his memory is of a kind unique in this country, and represents him in the full costume of a pilgrim who had taken the journey to Compostella. He wears the black *schavine*, with wide open sleeves over the tunic, or *tunica talaris*; his hair flows freely to the shoulders, and on the left side is slung the *scarp*, fastened with two straps and decorated with *scallop shells*. He carries a *bourdon* or staff under the left arm; his legs are clad in *hosen*, and his feet shod with boots, laced in the front, and under the right shoulder appears a broad brimmed hat, ornamented with a scallop shell. A mutilated string of beads hangs from the left shoulder, and round the neck is a collar of S.S., the mark of the wearer's attachment to the person of the king.

The vision of Piers Ploughman, written about the time when this individual was living, contains the following description of a pilgrim and his travels:—

'Apparelled as a paynim  
In pilgrimes' wise,  
A bowl and a bag  
He bar by his side;  
And hundreds of ampuls  
On his hat setten—  
Signs of Sinai,  
And shells of Galice,  
And many a crouch on his cloak.  
For men shold know  
And see by his signs  
Whom he sought had.  
The folks frayed him first

Fro whennes he come.  
'From Sinai,' he said,  
'And from our Lord's sepulchre,  
In Bethlem and in Babyloun,  
I have been in both;  
In Armory and Alisandre,  
In many other places;  
You may see by my signs  
That sitten on mine hat,  
That I have walked full wide  
In weet and in dry,  
And sought good saints  
For my soul's health.'"

The following lines have been attributed to Sir Walter Raleigh:

"Give me my scallop shell of quiet,  
 My staff of faith to rest upon,  
 My scrip of joy, immortal diet,  
 My bottle of salvation;  
 My gown of glory (hope's true gage),  
 And thus I'll make my pilgrimage."

In Haltwistle church, Northumberland, is a sepulchral slab representing a cross flory, having on one side a sword and shield of a knight, who in after life went on a pilgrimage, a fact indicated by a scrip and pilgrim's staff on the other side of the cross. The incised slab in the church of St. Prassede in Rome, to the memory of John Montisopuli (*circa* 1300), represents him in hat and slavine and carrying a scrip and staff.

The REV. J. FULLER RUSSELL read a communication from Mr. C. W. WILSHIRE, concerning the discovery in Curry Malet church, within an altar tomb, of the body of a man severed in two, and minus his arms and feet. It was enclosed in a rough wooden case, and had apparently been embalmed.

It has been conjectured that these are the remains of one of the two members of the Malet family, whose effigies, sculptured in Doulting stone, remain, not in their original positions, in Shepton Malet church. These effigies are no doubt the work of the sculptors of the west front of Wells Cathedral, and date from the second quarter of the thirteenth century; they both represent cross-legged figures in complete suits of ring mail, wearing surcotes, carrying large shields and lying upon their swords, an early and unusual attitude. It is possible that when the effigies were removed from their original sites about 100 years ago, one of the bodies was taken across the country, and enclosed in the altar tomb in Curry Malet church. The original tombs at Shepton Malet were, no doubt, stone coffins placed level with the pavement and covered by the monumental effigies.

### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the CHAIRMAN.—A jet signaculum of St. James of Compostella, and an object in jet described at p. 36.

By Mr. W. BURGESS.—A tilting helm from the tomb of Thomas Lord Delamare in Broadwater church, Sussex. Mr. Burgess' remarks upon this head-piece are printed at p. 78.

Mr. WALLER spoke at some length upon this very curious helm. It was no doubt the precursor of the armet, and an early instance of the moveable beaver; he compared it with one of the same general character in Cobham Church, Kent.

The BARON DE COSSON, in the course of the remarks which he was kind enough to make, gave a careful description of the helm, mentioning two similar examples in the Musée d'Artillerie and explaining the characteristics of helms, armets, and salades.

By Mr. T. TAYLOR, through Mr. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE.—A *Horæ* of the middle of the fourteenth century, of which a few leaves are wanting and the later part has been much injured by water. At the beginning are fourteen full page pictures, and a few miscellaneous prayers. Then follow the calendar and Hours of the Blessed Virgin after Salisbury use, which take up the greater part of the book. Then there is a poem of 138 lines in French beginning

"Precieuse dame saint Marie  
 Mere Dieu espouse & amie."

After which follow the seven psalms, the litany, and the fifteen psalms. All except the French poem is adorned with gold and colours, and the larger capitals enclose miniatures. The rubrics mentioning the pope or promising indulgences have, as usual, a line drawn through them, but it has been done with a very light hand.

Of the larger pictures the most remarkable is an Annunciation on the second page, which is of excellent work and evidently by a different hand from most of the others, though the first page which is much rubbed and defaced, may probably be by the same. On one page are the seven sins arranged on a tree, Pride being at the top and the others in the lower branches; and amongst them are many scrolls with short inscriptions in French. On another is a vernicle with the four beasts round it, and above is the owl of the fable with the other birds pecking it. The rest of the pictures are figures of saints or religious subjects, except the last one, which represents a priest celebrating, and attended by a clerk in a surplice who holds a long green taper. Behind them kneel a lady and gentleman, and quite at the margin is the face of another lady. Perhaps these are intended to represent the original owners of the book. The costumes are of the time of Edward II.

In the border round the first page of matins is a shield:—gules, a fess compony argent and azure between six cross-crosetts fitchy or. Mr. Waller has identified this as one of the various forms of Butler or Botteller.

Amongst the miscellaneous matters at the beginning of the book is the following office to "St. Thomas of Lancaster," which is a curiosity in more ways than one. The contractions are expanded in italics.

"Thoma Lankastrie flos et *gemma* milicie qui in dei nomine *propter statum* anglie occidi sustulisti te."

"V. Ora pro nobis beate *christi* miles."

"R. Qui *pauperes nunquam habuisti* viles."

"ORATIO. Mittissime deus aures tuas benigne votis *meis* inclina ut hii qui beathe thome lankastrie comitis and martyris memoriam recolunt post viam universe carnis ingressum mereamur consorcium aggregari per *dominum nostrum ihesum christum filium tuum* qui tecum vivit & regnat deus per omnia secula *seculorum*. Amen.

"Benedicamus domino. Deo Gracias."

There is another office of St. Thomas of Lancaster, much better than this in Wright's *Political Songs*.

By the REV. D. EVANS.—Brass matrix of a seal, containing a pelican vulning herself within in the following legend: x s. IOHIS: IAVZIVNDI: CLICL. This excellent example of a late thirteenth century personal seal was found under the floor of St. Michael's Church, Abergele. From the worn appearance of the loop at the back, it had evidently been hung from a girdle.

By MR. H. MIDDLETON.—Drawing of pillory, stocks, and flogging post, in one, from the Market place at Coleshill in Warwickshire.





Roman Monumental Slab found near Carlisle

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

February 6, 1879.

The REV. SIR TALBOT H. B. BAKER, BART., in the Chair.

Mr. R. S. FERGUSON communicated the following notes, on Roman remains recently found in Cumberland :—

"Several very interesting finds of relics of the Roman sway in this island have been made in Cumberland during the year 1878.

"Of these the most important was discovered near Murrell Hill, Carlisle, a locality, which though now almost covered by buildings, is far outside the limits of the old Roman city of Luguvalium. It is not, however, very far from the road by which the Romans must have gone from Luguvalium (*i.e.* Roman Carlisle) to Dalston, near which place they worked some quarries, now known as Shawk quarries, where is or was a Roman inscription, figured as No. 505 in the *Lapidarium Septentrionale*. In this locality, the north end of Murrell Hill, excavations were being made by Mr. James Nelson of Carlisle for the purpose of extending his marble works, when the workmen lit upon the fine slab now described.

"The excavators came upon a considerable pit, dug in the undisturbed clay, and afterwards filled up—all traces being obliterated by a continuous top spit of vegetable earth, nigh two feet deep. The slab itself lay at the bottom of the pit, face downwards. On careful search, after the slab had been found, I could find nothing but a very minute fragment of Samian ware with the guilloche ornament on it. Coins were found, but disappeared at once. I heard of a second brass of Hadrian and a silver denarius.

"The slab is of grey chalk stone ; its extreme height is 4 ft. 4 in. ; height to top of alcove inside, 3 ft. 6 in. ; to spring of alcove, 2 ft. 8½ in. ; extreme breadth, 2 ft. 11 in. ; breadth within the pilasters, 2 ft. 3½ in.

"It is of late provincial work, and represents a group under an alcove supported by pilasters, one on either side, each having two reedy flutes. A second group is on the top of the alcove. The lower group represents a female figure, seated in a cushioned chair, and dressed in upper and under tunic, of which the first reaches to the ankles, the latter to the ground ; the wide sleeves reach a little below the elbow. Her hair is most carefully arranged with a little curl *à l'Imperatrice* gummed on either cheek. Her right hand is raised, and holds a circular fan, of the kind now common, and made to open and shut. A child stands at her left, and her left hand rests on his left shoulder. A bird is on her knees, with which the child is evidently playing.

"On the top of the alcove is another group ; the centre-piece of which is a figure, whose head has been knocked off, and which holds in its hands a human mask. Right and left of this are two lions, each mumbling human heads.



"The back of the slab is rough and unworked, but the work of the pilasters is carried about three inches round the sides, as if the slab was intended to be built into a wall, from which it should project about three inches. The heads seem to have been intentionally mutilated, and the upper portion of the dexter pilaster has been chiselled off.

"Lions, similar to those on the top of the alcove, have been found in various places in the North of England, and are engraved in the *Lapidarium Septentrionale*, Nos. 57 and 480. They should be compared with the present find. They are supposed to bear reference to the worship of the Persian Sun-God, Mittras.

"So soon as the frost will permit, careful search will be made for the inscription, which must have belonged to this slab; and, if found, we may then hope to know whom it commemorates."

It will be seen from the engraving<sup>1</sup> that the fan carried by the lady is not the usual classical fan of feathers or leaves, but a folding fan made to open and shut, such as were introduced from Italy in the early part of the seventeenth century.

Mr. FERGUSON also exhibited—1. Photographs of a head in stone, found on the south side of Carlisle, in a locality known to have been the Roman Cemetery, where many interments have been found. It is apparently a portion of a sarcophagus. "An enamelled vase, full of bones," is said to have been found near it, but it has disappeared. It was probably a glass sepulchral vessel.

2. Photographs of a carved slab of red sandstone, found in digging a grave in the churchyard of Bowness-on-Solway, the supposed terminus of Hadrian's mural barrier.

The slab measures 1 ft. 8 in. in breadth; its extreme height is 2 ft. 3 in. now, but the upper portion is gone, leaving the figure on it headless. It represents a standing figure, now headless, in long robe reaching to the feet, and an upper tunic, girt round the waist by a long broad band which hangs down in front. The right hand caresses a dog, which is jumping up, its attitude rather forced in order to display the well known Roman charm against the evil eye. The left hand supports a bird.

3. Rubbing, taken from a stone which does duty as a gate-post, in a road between Little Orton and Bow, some three or four miles out of Carlisle.

Two vine branches form a guilloche pattern of three large circles; the spandrels between the circles, and the circles are filled up with vine foliage and bunches of grapes. The other sides of the stone are worked plain, as if to enable it to be built into a wall. I conjecture that it once formed part of the frieze of some Roman building. Its history has been ascertained. It was brought many years ago from a place in the vicinity called Kirksteads, a small Roman station near the Roman wall, adjoining a farm house, called Cobble Hall. No vestige of the station now remains, except a soil full, "like a gravel bed" (the tenant tells me), of bits of freestone; but in 1800, the noble Roman altar, engraved in the *Lapidarium Septentrionale*, No. 508, was found in this station.

Old Roads, no doubt Roman, lead from the camp to the neighbouring stations on the wall.

<sup>1</sup> The Institute is indebted to the obliging courtesy of the Editor of the *Graphic* for the loan of this illustration.

With the exception of the gate-post, all these remains are now in the Carlisle museum.

The Meeting was also indebted to Mr. Ferguson for the following paper upon "Certain Sepulchral Slabs in Cumberland."

"In the fifth volume of the *Archæological Journal* the late Dr. Charlton called attention to the numerous gravestones and monumental slabs of early date scattered over the remote parishes of Northumberland, Durham, and Cumberland. He estimates the number of these in Northumberland alone to be 120, in Durham 50, and in Cumberland perhaps an equal if not a greater number. I have recently visited some seventy churches in Cumberland, and have no doubt that the number of monumental slabs to be found in the county is far in excess of the estimate made by Dr. Charlton. The Cumberland and Westmoreland Archæological Society hope shortly to catalogue all that exist in their district. I propose now merely to call attention to two or three which are remarkable from the symbols, or combination of symbols they bear.

"1. And first as a contribution to the controversy on the meaning of the shears.<sup>1</sup> At Holm Cultram, in Cumberland, is a slab 5 ft. 10 in. long by 20½ in. broad, on which is a cross in relief, accompanied by a pair of sharp pointed shears, and the following inscription ' + Hic jacet Juliana de Reidsyke.' Here the sharp pointed shears clearly mean a woman. Another slab with cross and sword records ' + Hic jacet Machs de Reidsyke.'

"2. At Beaumont Church, near Carlisle, is a singular slab 3 ft. 1½ in. long by 1 ft. 7 in. at top, and 1 ft. 2½ in. at bottom, with a chamfer of 3 in. ; on the centre of each chamfer a circular roll almost like a handle. A harp, much worn away, is on the table of the slab. Cutts (in his *Manual of Sepulchral Slabs*, etc., p. 40) states 'the sword and harp' to occur at Heysham in Lancashire, and at Auldbar, co. Angus, but can suggest no explanation. The harp alone, as at Beaumont, must indicate a musician.

"3. The unusual combination of cross, chalice, book, sword and sword belt occurs once, possibly twice, in Cumberland under singular circumstances. In the east of Cumberland is the manor and extra-parochial place of Carlatton, once a parish having its own church. The church has long ago disappeared *in toto* ; tradition still points out its site, and the amount of stones below the surface (for no remains appear above the sod) attest the truth of the tradition. A neighbouring farm is probably built of materials taken from the church, and two sepulchral slabs are visible in its walls. The larger of these is 6 ft. 2 in. long by 2 ft. 3 in. broad at one end, and 2 ft. 2 in. at the other. The floriated cross stands on four degrees or steps ; on one side of it, the dexter, are the chalice and book, and on the other the sword with sword-belt attached. A similar cross and sword with sword-belt occurs in the neighbouring parish of Great Sulkeld, and is engraved in Cutts' *Manual*, plate xiii, as well as in Lysons's *Cumberland*, cxcv.

"The following inscription runs round three sides of this slab :—

" + HIC IACET HENRICVS DE NEWTON QVI FVIT VICARIVS  
"DE CARLATON ORATE PRO ANIMA EIVS.

Henry de Newton was appointed Vicar of Carlatton in 1320 by the Prior

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal*, vol. xxvi, p. 258.

and Convent of Lanercost, and probably died in 1344, when William de Stockdale was appointed.

The second slab is now the lintel to a door into the barn. It is about the same length as the other but not so broad; the mason who built it into the barn has worked the sinister side of it into a smooth face; thus, though we have the chalice and book on the dexter side of the cross, we can only conjecture that the sword might have been on its sinister side. We have no more of the inscription left than :—

“ON ISTIVS ECCLESIE V. ORATE P AIA EIVS PAT.

The letters are of earlier shape than in the more perfect slab, and we may take it that the slab commemorates one of Newton's predecessors in his vicarage, probably his immediate predecessor, Robert de Loudon, or London, who was appointed by Beck, Bishop of Durham.

“It remains to solve the enigma presented by the occurrence of the priestly and military symbols together on one slab, which slab covered and commemorates one individual only, Henry de Newton. The history of the parish and manor of Carlatton will supply the key.

“‘Karlotton,’ says Denton in his MS. history of Cumberland, ‘stands in Gilsland, but is no part thereof,’ i.e., of the barony of Gilsland. It was once the property of one Gospatric, but escheated to the crown, prior to the 31st of Henry II. (see the Pipe Rolls for Cumberland, Westmoreland and Durham, published by Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, p. xxx, see also the Testa de Nevill); and it remained in the English crown until, in the reign of Henry III, with other royal manors in Cumberland, it was consigned to the Scottish king, in settlement of his claims (see numerous documents in Rymer's *Fœdera*). Edward I resumed these manors, and Carlatton, though occasionally granted out, has ever since been a royal manor until about ten years ago, the trustees of the Earl of Carlisle bought the rights of the crown. Edward I granted the patronage of the vicarage of Carlatton to Beck, Bishop of Durham, but afterwards resumed it, and granted it to the Prior and Convent of Lanercost (Rymer's *Fœdera*).

“Now the parish and coterminous manor of Carlatton was small; it never had more than seven or eight houses; it had no castle or manor house—it was very poor; in the Valors of Edward II and Henry VIII it is written ‘Ecclesia de Carlatton non taxatur quia non sufficit pro stipendio capellani.’ I expect the vicar of this poor parish was the only man in it who could read or write, and he was also steward of the manor and commander of its contribution to the *posse comitatus*, when summoned to ‘follow the fray.’ Thus the sword and sword-belt, equally with the chalice and mass book, would be the symbols appropriate to Henry de Newton.

“Another unusual combination of symbols occurs on an incised slab at Melmerby, which is thus described in Singleton's MS. account of that parish written in the seventeenth century :—‘above that ther is another through stone, on which ther is cut out the like crosse (a crosse flowry), with some what like a paire of wool shears on the south side therof; and a chalice, under which a masse book on the north side therof.’ The cross stands on two very lofty steps. The shears, which are deeply incised and sharp-pointed, are to its dexter; the chalice and a clasped

book to the sinister. The slab is 5 ft. 5 in. long by 2 ft. 2 in. broad. The chalice is early in shape.

"The Rev. T. Lees, of Wreay, points out to me that it was part of the duty of the Archdeacon 'to clip the long hair of clerks,' and that cap. 9 of the Legatine Council at York, under Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, A.D. 1195, says—'Let clerks who despise the crown (*i.e.*, the tonsure), if beneficed, be deprived; if not, let them be shaved against their will by the archdeacon or dean.' Hence, Mr. Lees concludes that this slab commemorates an archdeacon or rural dean.

"The adjacent parish of Great Salkeld was appropriate to the archdeaconry of Cumberland so long ago as 1337, and it is probable some archdeacon held both Great Salkeld and Melmerby, and was buried at Melmerby; but the gaps in the lists of the archdeacons and of the rectors of Melmerby prevent any corroboration of this conjecture.

"It may be useful to put on record that the slab engraved in Cutts' *Manual*, Plate lii, and stated to be at Melmerby, is not now to be found there.

"The pointed shears and the book occur together on a very beautiful slab engraved in Cutts, Plate lxiii, and also in Lysons's *Cumberland*, and stated to be at Dereham, in Cumberland. The slab has been removed to Dovenly Hall; but I, like Mr. Cutts, doubt if the object said to be a book is one."

With regard to the exact meaning of many of the emblematic figures upon the gravestones of the middle ages, there will probably always be some difference of opinion, and of these figures the shears will no doubt remain the most puzzling. Indeed, the fact of this emblem occurring so frequently, and in conjunction with so many other figures, would appear to give it a very wide significance. That the sword and baudric, bow, or bugle, typify a soldier is obvious enough, and it has never been doubted that ecclesiastics are symbolized on their gravestones by the chalice, paten, book, or corporal. May not the rose signify the freshness of youth, or the briefness of life? The hour-glass (sometimes mistaken for the chalice) that the sands of life are run out? The shears that the thread of life is cut? The hammer and pincers, the key and the fish, easily admit of a religious interpretation; but if these and other signs are to be taken simply as indicative of trades or callings, and the shears solely as the emblem of a woman or a woolstapler, we are at once met by the anomalies of woolstaplers, mercers, or women who were also blacksmiths, locksmiths, and fishmongers. The evidence of the inscribed stone at Horton,<sup>1</sup> with the shears dividing the inscription—"Orate pro anima (*shears*) Anne Barbowl," comes closer to the point, and seems to tell against the theory that the shears are simply intended to mark the sex of the departed, for the christian name sufficiently shows this, as it also does in the case of the inscription to Juliana de Reidsyke. The stone at Hexham<sup>2</sup> with the inscription—"Hic jacet Matilda uxor (P)hilippi mercarii," ends with a pair of shears, of which the meaning is very ambiguous.

Mr. A. NESBITT sent the following notes on Horse Shoeing in Greek and Roman times:—

"I observe in No. 136 of the *Archæological Journal* a communication from Mr. G. A. Rowell concerning certain horse-shoes found at Oxford.

<sup>1</sup> *Journal*, vol. v, p. 256.

<sup>2</sup> *Journal*, vol. v, p. 257.

In this "Fleming's exhaustive work on *Horse Shoes and Horse Shoeing*" is quoted as asserting that 'neither the Greeks nor the Romans, until a century or two after the Christian era, shod their horses with metal, or at least with such shoes as were nailed to the feet. This, I know, is a very general opinion, but its correctness may, I think, be doubted. There is a passage in the *Iliad*, Δ 152—

. . ὑπό δὲ σφισιν ὤρτο κονίη  
ἐκ πεδίου τὴν ὥρσαν ἐρίγδουποι πόδες ἱππων  
χαλκῷ δηϊώντες (*ground being understood*)

which can hardly mean anything but that the horses were shod with bronze or copper. But how could a metallic shoe be attached to a horse's hoofs unless by being nailed to it? I remember, indeed, that a friend of mine living in St. Helena had a Chinese groom, and one day found him tying on a cast shoe with rope yarn, but such methods of attaching shoes would not have lasted through a journey or a battle.

"If, then, the Greeks of the time of Homer shod their horses with metal, is it probable that the practice was afterwards abandoned?"

"I am not well aware upon what grounds the popular opinion is based; if upon the evidence afforded by works of art, I must express a doubt whether that is at all conclusive. In Greek sculpture, much elaboration of detail is not usually found; and the Romans, to a certain extent, followed the example of the Greeks. I observe, however, in a cast which I have of a bronze statuette, representing Alexander the Great on horseback, found at Herculaneum, and preserved in the museum at Naples, a horse's foot represented in a manner quite untrue if the horse were unshod, as the frog is not shown, but which would tolerably well represent a foot shod with leather and an iron shoe. The central part is a little raised, as the leather would be in the supposed case by the pressure of the frog.

In the Saalburg, near Homburg, a good many horse shoes have been found, and may have been really of Roman origin, though, as it has been assumed that the Romans did not use iron horse shoes, they have been assigned to a later period.

"It is, however, very probable, that the Romans used iron horse shoes less than we do, for it is still the practice at Rome (and, possibly, elsewhere in Italy) not to shoe horses behind, in order that they may have a better hold on the slippery pieces of lava with which the streets are paved. It is difficult to understand how the fore feet, particularly of draught horses, could have stood the wear of stony and hilly countries such as Greece and Italy, unless artificially protected.

"Horse shoes are not very often mentioned by Roman writers of the classical period, but there are a few instances in which they are alluded to. Pliny (*Nat. Hist.*, xxxiii, 11), says, 'Nostraque ætate Poppæa conjunx Neronis principis delicatioribus jumentis suis soleas ex auro quoque induere solebat;' and Suetonius tells us of Nero himself, that he shod the mules of his thousand cars with silver ('Nunquam minus mille carrucis fecisse iter traditur, soleis mularum argenteis.'—Suet. *Nero*, 30).

"These, it may be said, are exceptional instances of pomp and magnificence, but there is a passage in Catullus (*Ad Coloniæ*)—

'Et supinum animum in gravi derelinquere cœno  
Ferream ut soleam tenaci in voragine mula,'

which seems to shew that shoes were in common use.

*Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.*

By the CHAIRMAN.—Drawings of a Roman vase of dark pottery, found by Colonel Akers near Chatham. This vessel exhibits an aperture at either end, apparently for the introduction and retention of water by means of a false bottom.

By Mr. R. S. FERGUSON.—Photographs, rubbings, and lithographs, in illustration of his papers.

By Sir E. C. KERRISON, Bart.—The following objects of iron, found from four to seven feet below the old ford, while excavating for the foundations of a bridge over the Gold Brook, at Hoxne or Eglesdene, Suffolk, the scene of the murder of Edmund, King of the East Angles, in 870 :—a blade of a weapon, apparently a “scramasax” or Saxon knife; a spear-head, with portions of wood in the socket; portion of a horse shoe, exactly like those found in Oxford, in 1876 (figured in the *Journal*, vol. xxxiv, p. 464); a pair of prick spurs, early fourteenth century; two odd stirrups, both early fourteenth century.

The Rev. C. R. Manning exhibited an iron cheek-piece of a bit, gilt on the outer side, and found on the same spot in 1859, together with the skull of a “bos longifrons.” This object is slightly recurved at either end and measures  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length. It has the appearance of being, at least, earlier than the conquest. The cheek-pieces of bits in the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries were much larger, and of quite a different form.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—Several pairs of prick spurs, of various dates, for comparison with those found at Gold Brook.

By Mr. H. S. HARLAND.—Two bronze celts (one with the cable moulding round the socket) found many years ago at “Danes’ Dyke,” near Flamborough; an axe-hammer stone, weighing  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lb., probably an agricultural implement, found at Harwood Dale, eight miles north-west of Scarborough; a small earthenware bottle of unknown use, ploughed up near Brompton, Yorkshire—the birthplace of the learned Benedictine, John of Brompton; a bulla of Pope Boniface IX, from the same place; and an iron-handled hatchet, seven inches long, probably used for cutting and driving wedges, in connection with the mechanism of the old-fashioned wooden ploughs of 150 years ago.

By Mr. A. WATERHOUSE.—A large collection of bronze weapons, implements, and other objects, found at Yattendon, Berkshire, where the historian Carte is buried.

March 6, 1879.

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

The Rev. C. F. R. PALMER sent the first part of a paper on “The History of the Priory of Dartford, in Kent,” which was read by Mr. Hartshorne. This careful account of the foundation of the mother-house of the Sisters of the Dominican order will appear in a future *Journal*.

*Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.*

By Mr. W. DELISLE POWLES.—A collection of gold ornaments and objects from ancient Indian graves in Columbia. Mr. Powles spoke at some length upon these interesting remains of the Chipcha tribe. They were found some fifteen feet below the surface, together, in some in-

stances, with deer horns. The religious rites of this ancient people were described, and the manner in which they made annual offerings to their deities by casting quantities of treasures of the kind exhibited into certain lakes. Efforts had been made to recover some of these antiquities, but, owing to an unfortunate accident that had befallen the explorers, by which they had become asphyxiated in a level driven for the purpose of search, the work had languished. Mr. Powles said, in conclusion, that the tribe had no great temples, but colleges for priestly training. The sun and the moon, and a certain female "Bacu," were worshipped. The tribe suffered much at the hands of the Spaniards, and it was greatly to be deplored that its literature had thus perished.

The Chairman said that the objects presented technically many curious and interesting points, and had a general analogy with the gold ornaments of other savage tribes, for instance, with those of the Ashantees, who carried on in the same manner the earlier traditions of interlaced or plaited gold work by casting, thus imitating the older and higher civilization. In remarking upon the penannular nose rings, the chairman described them as skilfully made, like the Irish and Welsh Celtic rings.

A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Powles for the interesting account he had given to the meeting of these curious relics.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—Sword with swept guard and heavy pommel from Malta ;—a plate of steel, now lost from the hilt, was pierced in the form of a cross of St. John of Jerusalem, the blade double edged, with a central ridge, middle of sixteenth century ;—Japanese arrow-head of steel, of large size, heart-shaped, with open centre, one outline serving for two designs, with figures in relief, chased from the solid steel, the tang of great length, with an incised inscription.

By Mr. D. BROWN, Q.C.—A collection of original charters relating to Yorkshire, of which an abstract will be given in a future *Journal*.

By Mr. W. BURGESS.—A pair of mediæval compasses and a small brass figure in armour of St. George and the Dragon.

By Mr. R. READY.—Miniatures on vellum of Mary Queen of Scots, Lord Chief Justice Holt, and the first and second Lords Crewe.

By Mr. HARTSHORNE.—A pair of finely chased candlesticks of copper gilt, temp. George II.

By Mr. J. A. SPARVEL-BAYLY.—A coarse Indian bronze, dredged out of the Thames.

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

April 3, 1879.

The Rev. J. FULLER RUSSELL, F.S.A., in the Chair.

The Rev. C. F. R. PALMER sent the concluding portion of his paper on "The History of the Priory of Dartford in Kent," which was read by Mr. Hartshorne.

Sir CHARLES ANDERSON sent the following communication on the recent discovery of Roman remains in Lincoln, which was read by the Chairman :—

"A great discovery has been made in digging for the new drainage in the Exchequer gate, at about 8 or 9 ft. below the surface of the street. A large Roman pavement, tessellated with the usual interlacing and *à la greque* borders in black, red, yellow, and white, also several of the walls of the rooms of the house to the height of 2 or 3 ft., covered with stucco, with coloured patterns in stripes and imitations of marble; the whole shewing it to have been the house of a wealthy person. The pavement, as far as it can be bared, is being taken up in pieces, and put together by the Minster master mason, so as to be preserved. The walls of the rooms, such as they are, cannot be preserved, and will have to be covered in, the street being at this moment impassable. The level, at which this pavement and house have been found, is the same as that on which the pillars of stone were discovered last year in the Bail adjoining the Exchequer gate, and of the tessellated pavement found many years ago in the area of the Minster cloisters; and in digging below a remarkable Norman arch under the north-west tower of the Minster, a Roman floor was found, at the same depth; the Norman arch having evidently been thrown over Roman work, which was thought not secure for the foundation of Remigius's tower.

"All these discoveries, to which may be added another tessellated pavement found in digging the foundations of the prison within the castle, shew very clearly that the Roman city now lies from 6 to 8 ft. below the present buildings, and that the accumulation of earth and stones, &c. above it, have been caused by the destruction probably of the Roman work and Brito-Roman habitations, by the Saxons and Danes, and by the burnings and ravages which took place between the period when the Romans left Britain and the Norman Conquest.

"What is curious also is that in digging below the present High Street below Hill, between the Stonebow gateway and the Gowt's bridge, the Roman road (in some places with the marks of wheels upon it) was found about the same depth below the present street as the Roman remains on



the top of the hill, which, when one has every reason to believe that the tide flowed up to Lincoln from Boston in the Middle Ages, is somewhat puzzling, unless the Romans had some barrier or bank which would preserve their way from flood at a level so low. I am told that lately in the Bail some bases of pillars were found somewhat similar to those which are preserved for the inspection of the curious, over the way; from which we may gather that these were buildings with an arcade of some sort on each side of the street, leading to Newport arch, which is the north gate of the military city. Coloured drawings of the tessellated pavement, &c., are being made, and photographs taken, some of which I hope some day to shew at the Institute."

Mr. G. T. CLARK, in the course of some general remarks upon the early remains at Lincoln, showed that each dynasty was well represented there. The late discoveries strongly corroborated what was already known.

A vote of thanks having been passed to Mr. Palmer and Sir Charles Anderson, the following "Notes on a pair of Postilion's Boots of the 18th Century, found at Bagshot House in 1846," communicated by Mr. Wentworth Huyshe, were read by Mr. Hartshorne:—

"I have the honour of exhibiting to the Institute one of a pair of postilion's boots of the last century. My attention was first directed to them by an article in a recent number of *Notes and Queries* (5th ser. xi, p. 24), by Mr. H. W. Henfrey, in which, under the heading of 'An ancient pair of Boots,' he wrote as follows:—'It may interest some of the readers of "*N. & Q.*" to learn that in a shop nearly opposite the Liverpool Street Station may be seen a huge pair of cavalry boots, I believe of the seventeenth century, and perhaps of the period of the civil wars. The boots are in the most excellent preservation, and are made of the thickest hide (lined and padded), with very thick soles, and large rowelled spurs attached by steel chains. The upper portions are of rounded leather, to cover the knees and most of the thighs. The boots bear the maker's name, and the place "Paris," and seem scarcely to have been worn at all. They are said to weigh ten pounds each. I suspect that they are unique in this country for their age and complete state of preservation. It was stated erroneously in a newspaper last year that these boots were discovered in an old house at Clerkenwell. Their true history is as follows: Upon opening a walled-up cupboard in the ancient building of Bagshot Park, Surrey, about the year 1837, there was found in it a large quantity of old armour and accoutrements. Among them were these boots, which were given to the steward of the estate, a Mr. Ravenscroft. They were carefully kept by his family, and are now owned by his son. I am indebted to the present Mr. Ravenscroft for allowing me to examine the boots and for this history of them.'

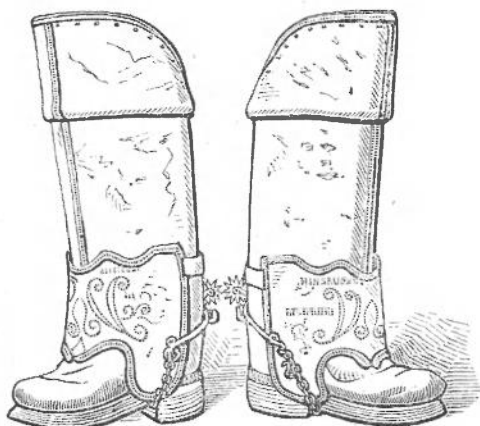
"In a subsequent number of *Notes and Queries* there appeared the following further paragraph, by 'A. H.,' on the subject:—'These boots are, no doubt, cavalry boots of the extreme end of the seventeenth century. The effigy of John Cloberry in Winchester Cathedral, who died 1687, represents him in such a pair, and the full-length portrait of Charles XII of Sweden, who died 1718, preserved in the British Museum, exhibits him in boots of the same kind. At Canons Ashby, Northamptonshire, is a similar pair of boots in excellent condition.'

"With some difficulty I found out the owner of the boots, and pre-

vailed upon him to lend them to me for exhibition to the Royal Archaeological Institute.

"It will, I think, be at once apparent that, in the first place, they are certainly not cavalry boots at all; and, secondly, that they cannot be assigned to the period of the civil war. The boots used at that time and down to nearly the end of the seventeenth century were of buff leather, and, when worn with armour, came up over the thighs, the tasset strap-ping over them at the knee. More frequently they were turned down, to display the stocking and the double lining of the boot, which was often of lace.

"The boot now exhibited is of black 'jacked' leather, very hard and rigid, and of great thickness. The soles and heels are extraordinarily stout and massive, and the 'top' is lined with quilted leather. The form of the top, the rigid, cylindrical leg, and the shape of the enormous spur-guard, enable us immediately to assign the boot to the very end of the seventeenth or the first quarter of the eighteenth century, and, although identical in form and character with the trooper's jack-boot of the period, they are too large and too (unnecessarily) stout and massive to have been used for cavalry purposes. They are, I think, without doubt, postilion's boots. In the 'Musée d'Artillerie,' at Paris, are two pairs precisely similar, but I am not aware of any in English museums, those at the Tower and in the Guildhall Museum being cavalry boots proper.



"It will be observed that the boot is French. The front of the guard is embellished with an ornamental design stitched in strong thread, on each side is a fleur de lys stippled on the leather, and above are the words—

DUSAUSSOY  
BOTTIER

DECADET  
A LION

*i.e.*, Dusaussay Decadet, Bootmaker, at Lyons.

The spurs, necessarily of vast spread in the shank, are of iron, as are the buckles and chains. The weight of each boot is 10 lbs., and an examination of the inside of the top will reveal the broken end of a strap firmly sewn on. This strap served to hang the boot to the saddle, so that when the postilion dismounted he also stepped out of his boots.

"Mr. Ravenscroft has given me the following memorandum about these curious relics:—'They were found,' he says, 'in 1846, in an old cupboard which had been bricked up for many years, at Bagshot House, the residence of the late Duke of Gloucester, now demolished, and were given by the then proprietor to William Baker, who was employed on the estate, and kept the "Sun" Inn, at Windlesham. They were purchased by Mr. Samuel Ravenscroft, of Reading, and are now the property of his widow.'

"Mrs. Ravenscroft, I have reason to believe, would sell them, and they should find a place in the national collection at the Tower. This, however, is scarcely likely, and I have thought it right to bring them to the notice of the Institute before they are lost sight of."

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Huyshe for his paper.

### **Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.**

By Mr. W. HUYSHÉ.—A pair of postilion's boots. Mr. Clark said that a pair was unusual; and that formerly in France a single boot was commonly to be met with. Fifty years ago, such a pair hung up at Tattersall's.

By Sir HENRY DRYDEN, Bt.—A pair of jack-boots, of the end of the seventeenth century. These exhibited the characteristic square toes, and spur rest at the heels, so often seen in battle pictures of the period, and admirably exemplified in the effigy of John Clobery, in Winchester Cathedral, and in those marble figures of famous Dutchmen, in the churches of Holland. These strong jacked leather boots succeeded to the thin, flimsy, yellow leather boots of the time of Charles I and early part of Charles II, which were quite in harmony with the lace with which they were decorated. The dignified picture of Charles I, by Vandyck (engraved by R. Strange in 1782), "*in Pinacoteca regis Christianissimi conservata*," gives as fine an example as any of the boots which preceded the sturdy leg-gear of the eighteenth century.

Postilions' boots belong to another class, and are less boots than powerful cylinders for the protection of the legs. These were finally abandoned, except in certain parts of France, for the more simple leg guards, almost within living memory. It must be borne in mind that the form and strength of a postilion's boot was modified with improvements in road making and, consequently, in coach building. Gambadoes, or leg guards, for protection against mud and brambles in narrow ways, were used only by travellers on horseback, and were frequently to be met with, up to thirty years ago, in the West of England.

By Mr. H. HIPPISEY.—A portrait in oil, said to be of Wycliff, formerly in the rectory at Lutterworth. This picture, in a coeval black frame, represents the reformer in the costume usually, and wrongly, assigned to him, viz., a black gown and a black flat cap, carrying a staff, and wearing a full and long white beard and moustache.<sup>1</sup>

A considerable discussion took place, in which Mr. Hippisey, Mr. Whalley, Mr. Clark, and many others spoke. It was clearly shown that Wycliff could never have worn such a beard, as an ecclesiastic of the time in which he lived; and it was suggested, and generally allowed, that

<sup>1</sup> See Transactions of the Leicestershire Architectural Society, vol. ii, part 1, 1866, Article by Mr. M. H. Bloxam.

the portrait was either an ideal likeness, painted in the time of Elizabeth, or a representation of a totally different individual.

By Mr. W. DELISLE POWLES.—A collection of vessels, &c., of pottery, from ancient Indian graves in Columbia (see p. 183). Among the most noticeable of these objects were—

A figure of an armadillo, worshipped as a god; hollow, 11 in. long by 7 in. wide.

An oval-shaped bowl,  $9\frac{3}{4}$  in. by  $7\frac{3}{4}$  in. and 7 in. in height, with rude representations of the human face in relief lines on either side.

A circular vessel, without bottom, in shape like a napkin ring, decorated with zigzag and similar patterns in red and brown. Two figures of frogs appear on the upper rim. This animal was an object of veneration. The vessel is 6 in. in diameter and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. high.

A circular vase, in dark pottery, like Romano-British ware, with loops for suspension by a string;  $4\frac{3}{4}$  in. in diameter and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. high. The upper part is decorated with deeply incised Maltese crosses.

A flat circular box,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. deep, pierced with round holes, and containing pebbles or portions of clay; said to be a rattle for a child.

By Mr. J. HILTON.—A badge, in brass, of Notre Dame de Liesse, Aisne. (A full account of the miraculous foundation of this sanctuary may be found in *Trésor du pieux pèlerin aux sanctuaires de l'auguste Mère de Dieu*. Par un Père, S. J. à Riom, chez Jouvot, 1873.)

By Mr. H. S. HARLAND.—A bedesman's brass badge, bearing a quartered coat of the Earl of Rochford; a stone celt and a flint celt, found built up in the wall of a farm building, at least 150 years old, at Broughton, near Malton; possibly, as "lucky stones," a custom thus alluded to in Hudibras:—

"Chase evil spirits away by dint  
Of sickle, horse shoe, hollow flint."

May 1, 1879.

The Rev. J. FULLER RUSSELL, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Mr. M. H. BLOXAM read a paper "On the Sepulchral Effigy of a Roman Citizen, found at Caerleon, Isca Silurum, clad in the Tunica, Clavus, and Pænula, prototypes of the ancient Ecclesiastical Vestments, the Alb, the Stole, and the Chesible."

Mr. J. H. PARKER and Mr. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE took part in a discussion which followed, upon the origin of the names of ecclesiastical vestments.

The Rev. PRECENTOR VENABLES sent the following communication "On a Roman Milliarium discovered at Lincoln, April 2, 1879":—

"The progress of the underground drainage works which have been turning up the streets of Lincoln for the last eighteen months has brought to light a considerable number of Roman remains of very high interest. Of these I hope to be allowed on a future occasion to lay a detailed account before the Institute. They throw great light on the alignment of the *vie* of the Roman city, and are interesting from many points of view. Briefly stated, the excavations during the period named have revealed to us the base of a Roman portico (the discovery of which,

however, was not connected with the drainage works) of more architectural pretensions than any hitherto discovered in England, with the exception of those at Bath, of which an account has been laid before the Institute by Mr. F. C. Penrose. A row of brick piers forming the frontage of a building on the other side of the Roman *via*, nearly opposite this portico; the Mosaic pavements and frescoed walls of a sumptuous mansion; tessellated floors of plainer design; portions of the Roman sewer, a quadrangular trough 4 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 4 in., running down the centre of the *viæ*, with side drains from the houses; and other relics of the Roman occupation of *Lindun Colonia*, deserving a full and particular record. But all these must be passed over for the present that I may offer some account of the most recent antiquarian treasure which has been unearched by the pickaxe and spade of the navy—a Roman milliarium in a perfect state of preservation.

"The spot where this prize was discovered was the very centre of the Roman city, where the *cardo* or line running north and south, here coinciding with the Ermine street, intersected the line running east and west, opposite the Lion and Snake Inn, on the east side of the street known as Bailgate. Its place is marked on a very careful plan, for which, as well as for other drawings, I am indebted to Mr. Michael Drury, architect of Lincoln, who has followed up the navvies' work with the keen eye of one who combines archaeological and geological knowledge with that belonging more specially to his profession. From the place where the mile stone was found, the Roman *viæ* ran in the direction of the four cardinal points, to the four Roman gateways, of which the northern or *Newport arch* still stands, and portions of the jambs of the southern gate are visible. Of the eastern gate, the foundations were laid bare during the drainage works, and that to the west was disinterred from the Castle earthworks about forty years' since, but unfortunately allowed to tumble down for want of a little conservative repair.

"The milliarium is a quadrangular block of Lincoln stone, with the angles slightly chamfered, 7 ft. 4 in. high, by 4 ft. 3 in. in circumference. The face measures 1 ft. 4 in. across. We are told that Roman milliarium were usually cylindrical. This would appear to be an exception to the general rule.

"When the stone was first disinterred, the inscription looked very hopeless. A letter here and there could be traced, but it seemed scarcely to be anticipated that the whole could be deciphered. By a fortunate coincidence, the Rev. Prebendary Wordsworth was on a visit to his father, the Bishop of Lincoln, and at once brought his practised eye and skilled hand to the task. Before long the whole inscription, with the exception of one or two doubtful letters, was made clear. As a rule, the *milliarium* of the Romans bear the names of the reigning emperors. Thus, as the late Mr. Thomas Wright has observed, (*Celt, Roman and Saxon*, p. 421), "they are historically important as showing us the interest which the people of a distant province took in all the changes and movements of the Roman Empire. We find now and then an inscription to an emperor, whose reign was so short and insignificant that we could hardly suppose the influence of his name would have been felt then." The Lincoln *milliarium* is an example of the truth of Mr. Wright's words. It bears the name of the Emperor Marcus Pavius Victorinus, one of the so-called "thirty tyrants" of Trebellius Pollio, *i.e.*, the rebellious generals, who

were saluted by their armies as emperor, and exercised imperial power in their respective provinces on the accession of the debauched and effeminate Gallienus, after the defeat and death of his father Valerian, in his campaign against Sapor, King of Persia, A.D. 260. Victorinus was a very able general, the son of a woman of masculine mind, named Aurelia Victorina, who attained so much influence with the troops that she was hailed by them as "*Augusta*," and surnamed "*Mater Castorum*." By her influence, her son Victorinus seems to have obtained advancement. He was at first chosen as colleague by *Postumus*, the usurping master of the Gallic or western quarter of the empire, which included Britain and Spain, as well as the provinces usually called 'Gaul.' On the death of Postumus at Mentz, in 267, at the hand of his soldiers, indignant at being prohibited from sacking the town, Victorinus became his successor. His reign was a very short one, lasting less than two years, even including the time he shared the power with Postumus; and it is not surprising that monuments bearing his name are of the greatest rarity. Only one other inscription of Victorinus is, I believe, known in this island. This was found at Pyle, between *Nilum* (Neath) in S. Wales, and *Berium*, and is preserved in the Royal Institution at Swansea, and figured at p. 275 of vol. iii of our Journal. Prebendary Wordsworth remarks that the occurrence of Victorinus' name at Lincoln shews that he was accepted as their rightful lord by the soldiers of the east as well as by those of the west of Britain. Victorinus was a man of licentious life, and he was assassinated at Cologne by a civilian, in revenge for his wife's outraged honour, A.D. 267. The inscription, of which I send a squeeze, is thus read by Prebendary Wordsworth. The letters in italics are almost effaced. The words are filled up, the supplements being bracketed :—

IMP. CAES  
MARCO  
PIAVONIO  
VICTORI  
NO. P. FEL. INV.  
AVG. PONT. MAX.  
TR. P. P. P.  
A. L. S. M.  
P. XIII.

Imp(eratori) Caes(ari) Marco Piavonio Victori(no) p(io) fel(ici) inv(icto) Aug(usto) pont(ifici) Max(imo) tr(ibunicia) p(oteste) p(atre) p(atriae) ab S(egeloco) M(ilia) p(assum) XIII.

"Segelocum, which is identified with the station of Littleborough on Trent, on the Nottinghamshire bank of the river, appears in the Itinerary of Antoninus, (Iter. v) as fourteen Roman miles from Lincoln, between it and Doncaster, on the great line of Roman road leading from London to Luguwallum on the Roman wall; and also in (Iter. viii) under the name Agelocum, on the road from York to London, through Lincoln, at the same distance. We also find it in Richard of Cirencester (Iter. iv, *a Lindo ad Vallum*), under the Argolicum form. Littleborough is reached from Lincoln by an old Roman road known as Till Bridge Lane, which branches off from the Ermine Street, between North Carlton and Scampton.

"The rarity of perfect examples of Roman milestones in England—I

believe only one is known, that in the Museum at Leicester, set up by Hadrian two miles from *Ratae*—throws great interest round the recent discovery, and will, I trust, be an excuse for bringing it before the Institute. I am happy to be able to conclude by stating that the *Milliarium* has found safe shelter in the cloisters of the Cathedral until the Municipality claim it for their long-looked for and much-needed museum in connection with the new Guildhall."

Thanks were returned to the authors of these papers.

### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. M. H. BLOXAM.—Photograph of a sepulchral effigy of a Roman citizen, found at Caerleon; and of a Roman soldier, found in the city of London.

By the Rev. CANON VENABLES.—Photograph of a *Milliarium*, found at Lincoln, and plans of recent excavations.

By the Rev. PREBENDARY WORDSWORTH.—Squeeze of the inscription from the *Milliarium*.

By the Rev. G. W. BRAIKENRIDGE.—A mazer bowl of great size, with a silver rim, Hall marked, 1554-5; and mounted upon a fine Elizabethan tazza, reversed to form a foot, and Hall marked, 1571. Round the rim of the bowl is the following inscription, in Lombardic letters:—"Be vow mere and glade and so the masters tokerys do byed." It is probable that this fine bowl was made for a certain Fullers' or Tuckers' (Tokerys) company.



By LADY VANE.—Various objects of antiquity of a fragmentary character, such as portions of leather, either parts of a military baudric or of an early stamped leather case for a piece of plate; a remarkable piece of glass of different colours, and other small remains; all these were found built up, with human remains and rubbish, in a recess of a formerly outside wall of the old part of the house at Hutton, in the Forest, Cumberland, which subsequent discussion tended to show was originally a Peel tower.

By Mr. A. NESBITT.—Photograph of a book cover, belonging to the Duc d'Arenberg, at Brussels, to which is affixed, in addition to antique cameos, small reliefs in mother-of-pearl, &c.; a seated figure, about six inches high, of St. James of Compostella, carved in jet. (See p. 33).

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—The blade of a scramasax, from the Thames, and a modern Afghan knife, showing the remarkable similarity of the two weapons.



# Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR 1878.

## RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance at Bank, 1st January, 1878	-	-	116	5	10	
„ „ in Petty Cash „ „	-	-	29	13	9	
				145	19	7
„ Annual Subscriptions, including arrears and payments in advance.	-	-	544	19	0	
„ Entrance Fees	-	-	37	16	0	
„ Life Compositions	-	-	51	9	0	
„ Subscriptions to General Index	-	-	162	15	0	
„ Sale of Publications, etc.	-	-	90	0	2	
				886	19	2
„ Miscellaneous Receipts:						
Dividend on Investment in New 3 per cent. Consols	-	-	6	9	11	
Balance of Account of Northampton Meeting	-	-	55	7	9	
Memo.—Cash received	-	-	90	3	1	
Less Cash paid, July 22nd 25	0	0				
Ditto Dec. 31st 9 15	5					
				34	15	6
Balance	-	-	55	7	9	
						61 17 8
„ Messrs. Coutts' Loan to the Institute on 31st May 1878	-	-	200	0	0	

£1,294 16 5

„ To Investment Account:						
Amount invested in £220 New 3 per Cent. Consols	-	-	220	5	0	
(brought forward from last year)	-	-				

## EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Publication Account:						
Engraving, &c. for Journal	-	-	122	17	9	
Bradbury & Agnew (printing)	-	-	259	3	9	
W. Pollard (printing)	-	-	151	1	10	
Editing Journal	-	-	50	0	0	
Editing General Index	-	-	75	0	0	
				658	3	4
„ House Expenses:						
Rent of Apartments, one year	-	-	155	0	0	
Secretaries' Salaries	-	-	120	0	0	
W. S. Johnson, printing	-	17	9	9		
J. H. Bywater, repairs	-	5	18	8		
„ Building News," advertisement	-	2	10	0		
Purchase of books	-	5	0	0		
Sundries	-	1	5	0		
				32	3	5
						507 3 5
„ Petty Cash Account:						
Office expenses, messenger, &c.	-	71	10	10		
Postage Stamps and delivery of Journal, etc.	-	57	2	9		
Gas	-	1	1	5		
Cabs, omnibuses, portorage, etc.	-	4	0	10		
Carriage of parcels, booking, etc.	-	7	1	5		
Stationery and office sundries	-	4	7	0		
				145	4	3
„ Cash to Balance, Hereford Meeting Accounts	-	-	27	11	3	
Memo.—Meeting in 1877, Cash 21 February, 1878.						
„ Balance at Bank 31st December, 1878	-	-	132	4	8	
„ Ditto Petty Cash „	-	-	24	9	6	
				156	14	2
						£1,294 16 5

Audited and found correct, } W. J. BERNHARD SMITH } Audi-  
 July 18th 1879, } JOHN N. FOSTER } tors.

Presented to the Meeting of Members at Taunton, August 7th, 1879. Approved and passed.

(Signed)

TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, Chairman

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

June 5, 1879.

THE LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, President, in the Chair.

DR. HENRY SCHLIEMANN sent a paper on "Recent Discoveries at Ilium," which was read by Mr. Hartshorne (printed at p. 169). The noble CHAIRMAN said he thought Dr. Schliemann was rather frugal in his theories about the formation of planks; he thought it was quite possible to work them from the solid trunk of a tree with the aid of fire and flints. The variety of metals found was remarkable, and the Institute owed a debt of gratitude to a most energetic and successful explorer. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Schliemann for his paper.

MR. J. H. PARKER made some observations on "The Architectural History of St. Denis" (printed at page 231).

MR. G. T. CLARK spoke of the connection between early Norman and Roman architecture; it was an interesting question, and one which required to be solved. On the Continent the changes in architectural styles were very gradual. There was no Conquest, as in England, and consequently no sudden change; the case was the same in Ireland, and the Norman style in England was not the legitimate successor of the style which preceded it. As to military architecture the matter was very puzzling, for it was difficult to connect the architecture of Norman keeps with the Roman style.

With regard to architecture in Ireland Mr. Parker thought that early cut stone buildings were the works of early English settlers.

MR. SOMERS CLARKE, Jun., read a careful report upon the condition of the Market House at Rothwell, Northamptonshire,<sup>1</sup> in accordance with the desire of the Council of the Institute to initiate a movement for the reparation of this highly beautiful example of the purest style of the English Renaissance, with a view to its application to some useful local purpose.

MR. HARTSHORNE stated that the proposed work had the warm support of His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl Spencer, Capt. J. B. Maunsell Tibbits (the lord of the manor), and other persons of influence in the county; and that the Venerable Lord Alwyne Compton had accepted the office of chairman of a committee now in course of formation. A short discussion ensued, in which Mr. Clark, Mr. Parker, Mr. S. I. Tucker (Rouge Croix), and Mr. Micklethwaite took part. The noble Chairman then proposed the following resolution:—"That this meeting having heard Mr. Somers Clarke's Report on the Market House at Rothwell, Northamptonshire, and having approved of the same, the Secretary of the Institute be directed to issue circulars to the members of the Institute, and in the county of Northampton generally, with the view of obtaining the necessary funds for the purpose in view."

This was seconded by Mr. TUCKER (Rouge Croix), and carried *nem. con.*

<sup>1</sup> Visited by the members of the Institute Aug. 3, 1878, see vol. xxxv, p. 439.

**Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.**

By Mr. J. H. PARKER.—Drawings and photographs illustrating his observations.

By Mr. SOMERS CLARKE, JUN.—Drawings of the Market House at Rothwell, showing its present condition and proposed reparation.

By Mr. R. S. FERGUSON :—

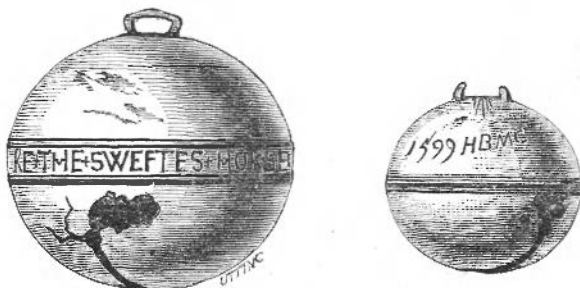
1. Quarry of stained glass, with the device of a mitre, crosier, and a bear, between the initials R.C. This is the rebus of Robert Chamber, Abbot of Holm Cultram, Cumberland, 1507-1518. This quarry was formerly in the possession of Archdeacon Paley.

2. The skeletons of three short iron maces, seventeen inches in length,



belonging to the Corporation of Carlisle, who by their charters are entitled to have three sergeants-at-mace. On the upper end of each is a silver escutcheon, with the arms of France modern quartering England ; an open crown would surround the escutcheon. The lower end of each mace is flanged, so that by being turned over it becomes available as a constable's staff. These maces have been silvered or gilt, but have been brought to their present condition by the action of fire, no doubt in one of the conflagrations by which the earlier charters of Carlisle were destroyed.

3. Two silver racing bells, of globular form ; one of them, measuring



2½ inches in diameter, is gilt, and thus inscribed :—

THE · SWEFTES · HORS · THES · BEL · TO · TAK ·  
FOR · MI · LADE · DAKER · SAKE.

The other bears the date 1599, with initials H.B.M.C., that is, Henry Baines, Mayor of Carlisle.

4. A 'Dicket' ring.

5. A gold ring found near Carlisle.

6. Two brass tobacco stoppers. The head of one is a cast from a satirical medal struck after the Council of Trent ; of the other a medal struck to commemorate the Duke of Cumberland.

By Mr. R. H. SODEN SMITH.—A very fine silver open-work case of

ancient Indian manufacture, containing a "Goa Stone," a medical compound formerly in high esteem among orientals.

Concerning these objects, Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH has been kind enough to send the following note :—"The gilded spherical, or egg-shaped objects, known as 'Goa Balls,' are supposed to have been the work of the Jesuit fathers at that Portuguese settlement in India. They were at one time highly esteemed, and may be so still in some places, for the cure of fevers, &c. They are beyond doubt compounded of very powerful drugs—bark, musk, and calomel entering largely into their composition, and a little of the powder scraped from one, and taken in water, was the way of administering the dose. They were highly valued, and usually enclosed in boxes of gold or silver filagree work. Their reputation was such that even in this country one still sees in the windows of some druggists' shops bottles filled with balls of gilded wood, intended to represent them—at least I have always so understood, though it has just struck me as possible that gilded pills might be intended.

"The 'Bezoar Stone,' often confounded with the 'Goa Stone,' is a totally different thing. It is thus alluded to by Bewick<sup>1</sup> in his account of the Gemse Bok:—This animal is famous for a concretion in its stomach or intestines called the oriental bezoar, which was well known in former times for its great virtue in expelling poison in the human frame, and was sold at enormous prices, its value increasing in proportion to its size. There was a time when a stone of four ounces sold in Europe for above £200; at present, however, its estimation and price are greatly decreased. The virtues which ignorance and inexperience attributed to it are now found no longer to exist; and this once celebrated medicine is now only consumed in countries where the knowledge of nature has but little advanced. Similar concretions are found likewise in a variety of animals of the gazelle and goat kind; even apes, serpents and hogs are said to have their bezoars; in short, there is scarcely an animal, except of the carnivorous kind, that does not produce some of these concretions in the stomach, intestines, kidneys, and even in the heart."

MR. SODEN SMITH also exhibited a small vessel in Romano-British pottery, found near Bow, in the collection of Mr. A. W. Franks.

By Captain EDWARD HOARE. A large silver seal, with the side decorated with the honeysuckle, of rude work, pendant from a large silver ring, and bearing on the facet an inscription, in three lines, in Arabic words, thus read :—"Khadeem al makam al ala bil lahi Mir Ben Moghani." Translated into English :—"Servant of the place of the exalted in God, Mir Ben Moghani," or Muhir, son of Moghani.

The meeting was indebted to Captain Hoare for the following notes :—"I submitted this seal, and its inscription, to Dr. Rieu, of the Oriental Manuscript Department in the British Museum, and his interpretation is as follows: 'The servant of the exalted place in God, Mir Ben Moghani.' I also had it read by a Mr. Hakim, a very intelligent Hindostani gentleman, resident at present in London, and studying in the British Museum Reading Room. His reading of each word, and the translation into English, was as follows: '*Khadeem al*—servant (the) (of), *makam al*—place (the) (of), *ala bil lahi*—exalted, in God *Mir bin Moghani*—Mir, son of Moghani.' I had it also read and

<sup>1</sup> *History of Quadrupeds*, 1st edit. (1790), p. 76.

translated by two Syrian gentlemen, one a Mr. Hornizd, a priest of the Greek Church, who merely differed in one word, the *first*, which he read as '*Chooda*,' but having the same meaning; the other Syrian gentleman, a Mr. Bourrozand, lately come from Cyprus, who agreed with the readings and translations of Dr. Rieu and Mr. Hakim. Mr. Bourrozand told me the seal belonged to a high priest of the Mohammedan Church, and was slung on a girdle or chatelaine, attached thereto, round his waist, and was used for official purposes regarding his church or mosque. He also says the seal is not less than four or five hundred years old, as all seals with Arabic characters, for the last three hundred years, have dates attached; but this seal is without a date, as the old seals are. He also says the seal was manufactured either at Tunis or Mogador in Morocco, as it has nothing of an Indian or oriental type about it. He says he has seen seals like it at Tunis, that they are rare, and are greatly esteemed and prized by Mahomedans.

"All these particulars I obtained through the kindness and courtesy of Mr. Garnett, and some other of the officers of the Library of the British Museum, who are ever most ready to afford every information and assistance in their power.

"I purchased this seal lately, from a pawnbroker in South Lambeth, who told me it was pledged, with some other things, about three years since, by a foreigner, he thought either an Egyptian or an East Indian, but who never redeemed them. The weight of the seal is 18 dwt. 15 gr.

"The clan and sept of the Mahonys, or O'Mahonys, of the south and west of Ireland, principally in the County of Kerry, claim a Phœnician and Eastern origin and descent, like many others of the Celtic families of Ireland. Would it be too far fetched to assert, or suppose, that the owner of this seal, *Mir Ben* (i.e. *son of Mir, or Muhir*), *Mogni*, or *Moghani* (as read by Messrs. Hakim, Hormudz, &c.) and the family of *Mahony*, were derived from a common origin."

By Mr. T. H. BAYLIS.—A short sword blade, 11 in. long and double-edged to the extent of 5 in., with studded and tapering ivory haft, 6 in. long. The guard is 3½ in. long, with a human head at each end thereof. It was ploughed up at Roman's Castle, Raife, Pembrokeshire, "Walwyn's Castle." It is probably a couteau de chasse, and may have been used as a plug or barrel bayonet, but only occasionally, for the haft being of ivory would have no certain hold in the barrel. It is too elaborate for an ordinary plug bayonet, but as officers carried fusils as late as George III. (West's picture of the Battle of Quebec), it may have been used for the double purpose of a sword or knife for cutting or thrusting and of a plug bayonet. Plug or barrel bayonets were used from 1671 to 1690, but were soon superseded by the ring or socket bayonets, which



could be fixed *upon* the barrel without stopping it or interfering with the sights, that the men might be able to receive a charge before or after firing. Mr. Baylis exhibited a similar weapon, together with a plug bayonet, from the Royal United Service Institution, for illustration.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A plug bayonet, silver mounted, with forge mark of Cornet inlaid in copper, late seventeenth century.

By Mr. W. THOMPSON WATKIN.—Drawing of a portion of a Roman tile, found with a great number of others bearing the same stamp at Quernmore, near Lancaster, in 1774. It is the only one now known to be extant, and is preserved by Miss Ffarington in the Museum at Worden Hall, near Preston. The stamp is ALA SEBVSIA. The second *ala* of the Gauls, termed in some inscriptions *Sebosiana*, and in others *Sebusiana*, formed at one time the garrison of Lancaster, a fine inscription by it from that town being now preserved at St. John's College, Cambridge.

By Dr. F. ROYSTON FAIRBANK.—Photograph of a Roman black earthenware vase discovered in June, 1878, in digging for some foundations in Hall Gate, Doncaster, together with two skeletons and an ordinary water bottle of coarse Samian ware. This vase is eight inches high and of the so-called "fretted pattern" of Mr. Thomas Wright.

"As vessels of this pattern have not been found at any of the southern or northern stations in Britain, or in the extensive kilns of Northamptonshire or Kent, it has been conjectured that they were exclusively manufactured in the potteries of Eburacum."—(Note to some similarly decorated in the York Museum Catalogue, p. 71).

By Mr. J. NIGHTINGALE.—A silver medallion in repoussé work (Dutch) of William and Mary.

By the Rev. F. SPURRELL.—A small flint weapon found at Faulkbourne, Essex, apparently the upper portion of an arrow-head.

July 3, 1879.

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

SIR PHILIP GREY EGERTON read a paper "On a Monumental Brass in Christ's Church Cathedral, Dublin" (printed at p. 213).

The noble CHAIRMAN made some observations upon the heraldry of the brass, and spoke of the extreme scarcity of monumental brasses in Ireland, there being not more than about a dozen in the country.

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

The noble CHAIRMAN said that having visited Tarragona, he could speak of the extreme interest of the place. It was not beautiful like Granada, but possessed great varieties of antiquities. Like many early buildings in Spain, the cyclopean walls of Tarragona are doubtless Iberian. Tarragona was full of Roman remains. There was a primeval well in the centre of the market place, and when the Romans came to Tarragona, they constructed an aqueduct, filled up the well, and built an amphitheatre. During the Peninsular war the place was twice besieged, and the water in the aqueduct cut off. The besieged cleared out the well, found water at the bottom, and availed themselves of it again after its long disuse.

The Rev. W. J. LOFTIE sent a paper on "The Table of Abood, and the Stela of Pernefert" (printed at p. 337), which time did not allow of being read.

## Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Sir PHILIP GREY-EGERTON.—

1. A rubbing of the Grey brass described in the memoir.
2. A restored drawing of the same by Mr. Fuller of Dublin.
3. Grey and Egerton quarterings blazoned on vellum.
4. Quarterings of Grey and Egerton detailed in a pedigree from the College of Arms.
5. Original manuscript of the services of William, Lord Grey de Wilton, written by Arthur Lord Grey de Wilton (his son) for Hollyngshead's *Chronicles*.
6. A printed copy of the same with Garter Plate blazoned, published by the Camden Society.
7. Settlement on the marriage of Elizabeth Grey with Francis son of Sir John Goodwyn.
8. Settlement on the marriage of Bridget Grey with Rowland Egerton.
9. Rubbing of the monumental brass in Magdalen College, Oxford, to William son of Arthur Lord Grey.

10. An exceedingly fine family pedigree, blazoned on vellum by Randal Holmes, and continued to the present time.

By Professor BUNNELL LEWIS.—Plan and photographs of Tarragona ; coins of the Augustan age ; Spanish and other coins.

By the Rev. W. J. LOFTIE.—A Stela of Pernefert ;—A collection of Egyptian scarabs. Among them were the cartouches of the following kings :—Senta, 2nd Dynasty ; Sneferos, 3rd Dynasty ; Chafra, 4th Dynasty, two examples ; Oonas, 5th Dynasty, three examples ; Sahoora, 5th Dynasty ; Merira, 6th Dynasty ; Merienra Pepy, 6th Dynasty ; Mentuhotep, 11th Dynasty ; Amenemhat ii, 12th Dynasty ; Amenemhat iii, 12th Dynasty ; Sebakhotep iv, 13th Dynasty ; Thothmes i., 18th Dynasty ; Thothmes iii, three examples ; Amenhotep iii ; Rameses ii, 19th Dynasty ; the same on amethyst ; Rameses iii, 20th Dynasty ; Rameses —, 20th Dynasty ; Takeloth and Thishak, 22nd Dynasty, and eight with unidentified cartouches ; also a small collection of scarabs bearing the names of Apis, Osiris, Ma (on "mother of emerald"), Isis, Ptah (in the original gold setting), Horus, and other divinities ; also eight bearing short texts, &c. ; also ten inscribed with the words, "cousin of the King," "son of the Sun," or with private names ; also one, illegible, in ivory, and an ivory head, bearing the name of a woman ; also a small cylinder in green glazed earthenware bearing the words *Semen-ptah-nefer*, the "image of the beautiful Ptah," probably the name of the Pharaoh Semempses, of the 1st Dynasty. Mr. Loftie also exhibited a small collection of ancient Egyptian gold ornaments, including a ring in the shape of a serpent, a ring with a figure of Pasht, two pairs of earrings decorated with rams' heads ; the emblem of Osiris in gold ; a large scarab, in the original gold setting ; a small circular amulet of cornelian, with a band of glass inlay, set in gold ; a small plaque in pottery representing Horus between Iris and Nephtys ; and a few other objects of a similar character.

By the Rev. R. ADAMS, through the Rev. A. L. COATES.—A processional crucifix of German or Flemish work, sixteenth century.

By Captain E. HOARE.—Miniature of his maternal grandmother, Elizabeth Lyons, eldest daughter and coheirress of Henry Lyons, Esq., of Rivers Lyons, King's County, Ireland, M.P. for that county for many

years in the Irish House of Commons.<sup>1</sup> The miniature was probably painted about 1760 by Cosway.

By Miss FFARINGTON.—Personal ornaments containing views of ruins, &c., and a landscape, worked with the hair of George III. (1766) and other personages.

The fashion of working portraits and landscapes in human hair was common in the last century, and there are few families that do not possess such objects of minor art. The miniature portrait of Charles I, preserved at Nettlecombe, the ancient seat of the Trevelyans, and said to be worked with the king's own hair, is an early and interesting example of a practice that has long died out.

By the Rev. J. LEE WARNER.—The centre portion of a mould for casting pilgrims' signs and brooches, found in pulling down an old house at Walsingham, a year or two ago. The material of the mould is white lias. One side would turn out six round tokens, and the other the same device, viz., the Annunciation, with the lily pot, in connection with an arrow for affixing the token or sign to the hat or garment. The counterparts of the mould are missing. In the "Vision of Piers Ploughman" the author speaks of—

"My signs

That sitten on mine hat."

Another writer, referring to the number of persons who made the pilgrimage to our Lady of Walsingham, says, "ermytes on an hep with hokede staves wenten to Walsingham;" and, again, the old ballad beginning—

"Gentle herdsman tell to me,  
Of courtesy I thee pray,  
Unto the towne of Walsingham  
Which is the right and ready way"

further indicates that the quantity of these signs that must have been required was very considerable, and it is somewhat surprising that no other moulds have been found at Walsingham, and still more so that no examples of signs cast in this particular mould have been hitherto noticed.

In the museum of Lynn is a very similar mould, found in that town many years ago. It is fashioned for casting a sign with "I.H.C.," and a brooch of concentric circles pierced with a large arrow.

A considerably mutilated stone effigy of a lady, carved in low relief, was discovered some months ago under the pavement of an outlying part of Bangor Cathedral. The costume shows the figure to be of the middle of the fourteenth century. The lady holds in her left hand a *par precum* or set of praying beads, and exhibits on her left side five circular brooches of different sizes and disposed in no order. It is possible that these objects have reference to pilgrimages made to celebrated shrines.

By Mr. R. S. FERGUSON.—Gold ring found nine years ago near Carlisle, said to be Indian work; similar rings have been found in Ireland.

By Mrs. WRAY.—Rubbings of sixteenth century brasses from churches in Margate and at Willesden.

<sup>1</sup> See Burke's *Landed Gentry*.



## ANNUAL MEETING AT TAUNTON,

August 5 to August 12, 1879.

Tuesday, August 5.

The Mayor of Taunton (M. Jacobs, Esq.) and the Town Council, assembled in the vestibule of the Shire Hall, and received the noble President of the Institute, the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, Sir C. Anderson, Sir W. V. Guise, Mr. E. A. Freeman, Mr. W. Burges, The Rev. C. R. Manning, The Rev. H. Scarth, Mr. J. H. Parker, The Rev. Canon Venables, Mr. R. H. Wood, The Rev. J. Fuller Russell, Mr. J. Hilton, Mr. M. H. Bloxam, The Rev. C. W. Bingham, Mr. Fairless Barber, Mr. J. Foster, The Rev. J. Lee Warner, Col. Pinney, Mr. F. H. Dickinson, Mr. H. Hutchings, and a large number of members of the Institute. The body of the vestibule was filled with a large assemblage of the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood, and many ladies. Lord Talbot de Malahide having been placed in the chair, the MAYOR called upon the Town Clerk to read the following Address :

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

"We, the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the Borough of Taunton, desire to acknowledge the great distinction that has been conferred upon our ancient town in being selected this year as a suitable centre for your deliberations.

"Our town is rich in the treasures of interesting architectural remains ; is the centre of a neighbourhood famous for its beauty ; is surrounded by landmarks, ruins, and relics that cannot fail to produce much interest to the antiquary and pleasure to the historian.

"We fully estimate the high and important position occupied by your learned Institute. We know how you have assisted, by your researches, the growth of art, science, and civilization. We desire to acknowledge how much you have enriched the teachings of to-day by unearthing and unfolding the treasures and triumphs of earlier times.

"We beg to offer you a cordial welcome, and to express the hope that your visit may prove satisfactory and pleasant.

"Given under our common seal, this fifth day of August 1879.

"THOS. MEYLER, Town Clerk.

MEYER JACOBS, Mayor."

In giving the Address to Lord Talbot de Malahide the MAYOR expressed a hope that it would be retained for many years as a slight memento of the town, and that the Town Council on their part would ever have pleasant recollections of this, the first visit of the Institute to Taunton.

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE said that on the part of the Institute he received the Address with the greatest possible pleasure. There was no honour they prized more than being welcomed and appreciated by the bodies which governed the towns they visited. Much sympathy was shown to them by those bodies, and they flattered themselves that they were not unworthy of their patronage, for the object of the Institute was to be useful and beneficial to the public. They were not mere excavators, or collectors of curiosities ; they were anxious to contribute towards the

elucidation of the history of the country, and especially of local history; and to throw as much light as possible upon the manners and customs of their ancestors. The Address he had the gratification of receiving would be treasured among the archives of the Institute.

CANON MEADE then presented the following Address on behalf of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society.

"MY LORDS, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,

"On behalf of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, we beg to welcome you, as visitors to our County and to this town of Taunton, in which we have set up our headquarters.

"The coming of the Royal Archæological Institute to any part of the Kingdom is certain to open up fresh discoveries of the deepest interest, to stir up increased desire for research, and to instruct and enlighten those who are labouring in the same field.

"We believe that these effects will be produced in a specially great degree now that you have come to a County full of rich historical associations.

"As a local Society, our chief object is to treat the History, Architecture, and general features of our County in no narrow way, but as parts of a great whole; and it is in this spirit that we cordially welcome the visit of your Society, of which the scope is so widely extended and the working so thorough.

"We believe that your coming will be of great help to us, and we venture to hope that our own Society, with its more restricted field of labour, may at least do its work in pointing out to you objects of interest in our own County.

"We are happy in being able to tell you that in this County, which is so full of memories of bygone ages, the study of Archæology excites a deep and continually increasing interest, and our Society meets with large support and sympathy.

"We, as one of the oldest County Archæological Societies, bid you welcome: we hope that your visit will be profitable and pleasant to you and to us, and that it may increase and strengthen the interest of true archæological research."

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE expressed the great pleasure that it gave him to receive the Address of the Somerset Archæological Society, and spoke of the readiness with which the Institute held out the hand of fellowship to kindred Societies, for he regarded them all as valuable workers in the same field. He expressed the most cordial thanks of the Institute for the kind Address which had been presented to them by his old and valued friend, Canon Meade. Lord Talbot concluded by introducing the Right Rev. the Bishop of Bath and Wells, as President for the week of the meeting, in doing which he said that he used no words of flattery when he assured the meeting that no one could have been chosen more fitted to perform the office he now requested him to accept; for the Lord Bishop was no mere antiquary for the nonce; he had long ago given the power of his mind to the study of literary and antiquarian subjects, and was well known to them as a writer on both.

The LORD BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS then occupied the chair, and delivered his inaugural address, which is printed at page 348.

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE in proposing the warm thanks of the meeting to the Bishop of Bath and Wells for his eloquent address, ex-

pressed his hope that the noble chairman would consent to its being published in the Transactions of the Institute; this was carried with acclamation, and the Bishop having briefly returned thanks, the Mayor, on behalf of the Corporation, invited the members of the Institute to luncheon at the London Hotel, where the chair was occupied by the Mayor. After the usual loyal toasts had been given, Colonel Pinney proposed the health of the Bishop and Clergy of the diocese, and the Ministers of all denominations. This was responded to by the Bishop and Canon Meade. Mr. F. H. Dickinson then proposed the toast of the Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces, which was responded to by General Sir Percy Douglas. Bishop Clifford proposed the health of Lord Talbot de Malahide and the Royal Archaeological Institute, and spoke of the high value of archaeological studies, and the importance of the young being trained in such pursuits. Lord Talbot de Malahide responded, and proposed the health of the Mayor and Corporation of Taunton, to whose hospitality they were so much indebted. The Mayor returned thanks in happy terms, and was followed by Mr. Alderman Cornish and Mr. Councillor Goodland. The Ladies were then proposed by Mr. H. J. Badcock, and Colonel Pinney having returned thanks, the proceedings came to an end.

Complete programmes of the proceedings of the meeting during the week, and a Manual or General Notes on the places visited during the meeting, written by Mr. W. E. Surtees, were given to each ticket-holder.

The large party then proceeded to the castle. Arrived at the entrance of the outer bailey, the Rev. W. HUNT proceeded to give an historical explanation of the position which Taunton Castle held when it was founded. In 688 King Ine, he said, succeeded to the throne of the West Saxons. At that time Wessex had lost the valley of the Severn, which the victory of Ceawlin in 577 had gained for it. Mr. Freeman had well remarked in his paper on King Ine, in vol. xxi of the Somerset Archaeological Society's *Journal*, that Wessex in her earlier stage aimed chiefly at power in the central and northern portions of England. It was not long, however, before the West Saxons found out their true mission, which was to push their borders westward, and after Cenwealle's victories at Bradford and Pen, Wessex advanced her boundaries to the Parret, and Glastonbury became a frontier town. The West Saxons won the Quantock country next, and the Tone became the frontier of England to the west. The foundation of Taunton took place at the beginning of the eighth century, but in 722 they read that the castle was destroyed by Queen Æthelburh because it was held by Ealdbriht, a rebel. They did not know anything more of Taunton Castle for a long time. There was no doubt the town was granted to the see of Winchester, and in the reign of Henry I William Gifford, who was Bishop of Winchester at the time, built a castle here on the site of the old Saxon fortress. It was taken by the Cornish rebels in the time of Henry VII. During the Civil War, it was held for the Parliament, then taken by the Royalists, retaken by Admiral Blake, and held gallantly against a much larger number of Royalists. In the hall of this castle Jeffreys sat during part of the Bloody Assize, after the battle of Sedgemoor. As regarded the castle itself, they must remember for a moment what the term "Ine's Castle" meant. Taunton was a strong situation on account of its water defences. At that time, of course, the country was not drained as it now is, and

the Tone did not flow in so confined a channel. The junction of the Tone with one of its tributaries, called the Potwater, formed the site of Taunton Castle. As Mr. Clark had explained, the site of the castle had been made by throwing up the earth from the ditches. This was fenced in by stakes driven against the banks. They were standing now at the East gate, on the outside of the larger court of the castle. As they looked through the archway they would see that a road ran right across to the extremity of the green. The West gate would be a little beyond the Winchester Arms, near the Nursery, but it was entirely taken away. The whole enclosure of the castle formed an area of about seven acres. It was bounded on the west by the Potwater stream, and on the south and east by a large moat, which joined the Potwater and the Tone. There were no remains of the ancient walls on the south side, but the building on the left of the spot where they were standing was interesting. It was founded in 1522 by Bishop Fox as a grammar school. It was good Late Perpendicular work, and possessed a very fine roof, which was now plastered over. They were standing under an Early Decorated gate-house, and he could not help regretting that the owner of the hotel had blocked up the north side of the archway.

Advancing to the second gateway—that leading to the castle yard—Mr. Hunt explained that this was the entrance to the inner bailey. This inner court was a large rectangular space, of which the largest side was on the north and the shortest on the west. The defences on the north and east were the same as those of the castle generally, viz., the Tone Mill stream and the great moat. The defence on the other two sides was an inner ditch, which joined the two. The gateway was Edwardian. They saw by the small chamfer of the arches that it was Early Decorated, although if they looked at the inner arch they would see that it was fifteenth century work, and was part of the work of Bishop Langton. On the outside were the arms of Bishop Langton, and above them the arms of Henry VII. On either side of this inner gateway was a curtain ending in a drum-tower. The tower on the north-west side of the castle was still complete, and was of Edwardian work; it was at present used as the committee-room of the society. The other drum-tower had entirely disappeared, and a house used as a school occupied the place where it stood. The inner court of the castle was divided into two parts by a wall: on one side were the gatehouse, the keep, and the hall; on the other the most interesting part of the castle, the earthwork, where stood the stronghold of the West Saxon king. Passing through the building to the garden on the eastern side of the inner court, Mr. Hunt said that they were now in the moat. Before them was the rectangular Norman keep, with its flat pilaster strips; they would observe the traces of a staircase outside and the marks of fire upon the stones at the north-west angle. Beyond the keep was the great hall; the original height of the roof could be seen by a string-course; the wall was raised by building on half its thickness between the large windows, which seemed to have been inserted in the sixteenth century. There was no reason to doubt but that the present hall occupied the site of the Norman hall. At the north-east corner was a postern which led to the castle mill; from the condition of the walls on either side it might be held almost certain that they had here only one member of a postern of considerable depth. Standing in front of the hall the disfigurements due to the zeal of Sir

B. Hammet were clearly visible. The stone with the arms of Bishop Horne was evidently not in its right place; it probably came from some porch or entrance to the hall built by that bishop. The party on entering the hall observed the remains of Edwardian windows, the staircase, &c.

Going thence into the keep Mr. Hunt remarked that the vaulting was unusual, as timber was more generally used. On the eastern side of the inner court was a strong wall, built probably by Bishop Gifford, in front of the ancient earthworks of Ine, which formed the terraces of the later castle. Beyond these lay the earthworks themselves. These consist of a large rectangular space to the south and a long terrace stretching northwards. These elevations were formed by throwing up the earth; they were artificial, at least for the most part. The abode of Ine was built on the platform, and was very possibly of wood, though the only reason for supposing this was the fact that the new ground might not be able to bear the weight of stone. At the end of the terrace were the remains of a garderobe and vaulted drain. In conclusion Mr. Hunt regretted the absence of Mr. Clark, to whom the work of explaining the castle properly belonged. He had learned most of what he knew of the building from him, and could see no reason for departing from his conclusions. The long history of the castle as a fortified place, the peculiar character which the presence of Ine's earthworks gave to it, and the stirring scenes of which it had been the theatre, invested it with an interest of its own. He was happy to say that the building had now come into the hands of a society which would treat it with reverent care.

The Church of St. James was then visited, and described by the vicar, the Rev. W. T. Redfern. Mr. E. Sloper then spoke of the remains of the priory, and the restored Church of St. Mary Magdalene was subsequently inspected under the guidance of the Rev. W. Hunt.

The Antiquarian Section opened at 8.30 in Taunton Castle Hall, the scene of the Bloody Assize of 1685, under the presidency of Sir Charles Anderson. Dr. Pring read the first part of his paper "On some Evidences of the Occupation of the Ancient Site of Taunton by the Britons and the Romans." An animated discussion followed, in which the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, Mr. M. H. Bloxam, Mr. E. Peacock, the Rev. H. M. Scarth, Mr. E. Sloper, the President, and others took part.

The Architectural Section then opened, Mr. W. Burges, Vice-President, in the chair, in the absence of the President of the Section, Mr. Beresford Hope, who was prevented by parliamentary engagements from attending the meeting.

Sir Charles Anderson read a paper on Towers and Spires, printed at page 373.

The meeting then separated.

Wednesday, August 6.

At 10 a.m. a party of more than two hundred went by special train from Taunton station to Washford, for Cleve Abbey. Here Mr. FAIRLESS BARBER took the party in hand, and opened his description of these interesting ruins by giving a brief explanation of the disposition of Cistercian abbey buildings, first paying a deserved tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Sharpe, who had made Cistercian houses his special study. Mr. Barber said that the sites were usually selected near a stream

of water for drainage purposes, and the conventual buildings were on the south side of the church. The churches were generally in the form of a Latin cross; that was where there was a single presbytery, as at Kirkstall. The door by which the monks entered the dormitory from the church was still to be seen on the north side of the conventual building. The lecturer pointed out that the range of apartments on the south side of the cloister garth were of later date than the rest of the buildings, and that the windows which lit those apartments were especially beautiful. At the south-east end of the church he showed the door which led to the sacristy, where the vessels connected with the administration of the mass were kept. Leading from this was a room which had been marked on Mr. Mackenzie Walcott's plan as a parlour, but which some thought was the room in which the bodies of dead monks were placed before interment. It was suggested also that it was a place where refractory monks were kept in silence, which would be a very different thing from a parlour. Next to this apartment they came to the chapter-house, a room with quadripartite vaulting in two spans, on which Mr. Barber said there still existed some traces of decoration in polychromes. They then came to a very handsome spiral staircase, leading to the dormitory. Mr. Walcott, in his otherwise very admirable remarks on this Abbey, stated that near this staircase was the library. Now it was well known that the members of the Cistercian order were not allowed to have many books. They were not allowed to see law books, so that they might not become litigious, a condition that might very well be adopted in these days. They next came to the stype, or covered way. On the right of the stype they entered the day-room of the monks. It would be observed that the lights on the west side of the buildings had been entirely blocked by the erection against that side of a new refectory. It was an interesting foundation, said to have been established by William de Romara, in 1188. That was a critical period in Cistercian history, for it was not until 1191 that the consuetudines were sanctioned by the General Chapter of Cîteaux. He particularly called the attention of the visitors to the marvellous amount of heraldic tiles found in the church and about the abbey. They fixed the time when the refectory was built as in the reign of Henry III. There could be no doubt that there had been two sets of alterations, and there was a mixture of really good and very bad work. The windows of the refectory were beautiful, with their foliated transoms. The tracery of the window at the end of the refectory was very fine, but it had been spoiled by the woodwork which had been inserted in later years. They saw the lavatory underneath the refectory window in the cloister garth. There was this departure from the simplicity of the normal arrangement, they had lifted the refectory, and, in fact, gone upstairs to dinner. Near the fire-place were the remains of a staircase, which evidently led to a small pulpit for the monk who read at meals. At Fountains Abbey that arrangement was very perfectly marked, and the small cupboard where the books were kept might still be seen. They ought as archæologists to feel glad that this valuable relic had fallen into the hands of so careful a man as Mr. Lutterell, who had not only gone to the great expense of getting the ruins into their present state, but had himself taken great interest in seeing this grand old book, which had been covered with dust, opened, so as to leave a few lines in which they could read a little of its history. There was no such sermon in stones as that

to be found in the ruins of a Cistercian abbey. They could read the simplicity of the lives of the monks who lived there, and suffered hardships with the idea of mortifying the flesh and advancing the glory of God.

The special train conveyed the party further to Dunster, for Dunster Castle, the Alnwick of the West of England, which was reached at one o'clock. At this lordly building the visitors were received and hospitably entertained by Mr. Luttrell. Entering the great hall the antiquaries heard a paper of extreme interest by MR. H. MAXWELL LYTE on "Dunster Castle and its Lords" (which will appear in a future number of the *Journal*). The principal apartments and the magnificent views were then seen, and the party ascended the Tor, whence Mr. CLARK addressed them upon the peculiarities of the castle below. The main feature of the fortress was its Mound or Motte, in this case a natural hill, as at Totnes, Trematon, Launceston and Montacute, though often, and in the flatter counties more usually, artificial, as at Marlborough, Arundel and Tonbridge. Below, on one site, was a natural platform, and beyond that the slope descending to the river. The sides of the Mount had been scarped, and the platform rendered level, by art, the one for the defence of the keep, the other for the lodgings and other buildings of the Castle. Where the Normans, as was their usual practice, selected an ancient site for a castle after their own fashion, their buildings in masonry took much of the outline of the original work. The keep of timber, as represented in the Bayeux tapestry, was superseded by a shell in masonry, as at Windsor, or Durham, and the buildings below, the Aula and its appendages, by a regular hall, chapel, and kitchen, of permanent interest. Sometimes, perhaps almost always, some years elapsed before these changes were made, hence the shell keeps, though always upon the oldest sites, are rarely of older masonry than the reign of Henry II.

The first mention of Dunster was in Domesday, which record states that the Tor was held by Wm. de Mohun, and that Aluric had held it in the time of the Confessor. Mohun was a Baron of the Cotentin, who fought at Hastings and received 60 or 70 manors from the Conqueror. The Exeter Domesday informs us that Aluric had here a Mansio, or Manor, and no doubt here was his chief seat. It was so adopted by Mohun, under whom or his successor it was erected into the Caput of the Honour of Dunster.

The Mohuns possibly built a shell keep of masonry on the Tor, and added buildings lower down; but if they did so it had all been swept away with unusual rapidity, for certainly there remain no traces of masonry of earlier date than the reign of Henry III. This is very remarkable, because Norman work was usually of a durable character, and not likely to have become decayed in a century or a century and a half. That there was a keep in masonry was certain, though by whom built cannot be said. Mr. Clark then went into the details of the Castle, and the history of the several parts, much of which is related in a paper on the place printed at page 309. He said but little concerning its history, because that had been well cared for by Mr. Lyte, whose paper will also appear in the *Journal*. Much of Mr. Clark's discourse was occupied by the relation of Dunster to other castles, what may be called the comparative architecture of castles, a view which adds materially to the interest of the subject, and gives a breadth to these field lectures that is generally appreciated.

A visit was then paid to Dunster Church, where Mr. Freeman gave a description of its external and internal peculiarities, comparing its dual arrangement of conventual and parish church with the similar cases at Ewenny and Arundel.

Returning through the little town, past its picturesque Market House, the party again took the train and reached Taunton after a most interesting and instructive day, to be long remembered in the annals of the Institute.

A largely attended *conversazione*, by the noble President and the Members of the Institute, took place at nine p.m. in the Castle Hall, in the course of which Mr. R. A. Kinglake, to whom Taunton is so much indebted, read a charming paper entitled "A Valhalla of Somersetshire Worthies."

Thursday, August 7.

At 10 a.m. the General Annual Meeting of the Members of the Institute was held in the room of the Ethnological Society in Taunton Castle, the Lord Talbot de Malahide in the chair.

Mr. HARTSHORNE read the balance-sheet for the past year (printed at p. 286). He then read the following

"REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1878-9.

"In presenting the Report for the past year, the Council desire to congratulate the Members of the Institute upon the great archaeological success of the last Annual Meeting at Northampton. It was a meeting that had been in contemplation almost since the foundation of the Society, and one which the late valued President, Lord Northampton, had long hoped for, and the result of the meeting, as has been since shown by the papers printed in the *Journal*, is believed to have fully justified the choice of the Council in making the historic town of Northampton the centre of the annual gathering of the members, and with the exception of a flying visit to Peterborough, an entirely fresh field was traversed.

"At the last Annual Meeting the Council had the satisfaction of stating that the *Journal* continued to maintain its high character, and that the arrears of its issue had then been reduced to one number. The Council is now able to state that the arrears have been finally overtaken, and that the last two numbers have been issued punctually at their proper time, a state of affairs almost unthought of hitherto in the history of the Institute, and such as cannot fail to contribute greatly to its usefulness, while it shows at the same time its vitality and vigour. At the Annual Meetings in 1876, the Council drew attention to the extreme necessity of strengthening the executive of the Institute, the general conduct of the business having been at that time for some years in the able but single hands of the late Mr. Burt. This matter was again impressed upon the members at the last General Meeting, and it was shown that two of the three honorary secretaryships still remained open. The Council have now again to state that these positions still remained unfilled, and it would again call upon the members to assist it in supplying these very necessary and important positions, believing as it does that the real interests of the Society very much depend upon the ability and energy of the Honorary Secretaries.

"With regard to the financial position of the Institute, the Council



have to state that, in order to bring up the arrears of the *Journal*, a large extra expenditure has been necessitated. The Council has, therefore, called upon the Trustees of the Institute to exercise the powers placed in their hands, and to realize the funded estate of the Society amounting to £220. This action on the part of the governing body of the Institute will, it is hoped, be fully ratified by the members; for the Council have considered that of the two positions, a journal several numbers in arrears, and the retention of a funded property producing only £6 10s. 6d., the latter should give way to the former.

"The Council have now the satisfaction of stating that it believes that the expenditure of the Institute can be duly provided for out of its proper annual funds, provided that those funds, namely the annual subscriptions of the members, are punctually paid at the beginning of each year, according to the regulations. Steps have been taken, certainly with considerable success, to call in the large amount of overdue subscriptions, for these appeals have been, in the generality of cases, readily responded to.

"The losses to the Institute by death are, in several cases, such as in the ordinary course of nature may have been expected, but it is with none the less sincere regret that the death of MR. JOHN HENDERSON, for many years the Honorary Treasurer of the Institute, must be mentioned. As an art collector of the highest taste and refinement he will be long missed. His interest in the welfare of the Society ended only with his long life of eighty-three years; and the members of the Institute will bear in affectionate remembrance his kind and genial nature, his true and constant friendship. By his last will Mr. Henderson bequeathed £100 to the Institute.

"The death of DR. DAVID LAING, at the great age of eighty-six, is not only an exceeding loss to the Institute, but the severance of a link with the past of no common moment. He was the friend for many years of Sir Walter Scott, Librarian for forty years of the Signet Library in Edinburgh, and Secretary for the whole of its term of the Bannatyne Club. He devoted special attention to the early ballads of Scotland, and formed with great critical acumen a large collection of MSS. and books. He was a frequent attendant at the Annual Meetings, and his intention of visiting Northampton last year was only frustrated by his last illness and death. The death of SIR WALTER TREVELLYAN, at the age of eighty-one, is similar a loss, not only to the Institute, but to the antiquarian world at large. The energy which he brought to bear upon a wide range of antiquarian and philanthropical subjects was a striking feature in his active and useful life. SIR JOHN AWDRY has departed at the age of eighty-three, and MR. ANDERSON dying also at a ripe old age, has left behind him permanent proofs of his knowledge and taste as a collector. MR. PULLEINE will be recollected as an active and hospitable supporter of the Ripon Meeting; MR. SOPWITH took a constant and warm interest in the work of the Institute, and MR. DUNKIN's work at the first meeting at Canterbury was ably carried out. Death has further removed, since the last meeting, MR. W. BLACKMORE, The REV. T. CORNETHWAITE, MR. S. A. HANKEY, MR. H. T. LOCKWOOD, MR. J. J. MOODY, MR. H. T. RILEY, MR. A. C. SHERRIFF, The REV. G. WILLIAMS, MR. E. T. STEVENS, and MR. O. W. FARRER.

"It will thus be seen how severe have been the losses to the Institute

since the last Annual Meeting, and the Council would take this opportunity of expressing a hope that the young and active members of the Institute will exert themselves to follow in the steps of their masters and leaders, and further work out the archaeological lines which have been so clearly laid down for them, so that the pages of the Journal may continue to show the freshness and vastness of the archaeological field.

"The Members of the Council to retire by rotation are as follows :—  
VICE-PRESIDENT : MR. C. D. E. FORTNUM, and the following Members of the Council : MR. SPARVEL-BAYLY, MR. H. F. CHURCH, SIR W. H. DRAKE, K.C.B., MR. J. R. LINGARD, MR. S. I. TUCKER (*Rouge Croix*), and LIEUT.-COL. LENNARD.

"The Council has provisionally appointed Mr. J. STEPHENS as HONORARY TREASURER in the place of the late MR. HENDERSON and the REV. SIR TALBOT H. B. BAKER in Mr. Stephen's place on the Council, and submits these appointments for the confirmation of the members.

"It would recommend the appointment of SIR WILLIAM DRAKE as VICE-PRESIDENT in the room of Mr. FORTNUM ; and the re-election of the latter and MR. TUCKER on the Council.

"It would further recommend the election of MR. J. BAIN, MR. BUXTON WHALLEY, MR. H. HUTCHINGS and MR. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH (the retiring Auditor) to the vacant seats on the Council."

With regard to the positions of honorary secretaries, several members spoke, Mr. Bloxam remarking that it was desirable that they should be filled by persons resident in London. It was then proposed by Mr. Bloxam, seconded by the Rev. W. Dyke, and carried unanimously, that the matter be referred to the Council in London.

The Rev. W. Dyke proposed and the Rev. F. Spurrell seconded a motion, that the action taken by the Council of the Institute in respect of the sale of the stock be approved. This was carried unanimously, and the Report was adopted.

With regard to the place of meeting in 1880, Mr. Hartshorne stated that a very cordial invitation had been received from the authorities in Lincoln, both ecclesiastical and civil, and read letters to this effect from the Mayor and others. The Bishop of Nottingham, as chairman of the united Societies, had also expressed, by letter, how warmly a second meeting of the Institute in Lincoln would be welcomed. Sir Charles Anderson expressed himself to the same effect, and spoke at some length on the Roman discoveries, and the numerous objects of interest that have been lately discovered. Canon Venables also assured the members how cordially they would be received in Lincoln, after so long an absence.

The noble Chairman, Colonel Pinney, and several others spoke, and, on the motion of Lord Talbot de Malahide, it was unanimously agreed that the invitation from Lincoln be accepted.

A vote of thanks to the noble Chairman brought the meeting to a close.

At 11 a.m. the Historical Section opened in Taunton Castle Hall, Lord Talbot de Malahide in the chair, when the president of the section, Mr. Freeman, gave his address, which will be printed in a future number of the journal.

The BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS, in expressing the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Freeman for his eloquent address, drew attention to some of the qualities which appeared to him to have given power to it.

At the bottom of the address lay that extensive, that wide and that accurate knowledge of history for which he might say Mr. Freeman was unrivalled. Such knowledge could only be attained by very diligent and very constant study. If there were any young people present, he would recommend them to be encouraged by what they had heard to commence such a careful and accurate study of those great events which in the progress of many ages had brought our country to what it is. He was not only struck with the accuracy of Mr. Freeman's knowledge, but with the quality of discrimination which he displayed. In the course of his studies of different subjects, he had noticed that there were two distinct classes of minds. One class of mind exhibited a power of collecting knowledge and accumulating a number of facts, but which was destitute of the power of applying them or making use of them in lucid reasoning. Then there was another class of mind, which displayed a great deal of acuteness in making use of what was acquired, but had not the power to accumulate the mass of knowledge which was necessary to lead to great results. There were a few minds so gifted that these two special powers were combined, and he thought he might say without fear of contradiction that the address they had just heard exhibited those two powers in a very remarkable degree.

After a discussion, in which the noble Chairman and Sir W. Guise took part, Mr. C. N. Welman read the following note on the Battle of Sedgemoor :—

"The parish chest of Westonzoyleland contains an old book having several historical entries made by Mr. Alford, one of the churchwardens in the year 1685. These were seen long since by some one who transcribed them for the editor of *Notes and Queries*. Mr. Meade King, of Walford, asked me to go and see if I could find them myself, which I did, and in the same chest found another old book, containing the short history which I venture to think will be now read in public for the first time since it was written. The writing is not like Mr. Alford's, therefore I think it was the vicar who wrote it.

"'An account of the fight that was in Langmore the 5th July, 1685, between the king's army and the Duke of Monmouth. The engagement began between one and two of the clock in the morning, and continued near one hour and a half. There was killed upon the spot of the king's soldiers 16. Five of them buried in the church, the rest in the churchyard, and they all had Christian burial. 100 or more of the King's Soldiers wounded, of which wounds many died, which now have no contained account. There was killed of the Rebels upon the spot about of 300. Hanged with us, 22 ; of which four were hanged in Gommaesk ; about 500 prisoners brought into our church, of which there were 79 wounded, and 5 of them died of their wounds in our church. The D. of M—— beheaded July 15th, A.D. 1685.'

"We have then killed and wounded—King's Soldiers, 16 ; wounded, 100. Rebels killed, 300 ; wounded, 79—495. Lord Macaulay, K.S., 300 ; Rebels, 1,000—1,300 ; Dr. Lingard, victors lost 300 ; vanquished, 500—800. Mr. Alford was one of the churchwardens from Easter 1685 to 1686.

"'Expended on the ringers 6th July in remembrance of the great deliverance we had on that day, 7s.

“Expended upon the day of thanksgiving after the fight, upon the ringers, 11s. 8d.

“Expended when Monmouth was taken, upon ringers, 8s. 6d.

“Paid for Frankincense, &c., to burn in the church after the prisoners was gone out, 5s. 8d.

“Paid Ben Page and four others for ringing when the King was on the more, 5s.

“For taking up the glanes which were laid down over the Broad Ryne when the king was on the more, 1s. 6d.

“Expended this in beere on the next day when the King came through Weston, 8s. 10d.”

Mr. FREEMAN said the meeting owed some thanks to Mr. Welman for bringing these details before them. Such contemporary particulars were very valuable, and the paper had established a principle he had long held, that the figures of historians were occasionally very unreliable.

The noble CHAIRMAN said that this was only one point which struck him. According to our modern notions of warfare, this was a very insignificant affair, and it was a question whether it was a mere local battle.

Some discussion took place as to the visit of James II to the spot, and it was stated that no historian had chronicled such an event, and it was suggested that the term “king” might have referred to the Duke of Monmouth, who was known among his followers as the king.

Mr. WELMAN asked if Monmouth was intended, how was it he did not know of this passage across the Ryne in his flight? It was for want of that knowledge that he was captured.

Colonel PINNEY said that the people of Westonzoyland were Royalists, and were not likely to call Monmouth king.

Mr. FREEMAN said that the point had certainly taken him by surprise, for he had never read of King James II having visited Sedgemoor. He believed the entry must have referred to King James, and not to Monmouth.

Mr. E. GREEN then read a paper on “The Siege of Dunster,” which will appear in a future *Journal*. In the discussion which followed, Mr. FREEMAN said there was one point of peculiar interest in connection with sieges of the time Mr. Green had spoken of. It was a time when the new means of attack were brought to bear upon the old means of defence, and it was a testimony to the skill of the old builders that these castles were able to bear up as well as they did. He had hoped that he might hear something in this paper of a siege of Dunster, which took place in the 13th century. It was said by Mr. Clark the day previous that certain Welshmen came over from Wales and attacked Dunster. If Mr. Green would give his attention to that he should feel obliged to him.

Mr. DICKINSON asked whether Mr. Green had discovered where the breach in the wall was made when this siege took place. He added that the reason why so little effect was made upon the old castles by the new weapons of attack was that the walls were very strong and the cannons were exceedingly bad.

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE said Leland mentioned in his *Itinerary* that there were a number of Irishmen at Dunster. He should like to know if they took part in the siege.

Mr. W. GEORGE said Leland mentioned the Irishman as being at Minehead. That place was full of Irish. He had to thank Mr. Green

for having supplied a date which he had been unable to find in either Clarendon, Savage, or Sprigge, the exact date when Dunster Castle was yielded up.

Sir W. GUISE pointed out that in these times they did not merely depend for defence on strong walls; they threw up earth-works around them.

Mr. GREEN said he was aware that there had been some sort of siege of Dunster in the 13th century, but he had as yet not been able to find any record of it. He would, however, give the matter his further attention. Dunster was so much altered from what it was that he had not been able to find any trace of breaches in the walls or of the attacking earthworks.

Miss M. LEIGH observed that Blake's earthworks were just outside the Castle Inn, and she believed there were remains of earthworks in one of the gardens of the town.

Mr. E. CHISHOLM BATTEN then read the first part of his paper on "Henry VII in Somerset."

The Architectural Section met again in the Ethnological room at 12.30, Mr. W. BURGESS in the chair. The Rev. SYDENHAM H. A. HERVEY read a paper on "The Supposed Palace of Alfred the Great at Wedmore," illustrated by plans and photographs. After giving a general description of the district referred to, and of the "Island of Wedmore" in particular, Mr. Hervey quoted some short extracts from contemporary or early authors to prove Alfred's connection with Wedmore. Referring to that portion of the hamlet where tradition places the king's house, he said:—"The field is a grass field of about ten acres, and the excavations cover about two acres in one corner of it. The name of the field is Court Garden. It is situated on the south slope of the hill. No house has stood there in the memory of man, nor, I believe, in the memory of man's father. Loose stone and heaps of Cornish tile were lying about it some years ago, and the surface of the field was much more irregular than it is now. Old people remember houses to have been built with stones taken away out of it. The next field to Court Garden, lower down the hill, is called King's Close. There are two other fields, which once were one with Court Garden, but now are separated from it by a road made about sixty years ago. The one is now an orchard, and there is every appearance of the house having extended into it. I am told that when the road was made foundations of walls were taken up. The other, lower down the field, is called Redard, and in it tradition places the fish pond. On first coming into the field from Wedmore there is a road, lying under four or five feet of soil. It is made of good-sized stones, laid down one by one. Only about fifteen yards in length have as yet been laid open. I was stopped from following it any further by not knowing where to put the soil. To the left or south-east of the road is a long detached building, ninety-five feet by thirty-nine feet, of the shape of a barn. The foundations are rude and irregular, from four to five feet thick. The walls were not carried up the same width. A little further on is an underground room, thirty feet by sixteen feet, with two steps leading up out of it. A key found at the bottom of the steps is in the temporary museum. Two of the walls, and part of the third, are still standing, from four to seven feet high—high enough to show that the roof was an arched one, and the present surface of the field is about four feet above the top of the highest of them. One of these walls is plastered over, and nearly six feet thick.

The one opposite to it is dovetailed into the rock. The floor, as will be seen, did not extend over the whole room. A trench ran along the opposite side of the wall, and ended in a hole not far from the foot of the steps. In that trench were lying the two largest pieces of pottery. A drain runs under the steps. The underground room seems to have been partially enclosed by three walls. That on the north is about 165 feet long, that on the west 120 feet. These two walls are well and regularly built, and quite of a different character to the barn-shaped building, and to some of the others. At the lower or south end of the western wall is a curious block of walls. Between the west wall and the hedge by the side of the road there is a pitched yard. We have not opened enough of it to be able to make out its course or shape. The well, which had been filled up with rubbish, is about twenty feet deep. It is stoned round. An old man who has known the field for seventy years tells me that there is another well somewhere in it. Very little mortar is used in the masonry and sometimes there is a set-off, sometimes not. Continuing, Mr. Hervey said that amongst the authorities who have seen it there has been an almost universal consensus of opinion that the masonry is not Roman. Mr. Bloxam alone holding for its being Roman work, in consequence of its being a likely Roman site, and not from anything distinctively Roman that he could point to. Mr. James Parker held out for its being post Reformation, and between the Roman and post Reformation there have been many suggestions. With regard to the relics found, some of which are exhibited in the temporary museum, there is a great quantity of broken bits of coarse black and brown pottery, Roman according to Mr. Bloxam, Saxon according to others. There is one fragment which has been called British. There is also a quantity of bits of glazed pottery. There are some glazed roof-tiles of various patterns, and also some shingle tiles, a horse-shoe, spur, arrow-head, spear-head, knife blades, keys, nails, pair of compasses, and other pieces of iron and other metal, three bits of slate, rather curious; on one side are a few bars of music, diamond shaped notes, with the words *Kyrie* and *Christe*. It has been ascribed to the latter half of the sixteenth century. The other side bears the name of Wolman. Two silver pennies have been found, Edward and Richard; four jetons or tokens. One of these has the head which prevailed from Edward I to IV on it, and no inscription on either side—nothing but pellets. According to Snelling, this would be early. The others have inscriptions.

A discussion followed, in which the Chairman, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Mr. Bloxam and others took part. Mr. Bloxam then read a paper on "A mutilated and much abraded effigy of an ecclesiastic built up into the external east wall of Batheaton Church, near Bath," and on "The sepulchral effigy in Bath Abbey Church of Bishop Montagu," which will be printed in a future Journal. The meeting then separated. A paper by Mr. Fairless Barber on "The discovery of original muniments from Cîteaux, illustrating the origin and growth of the Cistercian Rules," was unavoidably postponed.

At 2 p.m. a large party started in carriages from the Parade to Castle Neroche, proceeding on foot to the earthworks, which occupy a commanding position off the road to the left, and crown the crest of the hill. The Rev. Prebendary Scarth conducted the party over the camp, and explained its different features. The easiest approach to the fortifications is from the

road-side of the hill, and here the nature of the defences are well defined, three clear pilings of earthworks being easily distinguished. On the opposite side the security of the place was aided by Nature, the hill there rising abruptly from the vale and presenting a lofty and steep escarpment. The lines of earthworks led round by this to a high and sudden rise in the hill known as the Beacon, which Mr. Scarth explained was the heart of the fortification. The party first halted at the lower end of the earthworks, and here the lecturer stated that the last time he met the members of the Institute was at Colchester, where he explained the earthworks at Lexden. They had not quite such interesting earthworks here, but still they were very important works, and as such deserved their attention. In the first place, it would be impossible to assign any date to the earthworks at Castle Neroche; for they were not dealing with historic, but with pre-historic times. They could only proceed by conjecture, and by comparison with other works of the same kind at other places. Roman remains were stated to have been found here, and Roman masonry was said to be discoverable round the summit of the Beacon. This could easily be ascertained by excavation, and he thought such pains would be rewarded. The oldest, and perhaps the most interesting camp in Somerset was that at Worle-hill, near Weston-Super-Mare, where they had the stone walls remaining, though the original masonry was completely covered by *debris*. That camp had been described by Mr. Warre, who had also very carefully described this camp, and he had no doubt many present had read his interesting paper on the subject, which he remembered hearing read twenty-five years ago in the hall at the Rectory at Staple Fitzpaine.<sup>1</sup> With it had been published a map, which might be regarded, perhaps, on the whole, as a correct map; but he was quite sure a better map might now be made, and he would suggest to the Somerset Archaeological Society that they should have another survey. He did not think the ordnance map was quite correct with regard to this earthwork. Having mentioned Worle-hill as perhaps the most ancient, he ought to mention another, which was not quite as old, but which was almost as interesting, namely, Dolebury, on the Mendip Hills, and a third, Cadbury, near Wincanton. Before they entered within the ramparts of this camp he ought to say something about the form of it. The form was very irregular, but it might be divided into three portions—a portion used as the cattle enclosure, a portion which would receive people in case of danger, and a citadel, which was the strongest part of the works. He would wish to point out to the local society that the same mischief had been perpetrated here that had been going on at other ancient camps in the country. People had begun to demolish the ramparts for the sake of gravel, and to save themselves the trouble of making a pit at another spot. He had brought the company to this particular spot in order that they might see for themselves the work of demolition that had begun, and to ask them if something could not be done to prevent it. If they could do so they would accomplish a great work. The party then walked along the ridge of the outer rampart around to the high natural elevation which forms a part of the upper side of the earthworks, and Mr. Scarth pointed out how, at this point, the three ramparts merged into one, and were carried by a devious path behind the mound

<sup>1</sup> See *Proceedings of Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society*, 1854, page 29 and following.

or citadel of the camp. With some difficulty, the party ascended to the top of what is known locally as "The Beacon." This point, Mr. Scarth said, was the very heart of the camp, and was called by Mr. Warre "The Keep," and it was like the strongest part of a mediæval castle. A labourer brought the party a brick, which had been dug up on the spot, for the inspection of the members of the Institute, but opinion was divided about its age. Mr. Scarth said that iron swords had been found here, and that would show that the earthworks were occupied during the Roman domination, or a little after. The site of the camp was at the meeting of two Roman roads.

Bishop CLIFFORD supposed it to be one of the points mentioned in the xii line of the *Iter of Antonine*. Taunton was another; and certainly the position of this camp suited the line of the *Iter* better than any other that had been named; and if they could only confirm their measurements by some undoubted relics of Roman times—and he thought they had only to excavate and to examine more thoroughly into the matter to do so—they might confirm that view of the case. They would observe the commanding position which this camp occupied. It comprised a view of the line of Quantocks, the line of the Mendips, and they could see Crook Peak, Brean Down, the camp near Wincanton (Cadbury) and Ham Hill. The party were then shown how the approach to the citadel was fortified, and Mr. Scarth pointed out its exact resemblance in that respect to the camp at Worle Hill.

Mr. BLOXAM asked if there was any other Roman camp below, and if this was one of the twenty cities taken by Vespasian?

Mr. SCARTH replied that they had Roman remains at Staple Fitzpaine (see *Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Proceedings*, 1854, p. 47). He was inclined to think that this place had been fortified chiefly with wood: wood being so plentiful in the country, people would not go to the trouble of making bricks. With respect to the construction of walls of camps, they were very various, some simply earthen ramparts. When the place was used for temporary occupation, the earth was thrown out of the ditch, and arranged in the form of a parallelogram, or round; some were formed of stones closely piled together; sometimes a rude kind of walling, and sometimes a sort of concrete covered with earth and stone. The most elaborate earthwork was the one near Dorchester, which was the finest in England. There was a very curious camp, which was now, he was sorry to say, totally destroyed, at Bowerwalls, opposite Clifton. That camp had three ramparts of the most perfect kind, and when they began to build villas there, they tore the ramparts to pieces for the sake of material. They then found that the centre of the highest rampart was filled with concrete. Rocks had been thrown in, lime was poured upon it, and so a firm wall was made, which could not be dug through. If he were to further explain the structure of camp walls, he should take them to Cirencester, where they were built of stone and banked up with earth. They would find that the most ancient stone walls were the most perfect, and the most ancient earthworks were the most perfect and most elaborate. The earliest works in the way of fortification were undertaken when the means of defence were the most simple, and they would find in Italy the finest hewn stones in the oldest fortifications. As he had said, it would be impossible to give this place a date, but it might probably be of the same time as the camp on the Worle Hill or Maiden Castle.



Descending the hill the party proceeded to Staple Fitzpaine, and met with a hospitable reception from the Rev. J. B. Portman. The church was examined, and Mr. Freeman said the fine tower was of the same character as that of Bishop's Lydeard, with a stage left out. Speaking inside the church, Mr. Parker said there were evident indications of a Norman church here, and the south doorway was of the twelfth century. The rest was of the usual fifteenth century type. One of the peculiarities of the Perpendicular style was that it prevailed with little variation through the whole of the century. The date of the west tower of St. Cuthbert at Wells had been proved from documentary evidence.

Taunton was again reached at 6.30.

The Historical Section again met in the Castle Hall at 8 p.m., Sir W. V. Guise, Vice-President, in the Chair. The Rev. H. M. SCARTH read a paper on "The Roman Occupation of the West of England, particularly the County of Somerset." This is printed at page 321. A short discussion followed, and the CHAIRMAN, in conveying the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Scarth for his interesting and able paper, said he entirely agreed with the suggestion that they should collect together all the materials they could and formulate them upon a map. In his own county they had just begun a work of that kind by mapping out the Roman ways and stations and the old British trackways.

With reference to the note read by Mr. Welman in the morning, Mr. W. GEORGE read the following extract from Seyer's "Bristol," (vol. ii, p. 533):—"On Wednesday, the 25th of August, 1686, King James came hither, accompanied by George, Prince of Denmark, the Dukes of Beaufort, Somerset, and Grafton, Lord Peterborough, and many other nobles and great persons of this realm. The King was received at Lawford's-gate by the Mayor and aldermen with the usual ceremonies, and conducted to Sir William Hayman's house in Small-street, where he was honourably entertained at the charge of the city. Next day the King went on horseback to the Marsh, and reviewed the soldiers who had pitched their tents. From thence he went along the Key, up St. Michael's hill, and rode along the hill to Prior's hill; then down to the Barton into St. James's, up Newgate, and so to his lodgings. He touched several for the evil. After dinner he went to Redcliffe-gate, and thence to Portishead Point, attended by several nobles. And in the evening Will. Merrick, one of the Sheriffs, was knighted, and also Mr. Winter, High Sheriff for the county of Gloucester. Next morning early the King went to Bridgwater and to King Sedgmoor, to view the place where his army overthrew the Duke of Monmouth." The CHAIRMAN said it appeared to him that Mr. George's paper dovetailed in admirably, and showed plainly that it was King James who was referred to in the churchwardens' accounts. Though this fact was not noticed by Macaulay, it was confirmed by two contemporary authorities.

The meeting then broke up.

Friday, August 8.

The party left Taunton station at 10 a.m. for Bridgwater, where the site of the castle, the birthplace of Admiral Blake, was passed as the long line of carriages proceeded to Capnington church. Here Bishop Clifford said that there was no great peculiarity about the church, but that a Priory of Benedictine nuns was founded adjacent to it by Robert de

Courcy in 1138. One writer had said in reference to it: "I found a goodly church, at the east end of which was a church belonging to the Priory." Bishop Clifford could not say whether that meant that a separate church for the Benedictine priory was built on at the east end, or whether it meant that there was a distinct church for the use of the nuns. There was, a few years ago, a communication from the church to the Manor House, which belonged formerly to the Priory, and the chancel was used by the Rogers', who received it from the Crown, and likewise by the Cliffords as a family burying place, for they buried in the chancel, and there were one or two inscriptions still remaining. Mr. Hugo had published a good many charters relating to this foundation, and mention was made of cases brought before the Bishop relating to the presentation of several clergymen, it being always decided that the Priory had the right of presentation. There were twelve crosses on the walls outside, put up at the time of re-consecration. According to the Roman ritual, these consecration crosses were put inside, but in many of the churches they were found on the outside; he had seen some in this position in Wiltshire. Time did not allow of inspecting the Manor House.

The very interesting and complete early sixteenth century house of Blackmoor was then visited. The domestic chapel retains the old arrangement of the western part of a chapel, divided into two stories, the lower for the domestics and the upper communicating with the principal rooms for the master of the house and his family, the eastern part being the whole height of the chapel, for the altar and officiating priest. This was the usual arrangement of a manorial chapel, and a similar one exists at Berkeley Castle and other places.

Stoke Courcy church was the next point reached. Sir A. Acland Hood met the members here and gave a general description of the church. Mr. Bloxam made some observations on two recumbent effigies in lay costume of Sir Ralph and Sir John Verney. The former is habited in a tunic, and, from the absence of the supertunic, Mr. Bloxam thought it probable that he died in the summer. He died in 1352. Sir John Verney died in the reign of Henry VI. Mr. Freeman said the church was of a peculiar class, and therefore had a special interest, it was an alien priory, a cell appendant to the Benedictine abbey of Loxhay in Normandy, to which it was given temp. Henry II. The effect of these alien priories was that in time of war a great deal of money was sent out of the country, and the first thing that kings did was to seize them. They were finally suppressed by Henry VI, and the possessions of the priory here were given by the king to support his foundation of Eton College. Stoke Courcy church belonged to a class different from other monastic and parochial churches, for instead of having aisles in the nave and no aisles in the choir, it had aisles to the choir and none to the nave. Most of his hearers had done the same thing that day that he tried to hinder them from doing at Dunster—they had made the great mistake of rushing into the building before they looked at the outside. If they had reversed their proceedings they would have seen much on the outside that would have interested them, and, amongst other things, that the transept on one side was completely gone, having been apparently swallowed up when the chancel was widened and enlarged; also, that the church was crowned with a

small lead spire. They saw a spire that morning at Bridgwater, but spires in Somersat were very rare.

Stoke Courcy Castle was then visited. These moated remains, consisting principally of portions of two towers, some of the walls of *enceinte*, a postern, &c., show it to have been a castle of second rank. A short drive brought the party to Fairfield, a fine house, chiefly Jacobean, begun in 1583 by Sir Thomas Palmer, and finished by his grandson of the same name. Here the visitors were very hospitably entertained at luncheon by Sir A. Hood.

Passing through Stringston, Doddington Hall, long the headquarters of the ancient family of Doddington, was reached. Sir A. Hood gave a short description of this good example of a late sixteenth century house, and called special attention to the roof of the hall, which appeared to be about a century earlier than the rest of the manor house.

St. Audries, the fine modern residence of Sir A. Hood, situated in a most beautiful position, was the last place visited. Here the unbounded hospitality of the owner was only qualified by the large collection of antiquities and pictures. Thus a very full day was brought to an end.

The party again took the train at Williton station, and reached Taunton at 6.40. At 9 p.m., the Mayor of Taunton gave a brilliant conversation at the London Hotel, which was attended by nearly 400 guests.

#### Saturday, August 9.

More than 200 persons went by special train, at 10 a.m., from Taunton station to Langport, from whence carriages conveyed the party to Machelney Abbey, passing *en route* the Almonry and the fifteenth-century house, now the vicarage.

We are indebted to the Rev. S. O. Baker for the following notes on this interesting place:—

“The Benedictine Abbey of Machelney was founded in 14th of Athelstan, A.D. 939 (Matthew of Westminster), and dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. There is not much known of its history, except that it resisted many attempts to subject it to Glastonbury, until 30th Henry VIII, when it was granted to Edward, Earl of Hertford, Duke of Somerset. About 1533, plate to the value of £100 was pledged at Exeter, which was laid out in building, probably, the portion now remaining of the Abbey. This consists of kitchen, ante-room, with a grand chamber over, having transomed, square-headed windows of two lights, cusped with quatrefoiled circles in the heads, fine carved mantel-piece, and linen-pattern panelling round part of wall; the south wall of the cloister despoiled of its fan-traceried roofing; and the inner panelled wall of the refectory, being the north wall of this cloister-walk. The cloister foundations can be traced; they run to the north, to the foundations of the abbey church. This, which has partly been investigated since 1873, was 235 ft. from east to west, and the nave 52 ft. in the clear. There is a fifteenth-century altar tomb, with vault containing two bodies beneath it. On it is a headless effigy of an abbot in full ecclesiastical vestments, with a lion at the feet. The tile floor of the lady chapel was found in 1873; it is twelfth-century work, relaid in the fourteenth century or later, and carelessly done. To preserve it, it has been taken up and laid in the parish church; below it was found the work of the

Norman lady chapel, &c., with the stone coffin of a very late abbot, and a grave placed in the foundation, which had been taken out to let them in. The nave and chancel aisle-walls remain to the height of from two to three feet, having been utilized as foundation for the wall of the parish churchyard : of the rest of the abbey church nothing but foundations remain. The parish church is a fifteenth-century building, with wooden waggon roof, painted in Laudian times with half-lengths of angels dressed in the fashion of that day. The crucifix on the eastern chancel gable is worth notice. The vicarage house, where the sculptured work found in the abbey ruins is stored, is nearly in its original state. The passage and doorways are fourteenth century, and the hall, with sitting-room beyond and bedroom over it, fifteenth century. The windows are similar to those in the abbot's house, with four lights transomed. The knocker is a fine piece of ironwork—two interlaced serpents."

Mr. Baker and Mr. W. Long gave a general description of the excavations which have been made on the site of the abbey, and exhibited a plan showing the whole arrangements very clearly. Antiquaries certainly owe a great deal to Mr. Long for the manner in which he has caused the foundations to be laid open, and the antiquities and other remains cared for. The spade, thus intelligently guided, has indeed given us the plan of a noble church ; but what a sight the actual building must have been to a belated wayfarer in the marshes of Athelney !

Martock church was the next point reached. Mr. Freeman said, if they had gone round the outside of the church they must have seen enough to lead them to make certain comparisons between it and the church of Huish, which they passed on their journey hither. They would see at Huish a church not at all worthy of the tower, for it was one of the most splendid towers in the county. Here they saw a tower which was not worthy of the church. The tower of Martock would be much prized in most parts of England if it were attached to a smaller church, but attached to this beautiful nave, it seemed altogether out of proportion. This nave was well worthy of study from every point of view. It was a thing they could only find in England, and in this part of England. It was the idea of the great parish church thoroughly worked out. In most parts of the continent they would find the small village churches very inferior to those in England, with the exception of a few districts, such as around Caen and Bayeux, where there were beautiful village churches. In Germany the village churches were not to be compared with ours. On the other hand, the town churches on the continent generally surpass ours ; but if they surpassed ours, it was chiefly by the head parish church in the town being built after the type of minster and showing the characteristics of the minster. Here they had a nave which was as perfect in its own style as the nave of a cathedral or conventual church. It was essentially the nave of a great parish church. The chancel, as usual, was hardly worthy of the nave it was joined to ; the chancels in this district seldom were. When the nave was rebuilt the chancel was, perhaps, left alone or recast. But the chancel seemed to have been originally on a greater scale than usual, because they had at the east end that singularly fine window of five lancets. He remembered the time when they were altogether blocked up by some hideous erection which it was certainly a great gain to get rid of, although it was a pity that architects of the present day had adopted that process which geologists

termed "denudation." The old builders always plastered their walls, and the old architect, if he wanted to decorate the plastered wall, would paint on it. The modern architects think there is nothing so fine as to scrape the plaster off. The nave was a perfect study. It followed the usual custom of the district. Where there was no clear-story they had a coved roof. Where they had a good clear-story they had a low tie-beam roof. Mark this clear-story. They found six windows in it—the same number as the arches below. If this had been an East-Anglian church—if they were in Norfolk or Suffolk—instead of these six windows they would have twelve small ones, two over each bay. Here they had one large window filling up that space, and to his eye these windows were none the worse because they had four centred arches. If they had anything else, they must either have a window which did not fill up the space, or they must have two East-Anglian windows. The large window filling up the space was preferable, and they could not have that large window filling up the space unless they had a four-centred arch. Altogether it was a perfect design of a parochial nave of the end of the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth centuries. The clear-story and the roof had a good deal in common with St. Cuthbert's at Wells.

The adjoining late fourteenth-century manor house was then seen. The hall has a fine timber roof, and the kitchens and offices remain in a very perfect state. Two corbels facing each other attracted some attention; they were possibly connected in some way with the lighting of the room.

The party continued its journey to Montacute House, where it was received and entertained at luncheon with much hospitality by Mr. Philips. The house and gardens were subsequently seen, and Mr. Hartshorne gave a general description of the building. He said that he believed it to be the work of John Thorpe, or John of Padua,<sup>1</sup> and that its erection immediately preceded, or was coeval with that of Longleat. After referring to Thorpe's numerous houses in different parts of England, Mr. Hartshorne mentioned the volume of the architect's original plans, and their peculiarities, and then drew attention to the architectural details of the house, among them the cylindrical chimneys, the stone figures of animals on the gables, the statues of the Nine Worthies, the coarse nail-head ornament in the cornice, and the empty concave niches, originally intended for busts. With regard to the screen inserted in front of the great hall, it was brought in 1800 from Clifton Maubank, near Yeovil, the ancient seat of the Horsey family. The entrance doorway was compared with its far finer prototype at Hengrave Hall in Suffolk, erected by Sir John Kitson in the time of Henry VIII. The mixture of Classic and Gothic details in its decoration, showing the junction of the new with the older style of architecture, was noticed as very remarkable.

THE BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS, in proposing a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Philips for his kind reception of the Institute at this fine house, said his welcome had fully borne out the spirit of the two mottos over his door :

"Through this wide opening gate,

None come too early ; none return too late."

"And yours, my friends."

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal*, vol. xxxv, pp. 421, 433, 440.

The antiquaries then went to the church, and Mr. Freeman addressed them in the churchyard, recalling, in stirring language, the finding of the "Holy Cross of Waltham" on *Mons Acutus*, the subsequent domination of the surrounding country from that spot by Robert Mortain, and the patriotic insurrection which followed; he finally touched in succession upon the monastic, the parochial, and the architectural aspect of this historic place.

A short visit was then paid to Stoke-sub-Hamdon Church, a very interesting cruciform building of several dates, without aisles, and with a tower over the north transept. Mr. Bloxam described a perfect effigy of a priest as late fourteenth century work. Time did not allow of ascending Hamdon Hill and hearing Mr. Scarth's remarks on the camp, but he has been kind enough to contribute the following particulars:—

"This is a very large entrenchment, and one of the finest positions in Somerset, overlooking a vast tract of country—the Blackdown range of hills, the Quantocks, and the Mendips, and placed directly above the Foss Road, which runs under it to the north west. The area of the fortified summit is not less than three miles, and the earthworks can be traced all round. Two different periods are distinctly marked, the Celtic and the Roman. The camp occupies an insulated position, 240 feet above the level of the village below, and 426 feet above the sea level at high water mark at Weymouth.

"A very good description is given in the *Proceedings* of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, 1853, p. 78, and further remarks will be found in Vol. xviii, p. 1, 58. The *Archæologia* contains a paper by Sir R. C. Hoare, vol. xxi, and a plan accompanies these different accounts, by which it will be seen that the ancient British settlement occupied the south-eastern side of the fortified hill, on the portion now called Butcher's hill, where traces of occupation were once visible, but have been eradicated by ploughing. The Roman camp occupied the north-east portion of the hill, and this is defended by a double rampart, and within this enclosure, at the north east angle, is a small camp amphitheatre. The southern portion of the Roman entrenchment has been destroyed by quarrying, which has been carried on to a great extent upon the hill, to the destruction of some portions of the earthwork; but it has revealed many interesting remains, both Celtic and Roman, as the work proceeded. In addition to the Foss Road, which passes under the hill on the north-west side, there are other roads which have branches off from the camp, one of which runs to Castle Neroche, and another towards Montacute.

"Between the masses or beds of rock which form the hill, are fissures or gullies, which run across it, and in these are found iron and bronze implements, coins, and organic remains.

"The British remains consist of hut circles, flint weapons, bronze spear heads, a polished celt, and pottery. The Roman remains are a chariot wheel, stirrup, fibula, lamp, horse trappings, sling stones, spindle whorls, knives, spear and arrow heads, a dagger, iron swords, and pottery. The Roman coins found are of the emperors Hadrian, Faustina, Commodus, Constantine, Tetricus, and Gordian. Some mediæval remains have also been found. These are now unfortunately scattered, and for the most part lost, having passed into private hands instead of being placed in the Taunton Museum. The old coach road between Taunton and Salisbury

passed over the hill, following the depression of a deep comb now planted with trees."<sup>1</sup>

Mr. C. W. Dymond has kindly sent the following notes on the plan of the Hamdon Hill earthworks:

"The accompanying plan, though not constructed from a regular survey, may be regarded as approximating closely to accuracy. Four of the principal radii were chained, and the vallum and other features carefully paced; the results being here and there verified and supplemented by measurements with a tape. The relative positions of all the details were settled by taking a copious series of compass bearings.

"Nowhere in the circuit do we find the vallum and ditch as originally constructed. At every point some portion of the former seems to have disappeared, while the latter has been partially filled up. The section r—k perhaps shows the nearest approach to that of the original rampart. Everywhere the ditch is very shallow. The only trace of a second and outer vallum (if such there ever was, which is very doubtful) may exist in the slight mound north of the footpath, and just outside the north-western hand-gate. The embankments are made of marl, and, at the highest, are not more than seven feet above the level of the ground immediately inside. There are considerable differences of level in various parts of the work estimated by the eye; the crest of the hill may be about forty-five feet above the lowest point, which is the extremity of the south-western covert-way; the scarp at the inner end of the same rises about fifteen feet; that of the northern covert-way about nine feet; and that of the south-eastern one about fourteen feet. The level at different points within and contiguous to the rampart appears to vary from about twenty-five feet just inside the pond, to thirty-nine feet at the north-western hand-gate. A natural hollow stretches from the crest of the hill to the pond. All other depressions shewn on the plan are evidently artificial. The curious pit outside the rampart, toward the north-east, which is about one hundred feet in diameter, and six to eight feet deep, has, by some, been pronounced to be the remains of an amphitheatre, and, by others, conjectured to have been a pond. Whatever it was, it was clearly not the latter; for the conformation of the slope, and the position of the hollow thereon, are such that there could be no collecting ground for water, wherewith to supply it.

"The inclosure contains, by estimation, 12½ acres."

A certain number of the party left Stoke-sub-Hamdon for Martock station, and returned to Taunton. The remainder continued the journey to South Petherton, a picturesque little town commanded by a large cross church with an octagonal tower. Tea was provided for the visitors by the kindness of the ladies of South Petherton, and Barrington Court was then inspected. This is a fine house of the middle of the sixteenth century, now only partly occupied as a farm house. It has much of the character of Hampton Court in its architectural details; but the whole place is

<sup>1</sup> For account of antiquities from Hamdon Hill, see *Journal*, vol. x, p. 247 (with a drawing of a flint arrow head); also vol. xv, p. 177; and vol. xxxi, p. 39; see also *Journal of British Archaeological*

*Association*, vol. ii, p. 230. For bronze lamp found, see vol. iv, 384; vi, 442. For interments, see vol. xix, 126, and vol. xxiv, p. 61 and following.

desolate and forlorn, and the lapse of a few more years will probably reduce it to the condition of Kirby Hall in Northamptonshire.<sup>1</sup>

Another drive brought the party to Iminster station, and, Taunton being reached at 8 p.m., this very long and interesting day was concluded.

On Sunday, the Mayor and Corporation and the members of the Institute assembled at the Castle, and walked to the church of St. Mary Magdalene. The Ven. Archdeacon Denison preached a sermon from Genesis i, 1, and St. John i, 1.

Monday, August 11.

The large party which left Taunton by special train at 9 a.m. arrived at Wells at 10.15, and proceeded at once to the Palm Churchyard, where Mr. Freeman pointed out the main features in the history of the church of Wells as written on the building itself. Here, he said, as at Dunster, it would be easy for a skilled antiquary to trace out all those special features simply by looking at the church, without further help. Conceive such an one to have dropped from the clouds into this cloister, or to have been brought blindfold from a far country. The first glance, showing him a large cross church of Pointed style, would enable him to say, "I am either in Normandy or in England." A second glance at the finish of the towers and at the form of many of the windows would enable him to say, "I am in England and not in Normandy." He might even perhaps go on to say, "I am in western, and not in eastern or northern England," though the architecture of the church, as seen from the outside, is not so strongly local as to allow him to say this with the same certainty as what he had already said. He would next look at the buildings adjoining the church, and say, "This is more than a parish church; is it a church of monks or of secular clergy?" He would easily see that the buildings do not follow Benedictine or other monastic rule; that there is no refectory parallel with the nave; that there is no chapter-house east of the cloister; that the cloister itself is not a complete square, and is not attached to the church after the fashion of a monastic cloister. He would at once say, "This is a church, not of monks, but of secular clergy." He would then ask another question: "Is this a cathedral church, the seat of a bishop, the head of a diocese? or is it simply a church of canons, or other secular clergy, under a dean, warden, or other head, but not forming the chapter of a bishop?" To this question he could give no answer as long as he stayed within the palm-churchyard; there is no appearance there which could be decisive either way. But he could answer the question without going inside the church, by merely going from the palm-churchyard into the plot of ground east of the cloister. He would there see a house, clearly an ecclesiastical house and not the castle of a lay baron, but a house on a scale far beyond the needs of any mere dean or warden. He would at once set down that house as the palace of a bishop, and would rule that the church which he was examining was a cathedral church. He would thus, simply by using his eyes, without help from anyone else, have found out the class of church at which he was looking. But he could do yet more; by carrying on his walk a little further, he would be able to see the history of the relations between church and city. He would mark that the palace stands away from the town, walled, moated, in short, though not

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal*, vol. xxxv, p. 440.



a castle, yet in some sort a fortress. He might easily see that the ecclesiastical precinct of Wells was not a quarter of an ancient city, but rather that the city had itself grown up around the ecclesiastical precinct. He would see this more clearly if the partition wall between church and city had not been partly hidden by houses, partly broken through; still with a little examination he would see it, and he would thus reach the leading fact in the history of the city, that Wells is not an ancient city with a bishopric planted within it, but simply a town which has grown up at a bishop's gate, a process, it might be added, quite unknown out of the British islands.

Mr. Freeman then spoke of Wells as the best example of a great secular church, keeping a greater number of its surrounding buildings still applied to their original uses than could be seen elsewhere—church, chapter-house, cloister, bishop's palace, houses of dignitaries and canons, vicars' close, with hall and chapel, all forming a harmonious whole, and still largely applied to the uses for which they were first meant. He then spoke of the merciless havoc which, within the last twenty years, had gone on among the ancient buildings, ecclesiastical and civil, of Wells and its immediate neighbourhood. A hole had been cut through the wall between church and city, the special memorial of the history of the place, seemingly to supply a view of the Swan inn to those who come out of the west door of the church. Within the immediate demesne of the chapter, a prebendal house in the north liberty, had been destroyed, the house of the master of the choristers had been turned into a ruin. In neither case could any intelligible motive be guessed at; it seemed to be sheer wanton dislike of antiquity and beauty. So, a fountain just outside the green, in the market place, part of the design of Bishop Beckington's square, had been just now wiped out, for the better display of a showy shop. So, if they were to follow him through the streets of Wells, and through the roads for a few miles, he could show them at almost every step, some ancient house or other building destroyed or disfigured. An effort must be made, or the smaller domestic antiquities which form so distinctive a feature of the city and district would soon be wholly swept away. After these general remarks he would, Mr. Freeman said, hand over his hearers for matters of detail to the care of Mr. Parker.

Mr. PARKER then addressed the party, and the cathedral was inspected both inside and outside under his guidance; the monumental effigies being explained by Mr. Bloxam. The party then assembled in the Chapter House,—perhaps the finest building of its kind in England,—where Canon Bernard gave the interesting results of his researches in the Chapter records bearing on the dates of the building of the cathedral. Mr. Parker then led the way over the Chain Gate into the Vicars' Close, or Close Hall; the Archdeaconry and Deanery were hurriedly visited, and the party proceeded to the Palace, entering its most picturesque grounds through Ralph de Salopia's Gatehouse.<sup>1</sup>

The Bishop then entertained with the greatest hospitality more than two hundred guests in the beautiful vaulted substructure of Bishop Josceline's Palace. A cordial vote of thanks to the Bishop was proposed

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Parker's remarks on the Mediæval Architecture of Wells which were prepared for the meeting but not read

owing to want of time, are printed at page 359.

by Lord Talbot de Malahide, and the principal rooms in the palace, and the chapel, were then seen.

A short visit was made to St. Cuthbert's Church on the way back to Wells station, where the train was again taken to Glastonbury. Mr. Freeman was kind enough to make some observations at the Abbey, and the Abbot's kitchen and the great barn having been inspected the party returned to Taunton at 6.30.

The Historical Section again met in the Castle Hall at 8.45. Mr. Chisholm Batten, Vice-President, in the chair. The Rev. A. J. FOSTER read a paper on "Monmouth's March to the Moors," treating the subject under the following heads :

1. The probable appearance of West Somerset in 1685.
2. Monmouth's march from Chard to Shepton Mallet ; the probable direction of the roads ; and the aspect of the town of Taunton at the time.
3. The plan of campaign in East Somerset, and the unsuccessful attempt to break out of the county to the north and east.
4. The retreat to Bridgewater before the advance of the royal forces, the battle of Sedgemoor, and the present appearance of the field of battle.

A discussion followed, in which Macaulay's visit to Somerset, and local traditions about "the Duke" were alluded to by Colonel Pinney, Mr. Kinglake, Mr. Foster, Mr. George, and others.

The CHAIRMAN then read a paper by Mr. T. Bond on "Roger Bacon."

The Antiquarian Section again met, Colonel Pinney in the chair. Dr. Pring read the concluding portion of his paper (of which the first part was read on August 5), and after a short discussion the meeting closed.

#### Tuesday, August 12.

The historical section met again in the Castle Hall at 11 a.m., when the Chairman, Mr. CHRISHOLM BATTEN, read the concluding part of his paper on Henry VII in Somerset.

The general concluding meeting was held in the Castle Hall at 12 o'clock, Colonel Pinney in the chair.

The Rev. F. SPURRELL proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Mayor and Corporation, specially referring to their hospitable reception of the Institute ; to the Bishop of the Diocese for his able conduct in the chair, and his reception of the Institute at Wells ; and to Mr. Luttrell, the Rev. F. B. Portman, Sir A. Acland Hood, Mr. Phelps, Mr. H. Norris and the ladies of South Petherton, who had so kindly and hospitably entertained the members of the Institute and the visitors during the week of the meeting. Mr. Spurrell said that on this, the last day of the meeting, the comparatively small number of members present made it desirable that the resolution which he had the privilege of proposing should be so comprehensive, and he would further include in it a vote of thanks to all who had contributed objects for exhibition in the local museum, which had formed so striking a feature in one of the most brilliant and successful meetings that the Institute had ever held.

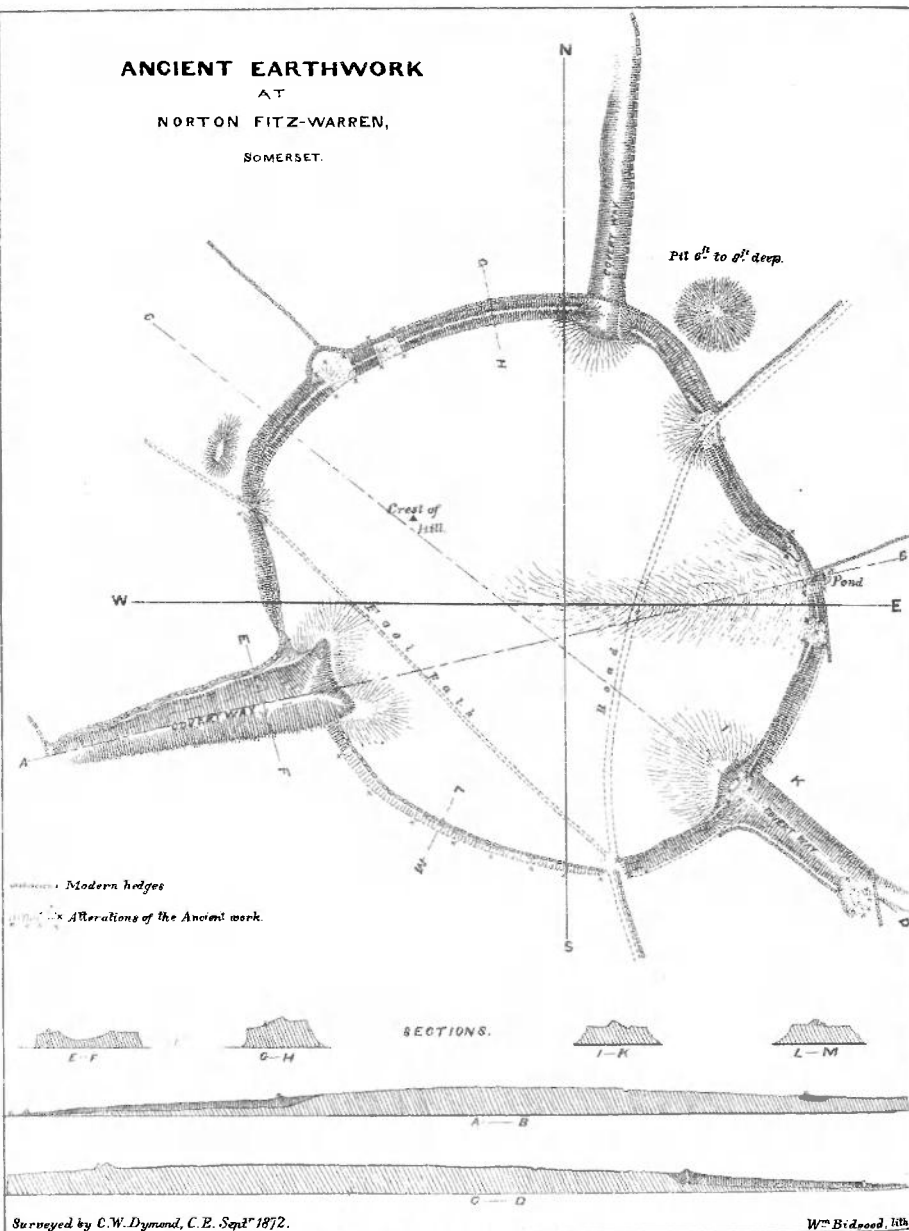
This resolution was warmly supported by Mr. T. H. Baylis, and having been seconded by Mr. Bloxam, who mentioned the indebtedness of the meeting to the members of the local press, was carried with acclamation.

# ANCIENT EARTHWORK

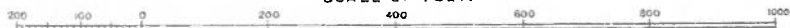
AT

NORTON FITZ-WARREN,

SOMERSET.



SCALE OF FEET.



Mr. Batten expressed, on behalf of the Bishop, his great regret that he was not able to be present at the concluding meeting; and the Mayor of Taunton, in returning thanks, spoke of the great pleasure that the meeting had afforded to himself and the Corporation. Then the Taunton meeting was declared ended.

In the afternoon a party of about fifty went in carriages to Norton Fitz Warren Church and Earthworks, which latter remains were explained by Mr. Scarth, who has since been kind enough to furnish us with the following notes:

"The first who called particular attention to this very interesting earthwork was the R<sup>év</sup>. F. Warre, in a paper read to the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society in 1849. No notice had been taken of it by Collinson or Phelps in their histories of the county. There is a similar omission also of the large earthwork on the Quantock hills called Ruborough camp, in the parish of Broomfield.<sup>1</sup>

"Norton Fitz Warren camp was visited by the Somerset Society in 1872, and a further account will be found of it in the *Proceedings* for that year, p. 43.

"A very imperfect plan of the fortification accompanies Mr. Warre's paper, but after the visit of the Society in 1872 a plan was made by Mr. C. W. Dymond, which gives the earthwork as it now is, from actual measurement, with sections of the Roman part.

"The form is irregular, but almost circular, the length from north to south being somewhat greater than the length from east to west.

"There are three principal entrances, approached by deep covered ways. Near that to the north is an elliptical depression, in the field just beyond the walls, which has all the appearance of having been a small amphitheatre. The enclosure within the rampart is thirteen acres, now under cultivation, which it has always been within the memory of man. The rampart consists of a steep bank and ditch which encircles a rising ground about half a mile from the village, and is about two miles from Taunton, and not far from the ancient course of the River Tone. The ground slopes on every side from the circuit of the rampart, which on the south side has been considerably reduced in height, and the surrounding ditch filled in.

"The most curious portions of the earthwork are the entrances, which are deep worn hollows; and that from the west, as it enters the camp, divides into two ways, and at this division there appears to have been a defensive work.

"Remains are said to have been found within the area, though none have been preserved; but undoubted Roman remains have been found at the neighbouring farm of Conquest (A.D. 1666), and also in cutting the course of the Watchet Railway in the valley below the hill, a large collection of Roman pottery was found. Specimens of these are preserved in the Museum at Taunton.<sup>1</sup> The site of the camp is known among the old people by the name of the "Four cross roads," as I am informed, and a line of road is pointed out as coming in this direction from Castle Neroche, or from near the site of that earthwork, and another is pointed out as entering it more to the west.

<sup>1</sup> See Journal of British Archaeological Association, vol. xiii, p. 294.

<sup>2</sup> See Guide to the Museum, p. 5.

"Bishop Clifford<sup>1</sup> has shewn reason for believing that in Roman times, and probably much earlier, a road came from Exeter to Hembury Fort in Devonshire, and from thence it can be traced at intervals running towards Norton Fitz Warren, and thence on towards the channel near the mouth of the Parret.

"This he supposes to fulfil the conditions of the portion of the 12th Iter of Antoninus, which has hitherto been so little understood.

"Ab Isca Damnoniorum—

Leucaro	...	...	m.p. xv.
Nido	...	...	— xv.
Bornio	...	...	— xv.
Isca, Leg. II, Aug.	...	...	— xxviii.

"Starting from Exeter, the first fifteen miles bring us to the neighbourhood of Hembury Fort, and the second fifteen miles to about Norton earthworks, the third fifteen carry us to the mouth of the Parret, and the crossing from thence to Caer Leon would fulfil the remaining distance of the Iter. All that is wanting to confirm the truth of this are positive and undoubted remains of Roman occupation. There are traces of these at Castle Neroche and at Norton Fitz Warren, and some have been found near the mouth of the Parret, where the coast line appears to have undergone changes in the lapse of centuries. If further research shall bring to light direct proof, a very important point in the geography of Roman-Britain will have been settled.

"The covered ways<sup>2</sup> leading into the earthworks at Norton are peculiar to very ancient cities, and would place it antecedent to Roman occupation, but it is very possible that it may also have been held by the Romans while in Britain."

From hence the party walked across the fields to Norton Manor, where Mr. Welman received the antiquaries and offered them light refreshments. The journey was continued to the fine church of Bishop's Lydeard, where the seat ends elicited some remarks from Mr. Hartshorne, who drew a comparison between the solidly carved seat ends peculiar to the West of England and those constructed upon truer principles in the midland counties. Mr. Tinley was kind enough to entertain the party at tea and the Manor House at Cothelstone, and Kingston church were seen on the return journey to Taunton.

#### The Museum.

This was formed in Taunton Castle Hall, under the direction of the honorary curators, the Rev. W. Hunt and Mr. A Malet, and comprised an unusually large collection of antiquities and works of art. Among the objects exhibited may be mentioned the fine portrait of Sir Amias Paulet, painted by Zuccherò, and lent by the Earl Paulet. Mr. W. A. Sanford exhibited stone and bronze weapons, MSS., and personal ornaments. Mr. H. Norris exhibited a bronze fibula, in wonderful preservation, from Hamdon Hill, and several Romano-British antiquities. The Rev. Sydenham Hervey sent fragments of pottery, iron, keys, etc., found at Wedmore

<sup>1</sup> See Proceedings of Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society, 1878, p. 22, vol. xxiv.

<sup>2</sup> See approach to Caer Caradoc, and to

the Gau Ditches, Montgomeryshire, also the site of the ancient city of Veii. For an account of the latter see *Pilgrimage of the Tiber*, by W. Davies, chap. vii, p. 175.

on the supposed site of King Alfred's palace. The Churchwardens of St. Thomas', Bristol, exhibited four fine Limoges enamel candlesticks. Bishop Clifford lent the fine sixteenth-century gold pectoral cross which was exhibited at the London meeting of the Institute, February 1st, 1878. The Provost of Eton sent a most valuable and interesting collection of twenty-two documents of the thirteenth and fourteenth and later centuries, chiefly relating to the priory of Stoke Courcy, and including a cartulary of that house. The Rev. S. O. Baker lent a belt, and the Sword of State of Scotland, presented to James IV by Pope Julius II in 1507, preserved with the Scotch regalia in Dunottar Castle by Sir George Ogilvy in 1652, and found secreted at Barras by Sir G. Ogilvy in 1790. Mr. Sanford also exhibited some fine illuminated MSS., an Elizabethan crystal and silver candelabrum, a beautiful inlaid fifteenth-century Persian vase of mother-of-pearl. Mr. Welman lent two silver monteiths, and Mr. Neville-Grenville one of a large size. Mrs. Helyar contributed a beautiful jewel, consisting of a large rough-cut emerald in an enamelled mount; at the back is a small portrait of Charles I, similar to those in the well known memorial rings; a fine pearl is suspended from the mount. This object was given by Charles II to Colonel Helyar in acknowledgement of his having raised a troop of horse for Charles I. Mrs. Helyar also sent a ring with a portrait of Oliver Cromwell, set round with brilliants; and some fourteenth century documents relating to East and West Coker. General Munro lent a collection of Greek and Roman coins from the Crimea. Mr. Surtees exhibited a silver loving-cup, a gilt flagon, and a gilt posset-cup. Mr. Troyte-Bullock sent a late fourteenth-century ecclesiastical vestment, the christening-cup and robe of Admiral Blake, a set of hunting buttons, each engraved with a dog and its name, and other gold and silver antiquities. The Rev. H. Ruddock exhibited Blake's sea-chest, two of his cups, and a waistcoat. Mr. R. Lang exhibited an interesting collection of fans carved and painted, and a collection of enamelled snuffboxes, patch-boxes, miniatures, &c. Mr. A. Hartshorne sent a set of attested drawings by Nolckens of the Venus de Medicis. The Corporation of Taunton exhibited the borough seals of 1420 and 1685, and a wooden press belonging to a large oval seal. Mr. W. Ready sent a set of casts of official seals of Somerset. Majolica and china were well represented by the collections of Mr. E. Bourdillon, Mr. W. Harrison, Mr. R. Lang, Mrs. Payne, the Rev. I. Gale, Mr. Maynard, Mr. Surtees, and other contributors. Mr. W. P. Pinchard sent several pieces of embroidered silk of the time of Queen Anne, and Mr. R. Ready contributed a collection of rings and other objects. Many portraits of local personages were arranged on the walls, together with a number of delicate drawings of Wells by Mr. A. A. Clarke, and early prints of Taunton. The two massive gold vases presented by the County to the late Captain Speke, of African fame, were exhibited by Mr. Speke.

The Council desire to acknowledge the following donations in aid of the expense of the Taunton Meeting and of the general purposes of the Institute:—W. E. Surtees, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Penny and Son, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Rev. P. E. George, 1*l.* 1*s.*; W. Pyne, 1*l.*; J. A. Bennett, 1*l.* 1*s.*; W. G. Marshall, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Hon. W. H. B. Portman, 2*l.*; W. Sparks, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Rev. J. B. Portman, 1*l.* 1*s.*; F. H. Dickinson, 1*l.* 1*s.*; T. T. Knyfton, 5*l.*; Rev. J. C. Kinglake, 1*l.* 1*s.*; J. R. Macleay, 2*l.*; W. H. Helyar, 2*l.* 2*s.*; C.

Pooley, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; Rev. Canon Meade, 5*l.* ; Genl. Munro, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; Sir P. Douglas, Bart., 1*l.* 1*s.* ; Major Altham, 1*l.* ; E. J. Stanley, 5*l.* ; Mrs. E. F. Davies, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; Rev. Canon Bernard, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; T. Sibly, 2*l.* ; H. J. Badcock, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; Major Barrett, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; F. W. Newton, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; V. Stuckey, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; Col. Morris, 1*l.* ; Col. Adair, 2*l.* 2*s.* ; Sir A. H. Elton, 3*l.* 3*s.* ; Rev. W. H. Lance, 10*s.* ; F. H. Cheetham, 2*l.* 2*s.* ; Rev. C. O. Goodford, 5*l.* ; Lady Smith, 5*l.* ; J. Withycombe, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; H. Steed, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; J. White, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; the Lord Clifford, 5*l.* ; Dr. Liddon, 5*l.* 5*s.* ; H. Spencer, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; A. Barclay, M.P., 5*l.* 5*s.* ; R. N. Grenville, 1*l.* ; W. Speke, junr., 1*l.* 1*s.* ; Sir H. James, M.P., 5*l.* 5*s.* ; R. Ekyn, 3*l.* 3*s.* ; G. T. Bullock, 2*l.* 2*s.* ; G. Walters, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; T. Slowman, 10*s.* 6*d.* ; W. Maynard, 10*s.* ; H. Heaven, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; W. Pollard, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; Mrs. Hayward, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; Mrs. Welby, 1*l.*