

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

November 6, 1879.

The Rev. C. W. BINGHAM, F.S.A., in the Chair.

At this the opening of a new session the CHAIRMAN took the opportunity of congratulating the members on the conspicuous success of the Taunton Meeting, which held a place among the very best that the Institute had ever held. A great number of places of interest were visited, the meeting was largely attended by members of the Institute and persons of position in the county, and the general excellence of the papers read in the sectional meeting proved the wisdom of holding another meeting in the county of Somerset.

Mr. W. BURGESS read a paper on "Il Caporale at Orvieto," which is printed in vol. xxxvi, p. 343. In the course of a general discussion which followed, Mr. Burgess said that the enamels on the reliquary in question presented no traces of Byzantine art, but were the purest and best Gothic, as good, in short, as the finest English work.

Irrespective of its artistic value, Mr. Burgess' paper is important in another way, for it satisfactorily disposes of a very puzzling mis-statement in Agincourt's *History of Art*. It is always a most difficult matter to correct historical or other inaccuracies when once they have been put into print. "Verify your references" was a favourite observation of the late Dr. Routh, for he knew how blindly one author copied another, and how fables were added to fables. So it happens, for instance, that Lady Godiva and Peeping Tom still flourish at Coventry, and that the men of Carnarvon still persist that Edward II. was born in the Eagle Tower, although both these bubbles have been long since exploded, and is it not rooted in the minds of the people that every cross-legged effigy necessarily represents a Crusader at least, if not a Templar, in spite of the many contradictions that this particular fallacy has received? Any corrections of loose statements in print may therefore be gladly welcomed, for if a fact has been once misrepresented in a standard work of reference its refutation is extremely difficult and often a matter of many years, probably because, as Grafton says, "foolishness is much regarded of the people where wisdom is not in place."

The Rev. R. BELLIS then read a paper "On some Mural Paintings lately discovered in the Church of St. Clement, Jersey." In connection with the subject of "Les trois Vifs et les trois Morts" the following inscription was found:—

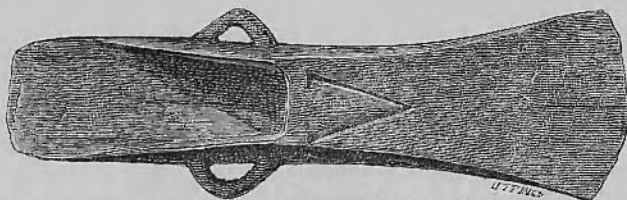
"Helas sainte Marie et quesse
Ces troys mors qui t'os cy hideulx
M'ont fait me plre en gde trïtesse
De les vays ainxi piteulx."



$\frac{1}{3}$ DIAM: OF ORIGINAL.



HALF LENGTH OF ORIC:



HALF LENGTH OF ORIGINAL

Antiquities from West Buckland, Somerset.

A discussion followed, in which Professor WESTWOOD, Mr. MICKLETHWAITE, and others took part. It was generally allowed that the paintings were of the early part of the fifteenth century, and that they presented no difference, other than what was purely local, from other work of this period.

Votes of thanks were returned to the authors of these papers.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. W. BURGESS.—Photographs of the Reliquary at Orvieto.

By the Rev. R. BELLIS.—Tracings of Mural Paintings in the Church of St. Clement, Jersey, drawn by Mr. Charles Poingdestre.

By Mr. W. A. SANFORD.—A bronze torque, a bracelet and two celts from West Buckland, Somerset. These were found about 100 yards below the railway bridge that crosses the Tone, between Wellington and Taunton, on the Bristol and Exeter railway, and about forty yards from the river. They were found in digging a drain, together with a small quantity of charcoal and burnt bone, about four feet below the surface. There were no traces of a tumulus. The torque was broken in digging up and the missing portion of the bracelet was not found. Mr. Sanford informs us that two other bronze celts of the same character as those found with the torque and bracelet were discovered some years ago on the top of a low hill in the parish of Nyncehead, about a mile and a half from the site of the West Buckland find, on a hill called Burrows, where are slight indications of earthworks. The late Mr. Warre traced a small "pah" on the hill, and polished flints have also been found in the valley of the Tone below it, also a British urn in one locality, Roman copper coins in another; and of an earlier period, but still at the same depth, the remains of mammoth and other prehistoric animals.

It is evident from the appearance and grain of the bronze that the torque¹ was twisted and not cast, the metal having been previously shaped for the spirals. The double looped celt is remarkable and very rare, not more than three or four having been found in England.² The bracelet is flat on the inside and not repousse; it has apparently been cast in a mould, and the delicate marks cut with a tool.

By Mr. T. MARLOW.—An illuminated pedigree on vellum of the Moreland family; headed as follows:—

"A pedigree of the Name & Family of Merland now called Moreland wherein it appeareth their residence was in Somersetshire & that the Ancestors of this family for many years held the Manor of Orchardeleigh in Capite, as the records of King Edw. the 2 & Edw. the 3. here inserted specifie: Since w^{ch} tyme they transplanted into other Counties vldt'. Gloucester Oxford & Wilts &c where also they were seized of diuers lands as in the descent following may be seene. Whereunto likewise is added the line of Walton a good family in y^e County of Kent setting down their coat-armes, and marriages, with a continuance of descent vnto Christopher Moreland of Strowde and to Elizabeth his wife y^e daughter of William Walton of Adlington in y^e same County both liueing A^o Dⁿⁱ 1647."

¹ See *Journal*, vol. v, p. 325; vi, 81; *Archæol.*, xi, 94; xxix, 372; *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, i, 234.

² See *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, 2nd ser., vol. v,

p. 398; *Journal*, ix, 387; x, 247; xxv, 246. For Irish examples see *Journal*, viii, 91; ix, 194; Wilde, figs. 274, 393; *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, iii, 232.

The pedigree is 8ft. 7in. long and 2ft. 6½in. wide, and is attested at the end as follows:—"The arms and descent of Christopher Moreland of Stroud. William Ryley Norroy, King of Arms." The pedigree ends with Frances, only d. of Christopher Moreland of Stroud; she was living in 1647.

By Mr. M. J. C. BUCKLEY.—A collection of embroidered ecclesiastical vestments of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. These comprised a dalmatic woven with the scene of the Annunciation regularly repeated, a chasuble exactly like one at Glastonbury, another of the same date as the Syon cope, restored with velvet of the seventeenth century, and another with the original velvet. Mr. Buckley gave a general description of these vestments, which were obtained from various churches in France, and Mr. Micklethwaite added some remarks.

By Miss A. CURTIS.—A piece of bead work representing the marriage of Charles II. with Catherine of Braganza. This formed part of the cover of a cabinet, and was formerly in the possession of the ancient Lincolnshire family of Kyme.

By Captain E. HOARE.—A MS. in pencil, apparently partly in cypher, possibly of the period of the Irish civil wars.

December 4, 1879.

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

Mr. R. S. FERGUSON sent a paper "On the Supposed Sword of Sir Hugh de Morville," which was read by Mr. HARTSHORNE, and is printed at p. 99.—The Rev. J. M. GATRILL read a paper "On a recent discovery at Greenhithe," which will appear in a future number of the *Journal*. This careful account of a "Dane Hole" elicited some remarks from Sir H. LEFROY, who spoke of the positions of the skeletons that had been found, and the Rev. S. BARING GOULD compared the pit with one at Royston of the same general character. Thanks were voted to the authors of these papers.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Sir WILFRED LAWSON, Bt., M.P.—A basket hilted broadsword said to have belonged to Sir Hugh de Morville, and bearing the inscription, "Gott bewahrt die aufrecht schotten." This is no doubt a '45 broadsword,—not a claymore, which is distinctly a two-handed weapon, and the German inscription may be partly accounted for by the fact that there were many Jacobites in Austrian regiments at the time of the Rebellion; to one of these officers it may have belonged. With reference to the service of Scotchmen on the continent in earlier times, it may be mentioned that the Armorial de Sabre at Brussels contains many coats of Scottish families of distinction. A roll of arms at Paris is said to contain 124 Scotch shields.

By the Rev. J. M. GATRILL.—A human skull, pieces of pottery, &c. from a pit at Greenhithe.

By Mr. J. D. GRANT.—Vessels of Pottery and Stone Implements from an ancient cemetery in the Tinnevely district of the Madras Presidency. Mr. Grant communicated the following notes upon these objects:—

"There are, as far as I know, four of these ancient burying places in the Tinnevely district of the Madras Presidency; probably there are others undiscovered. They occur also, I believe, in other districts of Madras, but of those I know nothing, and will confine myself in the following notes to those of Tinnevely.

"The site of that in which the accompanying pots were found is a spur of land rising to a maximum height of fifty feet above the surrounding country, the selection having been made apparently with a view to the position being beyond reach of the river floods which now swamp the neighbouring lands. Above the limit of high floods from the Tamprapoomey river there are literally thousands of bodies buried.

"The other burying places referred to show similar peculiarities of site for apparently similar reasons. The soil is in all cases the same, disintegrated quartz, overlying quartz rock, which has occasionally been dug into to form a receptacle for the large pots.

"Next as to the position in which the pots are found. Interments seem to have been carried out on no system whatever, or at all events on so many different systems that it is difficult to trace any method. Pots were buried in some cases with their mouths visible on the ground surface; in other cases they were sunk four to five feet below ground. They varied in size from three and a half feet down to one foot in height. Some were full of stones and earth; some contained bones and small pots; some bones without small pots and *vice versa*. Most frequently, however, the following was the arrangement. A large pot was found with the mouth three quarters of a foot below the surface, its position being indicated by a few stones projecting, which had apparently been used to close the mouth. On examination of the contents the upper two feet or so were found to consist of earth and large stones tightly rammed, below which came bones, earth and small pots intermixed. The skull was found placed in the centre, about six inches from the bottom of the pot and upside down; around it were disposed the arm and leg bones, upright. Then within the circle of upright bones were found small pots, one or two being invariably quite close to the skull. The remaining bones of the body were packed (no other word better describes the arrangement) indiscriminately around the skull.

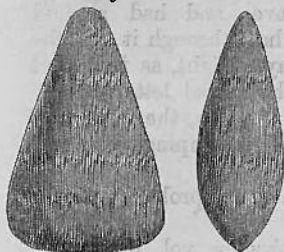
"Remains of iron implements, knives, spear-heads and a sword were found; but in only one, and that a very doubtful case, a trace of bronze. The small pots were generally empty; some contained a small quantity of fine dust, and one the unmistakeable remains of millet.

"The bones were extremely brittle, and it was almost impossible to get them out entire, but when this was effected, the bones were found perfect, the joints entire, and no sign of the bodies having been burnt or roughly dismembered. Even the small finger or toe bones and teeth were found.

"The skulls and bones were of ordinary size, somewhat larger than those of the average native of the district; the skulls were well shaped.

"It may be mentioned that on the hill, where these remains are buried, were found two stone implements of the annexed form, which are here engraved half full size. None of this shape, however, were found buried; the only stone implements found with the bones being a hone and a sort of pestle, such as might be used for grinding seeds.

"The present inhabitants of the district can throw no light on the subject. They say the race which adopted this mode of burial existed 16000 years ago, that they were



immortal, and year by year decreased in size, becoming more malignant as they grew older. They used also to seat themselves in the triangular recesses (used for lights) in the walls of houses and temples, from which positions they jeered at and insulted the passers by, till endurance was no longer possible, when they were seized, put into pots, and buried alive. A large quantity of these pots and their contents were sent to the Berlin Museum, and when the matter was reported to the Government of Madras, excavation was put a stop to, till such time as a systematic examination could be undertaken by some one qualified to conduct it successfully.

"To one who has read the foregoing, it seems scarcely necessary to add that I have no knowledge whatever of archæology, and have recorded simply what was apparent to any observer of ordinary intelligence; this being so, I can offer no suggestion towards an explanation of this peculiar mode of burial."

By Mr. HAIR, through Mr. R. S. Ferguson.—A portable brass ring dial or *viatorium*, generally known as a poke or pocket-dial. Mr. FERGUSON communicated the following notes upon it:—

"It was found nearly sixty years ago in a bog in Dumfriesshire, in association with three silver coins, which are described as 'old sixpences,' but which have long been lost. The instrument consists of a brass hoop,



about two inches in diameter and half an inch in breadth, and having two holes, through which a string may be passed for its suspension. An external groove is cut round its circumference, and is perforated by two slits in direction of its length, each about one inch and a quarter long, and situate one on either side the holes for suspension. At the sides of one of these slits are the initial letters of the months of the winter half of the year, namely, I. F. M. in an ascending series, O. N. D. descending; at the sides of the other those of the summer half, namely, A. M. I. ascending, I. A. S. descending. On the concavity of the ring, opposite each slit, is a scale of the hours. A narrower and moveable ring, now lost, ran in the external groove, and had a small boss with a hole through it for the passage of a ray of light, as indicated

on the woodcut. This boss being set opposite the initial letter of any month, and the apparatus suspended opposite to the sun, the hour will be given with tolerable accuracy by the point of light impinging on the hour scale.

"On the exterior of the ring are the initials S. H. M., probably of the maker.

"Similar poke-dials are described in the *Reliquary*, vol. ii, p. 153

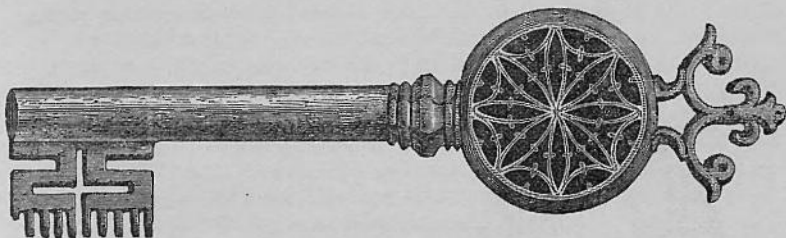
(with engraving). *Transactions Soc. of Ant.*, vol. iv, 2nd series, pp. 267, 442, 445. *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxvi, p. 184; *Journal British Archæological Association*, p. 263, vol. xix, p. 71. None of these seem exactly similar to the one now described. It differs from that engraved in the *Reliquary* in having the scale of months divided, and set half on each side of the holes for suspension.

"What are the letters M. H. S. set to the scale in this ring and in that engraved in the *Reliquary*?"

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—Beads and bugles of rock crystal, onyx, lapis lazuli, cornelian, amazon stone, glass, enamel, &c., and nine copper coins of the date of the early part of the thirteenth century, all found together in the bed of a water course in Oude.

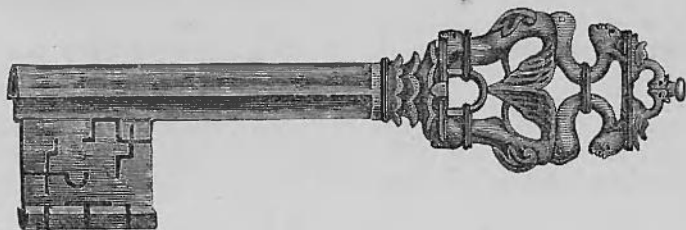
By Lieut.-General Sir H. LEFROY.—A grotesque head in terra-cotta, from British Honduras, wearing two large circular ornaments in the ears. It is shaded by a species of canopy, resembling the raised visor of a knightly helmet, with ornamentation, which implies that the idea was really derived from a Spanish helmet, and therefore suggests a date as late as the sixteenth century. Above the vizor is a species of beak between two circular holes, or eyes, recalling the Minerva head on the pottery from Troy. The whole is nine inches high. Sir Henry Lefroy, also exhibited a large vase in terra-cotta.

By Mr. H. VAUGHAN.—A miniature, representing Peter Martyr, Italian work, early sixteenth century; two Gothic keys, Italian work, of which one is here figured. The length is six inches. The head is filled with



tracery patterns, that on one side being filed out of the solid, the other, of an entirely different design, being let in and braized. The delicate file work in iron of this period may be seen in great perfection in the hands of clocks, in which objects it was continued almost up to the present time, in ever diminishing beauty. But the fashion of stamping the shapes of clock hands out of thin plates of steel into very inferior forms has now quite supplanted a once beautiful art.

Mr. Vaughan also exhibited a French Renaissance key five inches long, in general form very like the so-called Strozzi key which was lately sold for the high price of £1,200.



112 PROCEEDINGS AT MEETINGS OF THE INSTITUTE.

The meeting was also indebted to Mr. Vaughan for the exhibition of a volume of the first copies of the Spectator, No. 446, showing the first stamped number.

By the CHAIRMAN.—Examples of painted glass Roundels, Flemish or German work, early in the sixteenth century.

The rumoured demolition of the remains of Tonbridge Castle was spoken of at the Meeting with much regret.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

February 5, 1880.

The Rev. R. P. COATES, in the Chair.

The Rev. H. M. SCARTH sent a paper "On an Inscribed Votive Tablet found at Binchester," which was read by Mr. HARTSHORNE, and is printed at page 129. The CHAIRMAN spoke of the extreme rarity of Roman inscriptions having reference to medical officers and the value of Mr. Scarth's paper.

Mr. C. E. KEYSER read a paper "On the Recently Discovered Mural Paintings at Patcham, near Brighton," which will appear in a future number of the *Journal*.

Mr. J. G. WALLER, in speaking generally upon the subject of wall paintings, said that they were done under definite laws which had their origin in the fifth century, and which were developed up to the time of the Reformation. The artists worked under ecclesiastical supervision, and their paintings were simply intended for the instruction of the ignorant. The same general laws were followed by Orcagna, by Nicholas Pisano, and even by Michael Angelo in the Sistine Chapel. Certain common elements of the Last Judgment appeared equally in all the representations of this subject, but it was difficult to say when the laws for its treatment were definitely laid down. Mr. Waller compared the representation of this subject at Patcham with a now destroyed example at St. John's Church, Winchester, of the fourteenth century, and added that there was little of this kind of art in England before the twelfth century.

Mr. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE spoke doubtfully as to the genuine condition of the paintings at Patcham at the present day, and Mr. J. NEALE made some observations with regard to the use of solutions for the preservation of such works; as far as he knew nothing had been discovered that was of any practical good for arresting the decay either of wall paintings or of stonework. He thought the Patcham paintings were early thirteenth rather than twelfth century works. Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Scarth and Mr. Keyser for their papers.

It will be remembered that Carter made use of a strong varnish to enable him to decipher the paintings on the tomb of Edmund Crouchback and other subjects in Westminster Abbey. This most reprehensible treatment certainly enabled him to make his not very accurate drawings, but at the present day, the varnish having become black, or the colours scaled off, very little can be made out. (See *Gleanings from Westminster Abbey*, page 162).

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Rev. H. M. SCARTH.—An impression of the tile mentioned in his paper (page 133).

By Mr. C. E. KEYSER.—A coloured drawing of the paintings at Patcham.

By Mr. H. S. HARLAND.—A rubbing of the Tympanum over the south doorway of Everton church, Notts, of the same general character as those at Moccas, Herefordshire. The church of Everton is considered to be Early Norman, but there are certain remains, such as long and short work, and herring-bone masonry, which are supposed to indicate an older structure, but these details do not necessarily prove a much earlier date.

By Mr. E. A. GRIFFITHS.—An embroidered pulpit cloth, formed of the orphreys and other portions of two copes, from Wool church, Dorset.

By Mr. A. HARTSHORNE.—A photograph of an effigy, in low relief, from Bangor Cathedral, of a lady, habited, like Queen Philippa, in a square head-dress, a wimple and a long gown with pockets in front and fastened with innumerable buttons down to the feet, and having long pendant sleeves. The hands are raised to the shoulders, palms outward, an attitude of specially earnest supplication, very unusual in monumental sculpture, and such as may be seen in a modified form in the effigy of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. The close sleeves of the cote are shown, buttoned with oriental profusion, and from the left hand is suspended a set of praying beads, in connection with which are five circular brooches, by which the beads are apparently kept in position.¹ On the verge of the slab is the following inscription in Lombardic letters:—"...ic iacet eva qve fvit vx . . . anvel cvivs anima propiciet. . . ." Full-sized or principal effigies are rarely represented with beads, though these accessories of devotion are frequent enough in the hands of 'weepers' on the sides of high tombs. Isabella, wife of the first Sir John Spencer, carries beads in her effigy at Great Brington, Northamptonshire, and so does the pilgrim Hastings at Ashby de la Zouche, as well as an unknown lady in Lutterworth church.

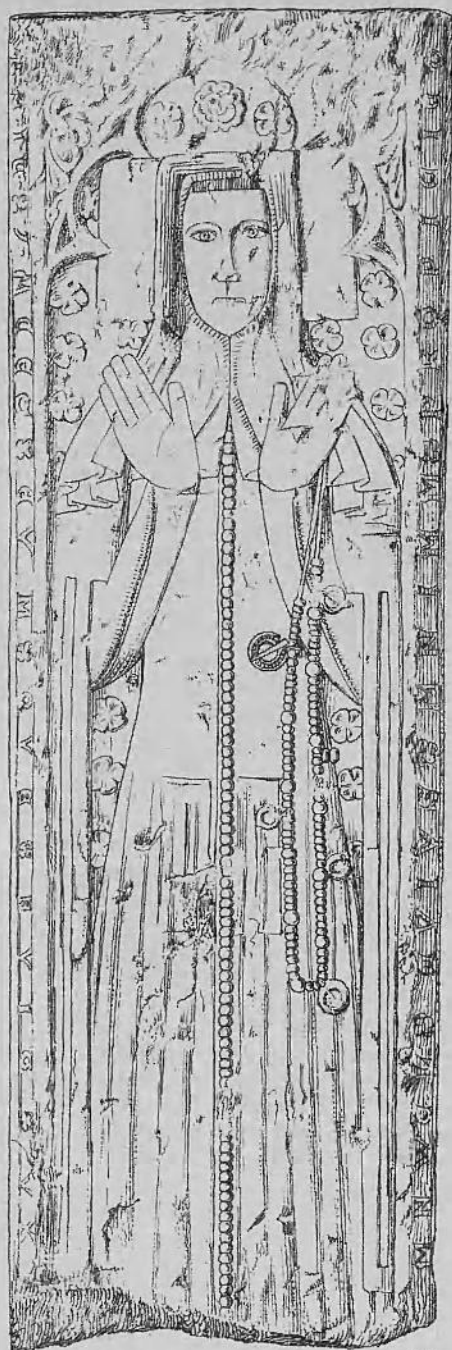
We are indebted to the obliging courtesy of the Rev. C. F. R. Palmer for the following notes upon the effigy at Bangor.

"The position of the hands is that universally adopted in the earliest ages of the church, as is seen in all the 'Orantes' portrayed on the walls of the Roman catacombs. It is still retained by the priest in the most solemn parts of the mass, and prevails extensively on the Continent and in Ireland, especially among the lower classes of people. It seems to be the most natural and most earnest mode of raising the hands in prayer. It has never been discountenanced, and even continues to be recommended in the Franciscan Order.

With regard to the beads, presuming that the effigy has a Paternoster bead (usually superior in material and workmanship to the rest) in the fingers, there are fourteen sets of one Pater and seven Aves each. There are therefore, fourteen Paternosters, and ninety-eight Aves, and the two beads projecting half-way down the string to the left, seem to have been added to make up the round number of a hundred Aves.

"Now, the 'Joys and Sorrows of our Lady' formed a very favourite

¹ See *Journal*, xxxvi, 388.



EFFIGY IN BANGOR CATHEDRAL.

devotion with our forefathers. The Seven Joys, as enumerated by St. Thomas a Beckett, in his well-known Latin Hymn were—the Conception, the Birth, the Adoration of the Wise Men, the Finding in the Temple, the Resurrection, the Ascension, and the Assumption. Fabian wrote his chronicle divided into seven parts, each part dedicated to one of the Joys. Still much variation exists in the number of the Joys, the Adoration and the Finding being very frequently omitted, so as to reduce the number to five, corresponding with the five wounds of our Lord. The Seven Dolours were the Prophecy of Simeon, the Flight into Egypt, the Loss of Jesus in the Temple, the Fall of Jesus under the Cross in going up to Calvary, the Crucifixion, the Piercing of His side, and the Burial.

“Thus we should have a probable explanation of these beads. But there were innumerable devotions attached to the beads. The religious orders, especially the Mendicants, had each their particular beads, and even separate religious houses affected some peculiarity in this matter. I think the number *seven* was selected as that connected with so many notable Christian mysteries and doctrines.

“With regard to the five brooches they may have either been appended ornaments, as is not uncommon with rosaries at the present day, or have served to mark lengths in the beads for the purpose of adapting them to various devotional uses; but what those uses were remains to be investigated.”

By the Rev. G. T. HARVEY.—A leaden die bearing the initials I F, found in pulling down an old wall at Oundle.

By Mr. R. B. UTTING.—A lock and key from an oak chest. The key bears on one side the cypher C.III, and on the other C.VI, each surmounted by an imperial crown. These cyphers refer to the Emperor Charles VI, who pretended to the crown of Spain, thus accounting for C.III, and placing the date of the key before 1714, the year of the Treaty of Rastadt.

March 4, 1880.

Mr. M. H. BLOXAM, F.S.A., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN read the following paper:—

“On Two Monumental Effigies, one of an unusual type, in Lutterworth Church.”

“In the year 1861, whilst taking notes of the different architectural features in Lutterworth Church, Leicestershire, well known from its former Rector, John Wicliffe, my attention was directed to a monument or high tomb in a recess in the north wall of the north aisle, near the east end, with two recumbent effigies thereon. The tomb itself was then hidden from sight by an unseemly high pew. It had, however, been engraved in outline in Nicholl’s *History of Leicestershire*, and as far as I could judge from the representation there given, it appeared to be a monument of about the middle of the fifteenth century. Nicholls assigned this monument to William Fielding and Jane Prudhomme his wife, living in the early part of the reign of Richard II, circa A.D. 1380, but I think it is of much later date. Of whom it is the monument is yet matter of conjecture. There are, however, two families, to one of whom this monument is likely to have belonged. If of the Fielding family, I would assign it to Sir John Fielding, knight, son of William

Fielding and Jane Prudhomme, and who married Margaret Purefoy. I know not where Sir John Fielding and his wife Margaret died, or when, but as they were the father and mother of Sir William Fielding, knight, who was slain at the battle of Tewkesbury in 1470, and who was there buried, they probably died about the middle of the fifteenth century, with which date the monument would agree.

"Or it might be a monument of one of the Ferrers' family, anciently lords of the manor of Lutterworth and patrons of the advowson of the church there, and if so, I would assign it to Sir William Ferrers of Groby, who in 1414 obtained a grant of a market and fair to Lutterworth, and who died in 1444, and to his lady.

"To this worthy knight and benefactor of Lutterworth I would ascribe the restoration of the chancel of the parish church of Lutterworth, early in the fifteenth century, as the arms of Ferrers over the east window of the chancel would imply, probably at or about the same period as the grant of the market and fair was obtained, and as the window over this monument is an insertion, made when the chancel was then restored, and in the style of the windows of the restoration, such fact is in favour of the assumption that this was the tomb of a Ferrers. Yet it was in what is called the Fielding aisle, and the claims of both families are in my mind conflicting.

"The effigies on this tomb are of alabaster, and represent an esquire or knight, for there is no distinctive mark of cognizance between them, and his lady. He appears bareheaded, with short cropped hair and face close shaven, attired in a long-civilian's gown belted round the waist and buckled in front. The sleeves of the gown are wide and loose, and it appears to have been worn over defensive armour, of which the vambraces, coverings for the lower arms, the coudes or elbow plates, and the sollerets, approaching the broad or square-toed fashion, with which the feet are covered, are visible; the feet rest against some animal, now much mutilated. The hands are bare and conjoined on the breast in attitude of prayer. The head reposed on a double cushion, supported by angels, the heads of which have been destroyed. There is a peculiarity about this effigy I have not met with in any other, that is it has over the defensive armour not a surcote, or a cyclas, or a jupon, or a tabard, but the civilian or layman's gown or coat, of the period I suppose it to be, namely, of about the middle of the fifteenth century, or perhaps later.

"The lady is represented cumbent on the left of her husband, clad in a long loose gown with a mantle over, fastened across the breast by a cordon with pendant tassels, the cordon being affixed on either side to a lozenge shaped fermail. The sleeves of the gown are full, but drawn up and cuffed at the wrists; the veiled head dress or coverchief is worn, and the head reposes on a double cushion, supported by angels. On the left side of the gown is a string of beads or *par precum*.

"The period to which this monument may be fairly assigned is sometime in the latter half of the fifteenth century. The costume of both effigies may be therefore ascribed to that period.

"Sometime between the years 1861 and 1868 the church of Lutterworth underwent a careful and conservative restoration, under the superintendence of the late Sir George Gilbert Scott, it was then found necessary to enlarge the church, which was done by a prolongation of the north aisle eastward. This required the removal for a while of the monument,

and the effigies were taken down and so placed as to admit of being photographed in the manner I now present to your notice."

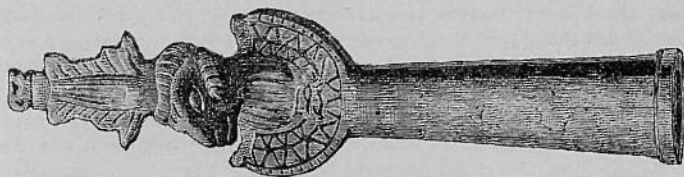
The effigy of Sir John Crosby (died 1475) in the church of Great St. Helen, Bishopsgate, represents the knight wearing the gown of an alderman over the full suit of armour. A somewhat similar, but much more curious combination of costumes is represented on the brass of Sir Peter Legh (1527) in Winwick church, Lancashire. In this example the knight, who in his latter days entered the priesthood, appears in armour and wearing the chasuble. The Purbeck marble effigy of a knight at Connington, Huntingdonshire, wearing over the hooded hauberk the 'cappa manicata,' or friar's cowl, with sleeves, girt round the waist with a knotted cord, the 'caputium' and the 'mozetta,' is another very interesting example of mixed costume.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. M. H. BLOXAM.—Photographs of the effigies described in his paper.

By Mr. E. M. DEWING.—Two small terra-cotta busts of females, lately found near Bury St. Edmunds, together with iron nails, inside an earthen vase of sixteen gallons capacity. The vase contained a quantity of black mud, and the busts formed the upper halves of entire figures, which had been broken off in the middle and bore evident marks of the action of fire.

By the Rev. D. RAWNSLEY.—An Egyptian socketted bronze tip of a staff, here represented, and said to be unique.



By Mr. R. B. UTTING.—A small steel casket stippled with arabesques, apparently a late seventeenth century descendant of fifteenth century Milanese work.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

April 1, 1880.

C. S. GREAVES, Esq., Q.C., in the Chair.

MR. J. B. DAVIDSON read a paper "On the Twelfth and Fifteenth Itinera of Antoninus," in which he ably dealt with the various treatises of his predecessors in the same field, from the industrious studies of the sixteenth century to the papers by Bishop Clifford and Mr. Gordon Hills. With reference to these latest productions, Mr. Davidson noticed that the authors put forward their views regardless of the successes or failures of all previous essayists and of the traditions of the matters at issue, notwithstanding that a consensus had actually been arrived at on the main features involved. He considered the numerous editions of the Iters, both English and foreign, the main object of his paper being to weigh the case fairly as it was considered by the men of old, the entire question being handled with exceeding minuteness and learning. Mr. Davidson dealt with the novel process of reasoning with which Mr. Gordon Hills had departed from the line of existing tradition as regards the Fifteenth Iter, and expressed his surprise that the military road to the south-west of Britain could, with any controlling power, have ended at such a distant post as Dorchester. Mr. Hills's position being based upon accurate measurements to suit the number of Roman miles was further contested by the fact that the abbreviation of M.P.M., preceding the numerals, does not mean *millia passuum*, but *millia plus minus*, so that all accurate measurements with rule and compass are out of the question. Mr. Davidson's reading of M.P.M. was certainly supported, as was also his reading of the abbreviation "it" for *item* instead of *iter*, by ancient and other strong authorities. Mr. Hills's confident use of the longitudes of Ptolemy was also vigorously combated, and the author concluded his paper with a careful survey of the routes of the Iters in question.

THE CHAIRMAN spoke in high terms of the labour that had been bestowed upon a most difficult and intricate subject, and, with regard to the, to himself, new rendering M.P.M., doubted whether the Roman engineers would have measured a route, set up milestones, and recorded on them that the distances were uncertain.

Mr. Davidson's paper is printed at page 300.

THE REV. E. PENDARVES GIBSON read a paper "On the Parish Registers of Stock and Ramsden Bellhouse, Essex," giving many interesting extracts concerning collections on briefs, excommunications, fees, affidavits, &c.

THE CHAIRMAN, MR. T. H. BAYLIS, and others took part in a discussion with regard to the value and interest of Church Registers, specially re-

ferring to notices of affidavits and excommunications. Respecting the latter documents the Chairman alluded to an example in the registers of Chelmorton, near Buxton, for the following copy of which he was indebted to Mr. Fairless Barber:—

“Vicario servanti (? servienti) Ecclesiae parochiae de Bakwell.

“xxx^o die mensis Augusti

Anno dm^{no} 1607.

“Absolvitur Richardus Godwine de Chelmorton parochiae de Bakwell praedictae a poena (?) excommunicationis alias contra eundem lata et pronulgata in non comparando coram venerabilibus viris Domino presidenti et Capitulo Ecclesiae Cathedralis Lichfieldensis certo die et loco eidem Richardo assignatis, ad sectam praenobilis viri Gilberti, Comitis Salopiae, et praenobilis femine, Elizabethae, Comitisse Salopie Dotale; et in sacramentis matris (?) ecclesiae et communionem fidelium restituitur.

“Tho. Glasier,

“Registrarius.

“hec verba superscripta cum originali probata et omnia concordant.”

We are also indebted to Mr. Greaves for the following note:

“Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, was the son of George, Earl of Shrewsbury, whom the celebrated “Bess of Hardwick” married for her fourth husband; but had no issue by him. Her monument in All Saints, Derby, states that she died ‘xiii die mensis Februarii, anno 1607-8.’ See Lysons’ *Derbyshire*, 115, for an account of this extraordinary lady. The earl, her husband, died in 1590. In 1282, two-thirds of the tithes of Chelmorton belonged to the Priory of Lenton in Nottinghamshire, and the Duke of Devonshire was impropriator in 1805, and there can be no doubt from this record that George, Earl of Shrewsbury, owned the tithes, and that they descended on his death to Gilbert, subject to the dower of ‘Bess of Hardwick,’ and this explains why she is described as dotata (endowed), and why she and Gilbert joined in the suit, which plainly was for the recovery of tithes. The whole law of excommunication is in Burn’s E. L.; but it is well worth anyone’s while to refer to Spelman’s *Glossary*, if he desires to be amused by a collection of curses, which no one would imagine could have been invented. Excommunication was the regular process where a party failed to appear to answer to a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court, and it issued out of the Bishop’s Court; for the Bishop by virtue of his office was *iudex ordinarius* in his diocese.”

Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Davidson and Mr. Gibson.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

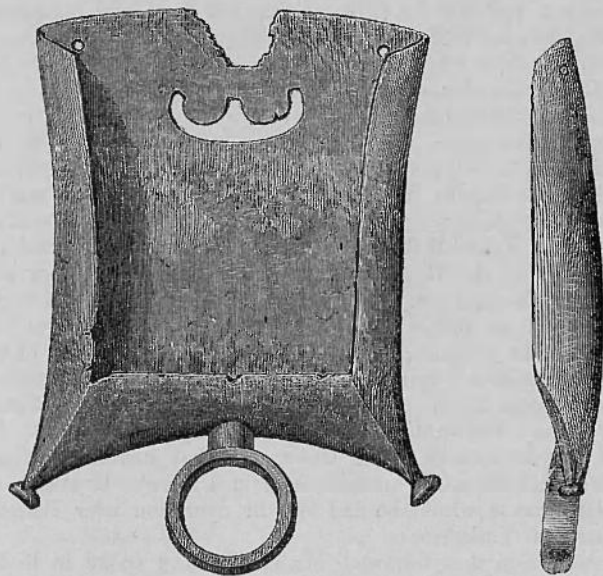
By Mr. J. STEWART HODGSON.—An oval snuff-box of silver, 3 inches by 2½, the lid inlaid on the outside with a thin piece of the Royal Oak, in the centre of which is the well known oval medallion of Charles I. On the under side of the box is engraved a representation of the Royal Oak, haped in silver, with the head of Charles II in profile, to the left, in the branches; over the head, on a scroll, is the inscription, LAESAE MAJESTATIS ASYLUM, and under it, ZIGNUM VITAE. An angel offers three crowns on the right and a dove flies away to the left. On a silver foreground are two troopers, and at the foot of the tree on the stem is the following inscription—SACRA JOVI CAROLOQUE QUERCUS. The field of the picture is oak. Inside the lid appears the back of the medallion with the

royal arms surmounted by the crown and surrounded by the garter, the rest of the inside being plain silver gilt.

By Mr. P. E. MASEY.—A collection of antiquities found in the City of London, Mr. Masey was kind enough to contribute the following account of these objects:—

“In the erection of the new office of the Submarine Telegraph Company at the corner of London Wall and Throgmorton Avenue, the foundations had to be carried down to a depth of twenty-four feet, when the London clay was reached. The first eight feet was rubbish, then two feet of black soil, then running sand, at about fifteen feet gravel. At this level there appeared to be what has been thought a Roman road, crossing the site diagonally. It was twelve feet broad and about nine inches thick, of hard gravel. At this level the Roman remains were found. There was a small bronze figure, a bronze utensil of uncertain use, here engraved, a great quantity of broken Samian ware, the generality of it with the usual ornament, one piece had an exceptionally well modelled figure, and some of them were stamped with makers' names. There was a great quantity of other pottery, mostly broken red, black, and grey ware, and portions of glass bottles, sandals, shoes, deer and goat horns, oyster and cockle shells in abundance, also keys, nails, and spindle whorls. At the building of the neighbouring Carpenter's Hall similar things were found, and can now be seen there.

The most remarkable of the above mentioned objects is that here figured, said to be of bronze, and which has more the appearance of



Half Linear.

brass. It is, perhaps, an open question whether this and some others of the objects found are strictly of the Roman period. For instance, a sandal leather, bearing traces of blue colour, exhibited certain delicacy and style of workmanship that might be almost referred to the thirteenth

century, while another nailed sole of a lady's shoe took the peculiar shape so familiar to us in illuminated MSS. of that period. And with further regard to this leather work, it may also be borne in mind that sand and gravel are distinctly destroying and not preserving agencies.

The fact of broken Samian ware having been found in abundance seems to point to a Roman refuse heap, and the extraordinary changes that the surface of the city has undergone would easily account for the juxtaposition of articles of a much later period.

By Mr. R. READY.—Copy of the seal and counter seal of the Abbey of Holy Cross, Waltham, attached to a deed preserved in Salisbury Cathedral, dated 1276, before the ornamental borders were added to the matrices.

The same seal with the ornamental borders.

Signet of William de Harleton, Abbot of Waltham.

Seal of the Guild of St. John the Baptist at Bristol.

Grant of lands at Docking, (see Original Documents, p. 328) with seal attached, bearing the legend + SIGNVM EIVS CIVIS EGIS, a variation of such usual forms of attestation as "teste sigillo," and "tesmoing mon seel ci mis."

May 6, 1880.

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

Dr. HAMILTON read a paper on "Two hitherto undescribed Vitrified Forts on the West Coast of Scotland." The author shewed that vitrified forts were not volcanic in their origin, nor sacrificial structures, but strongholds, shewing evident marks of design, and probably intended for defence, though they might serve as beacons. They stood for the most part—as in the case of the two now commented upon—at the edge of lofty rocks, guarding the entrances to inland bays and lochs, and the stones of which they are composed were artificially fused together at the top and sides, while the inner portion of the stones cohered naturally. This showed that the fire by which the materials were fused was applied externally. The existence of such forts had first been discovered about a century ago by John Williams, a mining engineer, who read a paper upon them before the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and they were also mentioned by the antiquary Pennant. Some antiquaries thought that they were used as places for purifying and smelting ores. Daines Barrington, on the contrary, held to the theory that they were of volcanic origin. Dr. Hamilton's opinion was that these forts were erected for the purposes of defence by the early Celtic inhabitants of the Highlands, but that they were afterwards re-occupied by their conquerors, and he illustrated the manner in which the stones that surrounded them were fused into a solid mass, by quotations from Professor Ramsey's account of a similar process which he had seen in operation near Barnsley and in other parts of Yorkshire.

In the discussion that followed, Mr. O. MORGAN spoke in high terms of the able manner in which a somewhat mysterious subject had been treated and satisfactorily cleared up. Dr. Hamilton's paper is printed at page 227.

Mr. F. C. J. SPURRELL read the following "Account of Neolithic Flint Mines at Crayford, Kent."

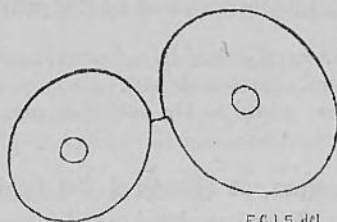
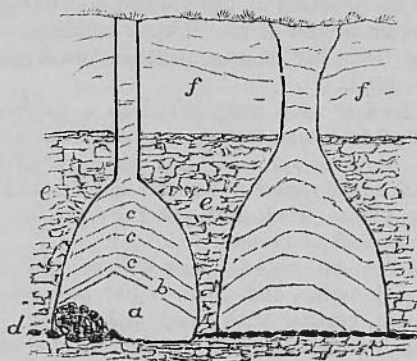
"As instances of mines for procuring flint with the object of making

implements (which should serve all the purposes that metals do now) are still rare, a note on some which can now be seen conveniently at Crayford, Kent, may not be unacceptable.

"At Crayford is a large chalk pit a mile north-eastward of the parish church, and being situated on an old river cliff, the chalk crops out, but lightly covered with gravel and chalk rubble. Here, at a depth of twenty-five to fifty feet, is easily reached a pretty good layer of flint, and the flint workers have accordingly sunk several pits in order to reach it.

"In the side of the great chalk pit, whose origin was a shaft belonging to this series of ancient caves, are exposed at present three flint mines and portions of two more, which have been worked later for procuring chalk.

"Indications of several more exist near two of these caves, which are within three feet three inches of each other, and are still exposed in the side of the pit. One of them (the eastern) measured from the surface to the chalk about eighteen feet, thence to the floor seventeen feet six inches; the floor was of flint, about six to nine inches thick, which had been taken up at one part and piled in a heap on the other side of the cave. About a quarter or perhaps a third of the area (an irregular oval of eighteen feet diameter) had been so treated.



F.C.I.S. del.

a. Neolithic layer.
b. Roman layer.
c. Post Roman.

d. Stratum of flint.
e. Chalk.
f. Sand and gravels.

"From this floor rose an obtuse cone of sandy clay six feet high, washed in very *slowly* and *evenly* by the rain, in the cone were found several flakes, one worked scraper, and a block of flint which might have been called a core, for it had begun to be regularly chipped, but no pottery was found so low as this; above this lay coarser soil, and lumps of chalk with several sorts of broken pottery; very coarse, black, spongy pot,

scarcely baked, containing a large quantity of crushed shells not calcined, a few pieces of pot made with coarsely pounded chalk : then Upchurch or similar black ware, a Samian plate, and the usual rubbish of a Roman midden. The mass of pottery which could not have represented less than 150 vessels, consisted chiefly of pipkins and cooking pots, squat wide-mouthed jars, with the marks of fire and soot without, and dried crust of food remaining at the bottom within. It is of design derived from Roman models, but the ornament of the coarsest is only finger nail marks, and much of it was made by hand without a wheel. All this pottery mixed with bones and fragments of iron made a layer of about a foot in thickness.

"The bones represent food, and are all those of young animals ; they comprise pig, ox (*bos longifrons*), horse, sheep or goat, small deer, dog, a few bird bones, of which the goose is one kind. The large quantity of shells of the banded snail were also the remnants of food, for they lack the calcareous dirt within, shewing that they had been emptied : a good supply of oysters seems to have been attainable.

"On the surface around this cluster of mines are plenty of surface chips, and the simpler worked instruments, but it is obvious that in the one just described, but few chips, above or below ground, could be expected, seeing that the working of the product had but just begun.

"There are no signs around of any Roman building.

"The sister cave, from bad management in the digging, fell in early and was soon obliterated.

"Another mine further west was worked on a different principle, the centre was open down to fifteen feet, then smaller caves around, beyond the central area ten feet lower, reaching the layer of flint : flaking in this cave went much further, and a fire was lighted within. Possibly it served as a living place. It is not yet fully explored, and from its position cannot be reached at present.

"These caves present no marks which indicate the means by which they were dug, no pick-marks, and there is but one conclusion that the blocks were prized out, perhaps with wood, or horn.

"The time which has elapsed since the deposit of Roman remains we can calculate, and it is reasonable to date the commencement of the deposit of mud and the abandonment of the cave at half that period earlier."

Mr. Spurrell's paper was followed by a discussion, in which Mr. Sparvel-Bayly, Mr. Morgan, and others took part.

Votes of thanks were passed to Dr. Hamilton and Mr. Spurrell.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Dr. HAMILTON.—Diagrams, sketches and plans in illustration of his paper, and pieces of vitrified stone from the forts described in his paper.

By Mr. F. C. J. SPURRELL.—Flint flakes, pottery, bones and other objects described in his paper, the most noticeable among the pottery being the following objects :—Two black pipkins of coarse ware ; two black wide-mouthed jars ; a very thin black bottle (three pints) ; two red bottles of glazed ware with handles ; a Samian dish, 9½ in. wide ; half of a small black drinking cup ; a brown wide-mouthed bottle ; a large pot of unburnt black clay 9 in. high and 15 wide, containing shells, marked with the

finger nail; and other specimens; all were probably made on the Thames, except the Samian.

Mr. Spurrell also exhibited a gilt and enamelled badge, here figured, full-size, found near Dartford Priory. This is no doubt a pendant ornament of horse trapping. The coat—Gu. three griffins passant—does not appear in Berry's edition of Glover's Ordinary.

By Mr. J. A. SPARVEL-BAYLY.—A collection of vessels of pottery and glass from Cyprus. Mr. Sparvel-Bayly has been good enough to contribute the following notes upon them:—

"The objects of pottery and glass, though perhaps of somewhat unusual size, fairly represent the contents of the large number of tombs of the primitive inhabitants excavated during the last few years; and afford us some idea of the manners, customs, and artistic attainments of their original possessors. They were discovered during the year 1878, in the district of Paphos, or south-western part of the island of Cyprus, in the immediate neighbourhood of the great discoveries made by M. de Cesnola, and were taken from tombs hollowed out in the earth, or rock, so as to greatly resemble in form the oven now in common use in all parts of the East. The collection comprises:—



"Nine clay lamps, several of superior workmanship. Two winged figures; one has its interior ornamented with a rose pattern, and is almost mediæval in appearance. One is ornamented with a design apparently representing two human beings, carrying a third, or some object for sacrifice. Several of these lamps bear evident traces of usage.

"Two basins or bowls of a fine thin light coloured clay, the larger one ornamented by a band of red colour nearly one inch wide round the outside of its rim.

"One large bowl of highly glazed red ware.

"Three large light buff-coloured Pinakes or plates, each with two triangular handles for suspension, the backs or outsides ornamented by a simple arrangement of circles in black paint, the insides destitute of any colour.

"Two smaller plates of thick, heavy, buff-coloured ware, with one triangular hook for suspension, the backs elaborately ornamented with various devices in black and red.

"One utensil formed of a light coloured ware with hinge, apparently the lid of some vessel.

"Three small ampullæ of elegant shape, made of buff coloured clay, one fitted with a stopper, evidently intended to contain some liquid scent.

"One ampulla made of a light coloured clay, but having apparently been stained to a purple colour. It is seven inches high, with a foot about one inch in diameter.

"A vase with one handle, of light red ware, of very beautiful form, nine inches high, embellished with raised lines forming heart-shaped devices.

"A vase eight inches high with handle, made of buff coloured clay,

decorated with various concentric circles in black and red, and a simple black diamond-shaped design.

"An ampulla or jug with handle and pinched-in neck, made of a darker ware, ornamented with black lines and circles.

"One water bottle for suspension with holes containing fragments of the leather thong used to suspend it. It is made of a light-coloured clay, and is (the neck missing) eight inches long and as many wide.

"One barrel-shaped vase of very light clay, the sides rather compressed and each ornamented by four black circles enclosing a four-spoked wheel. The neck is surrounded with black rings; and the front from the neck round to the handle decorated by two bands of four stripes each; between the bands is a string of diamond-shaped ornaments all in black paint.

"A larger barrel-shaped vase made of similar clay, about ten inches wide and of the same length, profusely ornamented with circles in black and red paint. On the front is a spirited painting in black and red of some aquatic bird, probably a duck; above the beak are three wave-like figures. Unfortunately a piece is broken from the back of this interesting object.

"A large ampulla or jug of light ware, holding about two quarts, the top, as usual, much pinched in; the ornamentation consists of black circular lines; around the neck are some rudely scratched characters.

"A highly glazed red vase with two necks, united by a scroll to form the handle. The whole of this beautiful vase is covered with incisions made in the clay when soft, forming a series of circles and lines arranged both parallel and at various angles to each other.

"The head of a bull made of a very hard red clay, one horn missing, the remaining one very long for the size of the head.

"Various small articles of light coloured clay, one probably representing a mask. Such objects are, I know not with what authority, frequently termed 'toys.'

"Some fragments of a bowl made of a very light clay, rudely ornamented by bands of red paint.

"Two vases, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and 3 inches wide, made of thin green glass, one slightly flawed, the other perfect.

"A pair of elegant green glass vases, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, perfect.

"Two small glass bottles of the kind usually termed 'lachrymatories' and with the above described glass vessels probably contained the unguents and aromatics usually deposited with the dead."

MR. SPARVEL-BAYLY also exhibited a collection of casts of 136 official, ecclesiastical and corporate seals of the county of Essex.

By LORD ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.—A demi-suit of Harqubusier's armour, from the Cunninghame collection, assigned to the period of the Commonwealth.

By MR. W. THOMPSON WATKIN.—Photographs of a remarkable stone lately discovered at Maryport. Mr. Watkin's notes upon this and other recent Roman discoveries are printed at p. 320.

By the REV. J. E. WALDY.—Impression from a heavy gold ring, showing an open wallet divided inside into five compartments, buckling in front with three straps, and surrounded by the legend *inulgam du porde*, which is, however, not very distinct. This fine late fifteenth

century ring was lately found at Bath, in the course of the operations for putting a new floor to the baths.

By Mr. C. J. THRUPP.—An iron mace, consisting of a stem with the head formed of eight projecting flanges, said to have been used by Sir W. Walworth against Wat Tyler. It is probably well-known that historians differ as to the precise manner of Wat Tyler's death. The balance of opinion, however, seems to be in favour of his first having been struck on the head with a mace and then finished with a dagger. In any case the mace in question was not the weapon used, for it was pronounced by Mr. Bernhard Smith to be Indian.

By the Rev. W. LORTIE.—A valuable collection of ancient Egyptian gold ornaments and scarabs.

Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR 1879.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance at Bank, 1st January, 1879 (less payments made in 1879 in respect of Debts due in 1878)	-	132	4	8			
„ „ Petty Cash „ -	-	24	9	6			
					156	14	2
„ Annual Subscriptions, including arrears and payments in advance, less £3 3s. deducted from Utting's bill	450	9	0				
„ Entrance Fees -	-	18	18	0			
„ Subscriptions to General Index -	-	14	8	0			
„ Sale of Publications, etc. -	-	116	5	11			
„ Legacy, per the Exors. of the late John Henderson, Esq.	100	0	0				
					700	0	11
„ Miscellaneous Receipts:							
Dividend on Investment in New 3 per cent. Consols	3	4	8				
Balance of Account of Taunton Meeting	-	195	0	5			
					198	5	1

EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Publishing Account—							
Engraving, etc., for Journal	-	119	0	2			
Less deducted from Utting's bill for subscription (see other side)	-	3	3	0			
					115	17	2
W. Pollard, printing -	-	212	19	4			
Editing Journal (including 2 quarters in arrear on 31st December, 1878) -	-	60	0	0			
					388	16	6
„ House Expenses—							
Rent of Apartments, one year	-	155	0	0			
Secretary's Salary (including 1 quarter in arrear on 31st December, 1878) -	-	125	0	0			
W. S. Johnson, printing -	-	59	6	0			
Partridge and Cooper, stationery -	-	23	18	8			
Bywater and Co., repairs -	-	12	13	1			
Advertisement (<i>Athenæum</i>) -	-	7	13	0			
Culleton, engraving Seal -	-	8	14	0			
Housekeeper, and Sundries -	-	13	3	6			
					405	8	3
„ Petty Cash included in Taunton Accounts (see other side)					5	0	0
„ By Petty Cash Account—							
Office Expenses, Messenger, etc.	-	76	9	1			
Postage stamps, delivery of Journal, etc.	-	44	11	5			
Gas -	-	16	4				
Cabs, omnibuses, portorage, etc.	-	4	10	11			
Carriage of parcels, booking, etc.	-	6	1	9			
Stationery and office expenses	-	8	11	6			
					141	0	1

.. Messrs. Coutts—

Loan to the Institute on 3rd March, 1879

200 0 0

.. Investment Account—

Amount realised from Sale of £220 New 3 per cent.

Consols

212 11 6

£1467 11 8

.. Messrs. Coutts—

1879, March 3, Repayment of Loan of 31st May, 1878

(by fresh Loan of 3rd March, 1879 - 200 0 0

.. May 9, Repayment of Loan of 3rd March, 1879 200 0 0

Interest on above Loans - 9 7 11

409 7 11

.. Balance at Bank 31st December, 1879—

Per Banker's Pass Book- 180 14 2

Reduced by following payments in 1880

in respect of Debts of 1879—

A. Hartshorne - 25 0 0

Petty Cash - 15 0 0

F. Walker - 38 15 0

78 15 0

101 19 2

.. Cash in hands of Secretary (being for subscriptions

received in 1879, paid into Bank on 22nd January, 1880 7 6 9

.. Petty Cash in hand - 8 12 1

117 18 0

£1467 11 8

Audited and found correct, } JOHN W. FOSTER, }
28th July, 1880, } T. HENRY BAYLIS, } *Auditors.*

Presented to the Meeting of Members at Lincoln, July, 1880, approved and passed,

(Signed) TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, *Chairman.*

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

June, 1880.

In consequence of the Special Exhibition of Ancient Helms and Mail, which was arranged in the rooms of the Institute from June 3rd to June 17th, (see pp. 214 and 344), the usual monthly Meeting was not held, by order of the Council.

July 1, 1880.

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

Mr. F. C. J. SPURRELL read a paper "On Implements and Chips from the Floor of a Palæolithic Workshop," showing in the clearest manner, from the flint objects which he exhibited, that he had found a spot where a "palæolithic man" sat down on the then sandy foreshore and fashioned his weapons. Having done his work the man appears to have been disturbed, either by an enemy, a storm, or beasts, and never returned to claim his property. The evidences of his handicraft had, however, been most skilfully again brought together by Mr. Spurrell, who showed not only the method of the man's proceedings, but also the flint tools he worked with, which were found on the same site.

In the discussion which followed the noble Chairman spoke of the great interest and value of Mr. Spurrell's paper, and Mr. W. M. Flinders Petrie mentioned that he had had the pleasure of examining the site with Mr. Spurrell, a few days after its discovery: he had himself removed some flakes from quite undisturbed sand; and others that Mr. Spurrell had found fitted to one of those flakes, in the same unparelled way in which the rest of the flints had been restored. Mr. Spurrell's paper is printed at page 294.

PROFESSOR BUNNELL LEWIS then read a paper, "Notes on Antiquities in the Museum of Palermo." After some introductory remarks on the history of Sicily and the monuments of the various races that have occupied it, Mr. Lewis called attention to the following objects:—

1. A bronze caduceus from Imachara, bearing the inscription—IMAXAPAION ΔΑΜΟΣΙΟΝ; it may be compared with a herald's staff from Longanus in the British Museum.
2. Three lions' heads used as gurgoyles, from a temple at Himera; they belong to the best period of Greek art, and while there is a general resemblance, differ in detail.
3. Græco-Roman mosaics from the Piazza Vittoria, Palermo, discovered in 1868. The grand mosaic appears to be nearly contemporary with those at

Pompeii. It contains many mythological subjects; amongst them the heads of Apollo and Neptune are the finest. The representations of the seasons are like Ceres, Flora, and Pomona at Corinium. In the same building was discovered a mosaic in which Orpheus is portrayed surrounded by birds and beasts. The workmanship in this case is inferior, and suggests the age of the Antonines as a probable date. 4. A Byzantine gold ring, found at Syracuse, with a sacred personage (Christ or the Virgin?) standing between an emperor and empress; this device occupies the bezel, and round it are the words + ΟCΘΙΑΟΝΕΥΔΟΚΙΑCΕΤΕΦΑΝΟCΑCΗΜΑC. Outside the hoop of the ring are seven facets, each containing a scene from the Gospel history, viz., the Annunciation, Visitation of Elizabeth, Nativity, Adoration of the Magi, Baptism of Christ, Ecce Homo, and Women at the Sepulchre. Salinas says that Eudocia mentioned in the motto is wife of Heraclius I, but it seems more likely that Eudocia Maurembolitis is intended, and that the ring commemorates her marriage with Romanus Diogenes. According to this supposition the ring should be assigned to the latter part of the eleventh century.

Mr. Lewis's paper will appear in a future Journal.

Votes of thanks were passed to the authors of the above papers.

Mr. Petrie made the following remarks upon a collection of plans of Earthworks and Stone Remains of Kent, Wiltshire, and the Land's End.

"The plans now exhibited included the fine, perhaps unique, building of Chywoon Castle, the circles of which are found to be very correct; having an average error of only 1/10th of the diameter of the inner, and 1/10th of the outer circle; the granite walled village a quarter mile E.N.E. it; the granite lined tunnels and chambers of Treewoofe Fogou, Pendeen Vau, Chapple Ury, Boscaswell, and the bee-hive hut of Bosperennis, all in the Land's End. Eleven camps in Kent (small plans of the best are given in Arch. Cant., xiii), and the curiously irregular camp of Knook, Wilts. Two remarkable dams, each having two overflow channels, on Tichfield Common, Hants, formed to enclose two large ponds, perhaps mediæval. The stone groups of a rectangular enclosure around a very large cist at Coldreham, Kent, and the lines beside a long barrow at Addington (commonly called a circle); the circles of Karn Kenidjack, Bescawnoon, Dawns Maen, and a small circle a furlong N.W. of the Nine Maidens at Boshednan, this last being just half the diameter of the previous two, which are exactly equal; also Gidleigh circle (Dartmoor), and the Men-an-tol; three flat slight earth circles on Trannock Down (Land's End), not apparently defensive; another, very regular slight circle evidently not defensive, at Chilham, Kent; a slight rectilinear work enclosing a small square, in the bottom of a valley at Calbourne (I. of W.); a neat square at Upavon; an irregular square, enclosing a barrow, at Netheravon; barrows in an ancient enclosure, and another group in a modern enclosure, at Rolleston (Wilts); Greenwich Park barrows, Julaber's grave, and the "Giant's Grave" (Kent).

"The very remarkable and delicate earthworks at Steeple Langford (roughly planned by Hoare in Anc. Wilts), some of which shew great care and regularity in measurement; two enclosures (pastoral?) of the collection near Bishop's Cannings; five settlements of ancient field enclosures and terraces in Wilts, including those beside the strange semi-circular earthwork, with the ditch inside the bank, at Hill Deverill; the sides of some of these fields shew the same length, or a multiple of it,

continually repeated in a manner which can hardly be accidental ; field or village enclosures at Barham Down, and enclosures with large pit villages at Hayes (Kent) ; and the fine village streets, &c., at Rolleston (Wilts). All these plans will be deposited in the British Museum map department (No. $\frac{1}{1125}$), permanently accessible to any reader.

"It is much to be desired that the systematic and accurate planning of earthworks should be taken up by several hands, as such works are continuously decreasing ; and thus prehistoric records, which shew some of the highest skill of those times, are being swept away, without even having a few hours given to save them from oblivion."

Mr. Morgan spoke of the importance of recording by means of such accurate plans as Mr. Petrie exhibited, the numerous earthworks which were scattered all over the country. They all were apparently the works of a race of men with the same views and requirements, and the subject was an abstruse one. The Ordnance Survey by no means went critically or carefully into the matter which was of fully worthy of the intelligent care that Mr. Petrie was bestowing upon it.

A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Petrie.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. SPURRELL.—Diagrams, and flint implements, preparations, and chips, in illustration of his paper.

By PROFESSOR BUNNELL LEWIS.—Illustrations and photographs of the antiquities alluded to in his paper.

By the Rev. S. S. LEWIS.—A collection of coins in further illustration of Mr. Lewis's paper.

By Mr. FLINDERS PETRIE.—A collection of fifty plans of British earthworks and stone remains, surveyed by him in the south of England, in continuation of a series exhibited in 1877. The details of the accuracy of the plans, and the method of survey, were stated at the previous exhibition (see Proceedings, 1st June, 1877), and need not be repeated. Over 130 plans have been now made, though many have not yet been copied and exhibited.

By Mr. W. THOMPSON WATKIN. — Photographs and drawings of remarkable Roman remains recently found at Maryport, Beckfoot, and Cirencester. (Mr. Watkin's notes on these objects are printed at p. 320.)

By Mr. J. NIGHTINGALE.—A pair of iron stirrups of open bar-work, such as might fit the round-toed sollerets of the early part of the XVI century, and a pair of close wooden stirrups covered over the foot with pierced iron work ; probably from the Spanish Main.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—Part of a repoussé steel knee-cap representing a grotesque mark with engraved and etched details, XVI century.

ANNUAL MEETING AT LINCOLN,

July 27 to August 2nd, 1880.

Tuesday, July 27.

The Mayor of Lincoln (F. J. Clarke, Esq.) and the Members of the Corporation assembled in the Masonic Hall, at 12.30 p.m., and received the noble President of the Institute, the Bishop of Lincoln, the Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham, Sir C. Anderson, the Dean of Lincoln, the Archdeacons of Lincoln and Nottingham, the Rev. Sir Talbot Baker, Mr. J. H. Parker, Dr. Collingwood Bruce, Mr. E. Peacock, the Rev. H. Scarth, Mr. G. T. Clark, the Rev. Precentor Venables, the Rev. Canon Clements, Mr. J. L. Ffytche, besides many other members of the Institute, and a large body of the clergy and residents of the neighbourhood. The Mayor called upon the Town Clerk to read the following address :—

“To the Right Hon. the President, and to the Council and Members of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

“We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Lincoln, beg most heartily to welcome you on your visit to our city and county.

“This is the second occasion on which you have by your presence here conferred an honourable distinction upon our ancient city, and we have pleasure in expressing the hope that this visit may prove highly profitable to your valued Institute. Rest assured that we shall do our utmost to aid in the great purpose which you have in view.

“The city of Lincoln and the district adjacent contain numerous objects of interest to the student of archaeology, amongst which, in the city, we may mention our magnificent cathedral, occupying a grand site on the hill, the remains of the old city as a Roman station (the noble arch in Newport forming part of the northern boundary thereof), the Castle with its ancient eastern gateway and keep, the ruins of the Bishop's Palace, containing many beautiful specimens of early English work, the Jew's House, the old Grey Friars, now used as the Grammar School, and the Stone Bow, in the centre of the city; while in the immediate neighbourhood we point to the ruins of Monk's Abbey, Barlings' Abbey, and Torksey and Tattershall castles.

“We trust that, as a result of this meeting, fresh light may be thrown upon those places, which are of chief interest to our city and county. You have, by your researches, much enriched the teaching of the age in which we live, religiously, socially and scientifically.

“We regard your work as a noble one, and we again tender you a warm and cordial welcome to this city.

“(Given under our common seal this twenty-seventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

(Signed)

“F. J. CLARKE, Mayor.

“J. T. TWEED, Town Clerk.

In giving the address to Lord Talbot de Malahide the Mayor said that he could only say again, on behalf of himself and the Corporation, that the welcome tendered to the Institute was a very cordial and hearty one, and they would really be too glad if they could do anything to enhance the pleasure of the members of the Institute, during their visit to Lincoln.

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE said that on the part of the Institute he felt most gratified at receiving this address from the Corporation and citizens of Lincoln. They offered the Institute a cordial welcome, and he was sure their words would be verified, for this was not the first time they had met in Lincoln. He had the pleasure of attending the former meeting, now thirty-two years ago, and he saw around him some few, but very few, members who were present on that occasion. He should never forget either Lincoln or the reception they had on that occasion. They had had many prosperous meetings in different parts of England, for they had perambulated the whole of England, but he could say none of them were more prosperous than their former meeting at Lincoln. It was very grateful to find persons who took an interest in their pursuits among the members of that Corporation and the citizens of Lincoln, and to find also how fully they appreciated those great monuments which distinguished the city; and not only did they appreciate them, but they would do all in their power to preserve them intact, and to prevent any of those acts of vandalism which took place occasionally in other parts of the country. He would not enter into the antiquities of Lincoln or Lincolnshire, for he felt he should be encroaching upon their time and upon the domains of those gentlemen who were so much more competent than himself. He had visited most of the antiquities of the county, and should be very much gratified to have visited them again, but he feared he should not be able to extend his inquiries much beyond the city, in consequence of indisposition. He was delighted to have a duty to perform in vacating the chair, and calling upon the Lord Bishop of that diocese to assume the presidentship. He knew how highly the noble lord was respected in that district, and they knew how distinguished he was in almost every branch of ancient lore. His inquiries into classical literature were most valuable and interesting. He had travelled a little on the Bishop's steps in visiting the antiquities of Athens, and had been delighted to have such a valuable handbook as his writings upon that country. That was not a common handbook, but every page showed the deep knowledge he had of the country and its literature; and no greater proof of scholarship had come within his observation than the admirable and masterly manner in which he explained and restored the inscriptions which described the ancient economies of Athens.

THE BISHOP SUFFRAGAN OF NOTTINGHAM then read the following address:—

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

"As president of the Associated Architectural and Archaeological Societies of the diocese of Lincoln, county of York, archdeaconry of Northampton, county of Bedford, diocese of Worcester, county of Leicester, and town of Sheffield, I beg to bid you welcome to this ancient city, and to the diocese of Lincoln, in accordance with the invitation I

had the honour of presenting to you, with others, and which you have accepted, to our gratification.

"Although it is thirty-two years since the Institute has visited Lincoln, some at least are still living who remember that event with much pleasure, and many have since profited by the valuable information that was then elicited and put on record with respect to our local history and archaeology through the learning and researches of your body on that occasion.

"The lapse of years since that time has robbed us of most of the eminent men who then took a prominent part in the proceedings of the Institute; but we now gladly hail the presence of their successors and representatives at Lincoln. We have never ceased to hold intercommunication with you through the exchange of our annual publications, but our relations will be strengthened through the honour you have done us in visiting us again, which we trust will be attended with the same valuable results as before. We beg to assure you of our hearty desire to assist you in your researches, to accompany you in your excursions, and to make your stay in the diocese of Lincoln as profitable and agreeable to you as possible.

"Lincoln, July 27th, 1880."

The noble PRESIDENT, on behalf of the Institute, returned thanks to the Bishop Suffragan and the societies which he represented for their kind address of welcome. In the great strides which had been made in the study of archaeology of late years no agency had been more powerful to attract public attention than these local societies, and among those societies those of Lincolnshire and the neighbourhood were amongst the most prominent. He trusted the Institute would long be connected with Lincoln, and that they would continue to work together, towards the elucidation and illustration of our early antiquities.

The LORD BISHOP OF LINCOLN was then placed in the chair, and delivered his inaugural address.

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE in tendering the cordial thanks of the meeting to the Bishop of Lincoln for his eloquent address, alluded to the beauty of the language and the sound good sense which pervaded every portion of it, and expressed a hope that the noble chairman would allow it to be published in the Transactions of the Institute. (The address is printed at p. 345.)

At two p.m. the Mayor and Corporation entertained the members of the Institute and a large company at luncheon, in the New Corn Exchange. After the usual loyal toasts had been given the Mayor proposed the health of the Bishop and clergy of the diocese and the ministers of all denominations, which was responded to by the Bishop of Lincoln; the toast of the Army, Navy and Reserved Forces was then proposed by Mr. J. T. Tweed, and responded to by Colonel Ellison; the Mayor then proposed the toast of the President and Members of the Royal Archaeological Institute, which was responded to by Lord Talbot de Malahide, who alluded to the hospitality which had been extended to them, and proposed the health of the Mayor and Corporation of Lincoln, with all the honours: this was responded to by the Mayor, and after the toast of the Ladies, the proceedings came to an end.

Complete programmes of the proceedings during the week were given to each ticket-holder, and an illustrated handbook or General Notes on the

places to be visited, from the accomplished pen of the Rev. Precentor Venables, was prepared for the meeting.

A large party then visited the churches St. Mary le Wigford, St. Peter at Gowts, and "John of Gaunt's stables", and several old houses were also inspected, under the guidance of the Rev. Precentor Venables. The party then ascended the hill to the castle, now no longer a prison, though containing all the prison buildings unchanged, and inhabited by the Governor. Here Mr. Clark took the command, and from the mound of the keep explained the general features of the fortress.

Lincoln castle, he said, stood on the brow of the hill above the later city, and a little below and to the west of the still later cathedral, and within the Roman station, of which it occupied the south-west angle. Here, as at York and elsewhere, the earthen banks of the northern settlers covered up and included the fragments of the Roman wall, shewing that some time must have elapsed, and much violence have been perpetrated between the departure of the Romans and the construction of the earthen banks and mound: an evidence, if further evidence were needed, of the authorship of these works.

The mound, one of the finest in England, formed a part of the enceinte of the English work, and its outer half coincided with the main ditch of the place, and was perfect. The inner half was filled up and covered with the buildings of the prison.

From the mound, either way, beyond its ditch, the banks of earth were thrown up so as to include an irregularly square area of which the south and west sides were those of the Roman station, and the north and east sides altogether later. The rectangular figure, unusual in such works, was here evidently dictated by the Roman remains.

The Normans in taking possession of these works placed their curtain walls along the ridge of the earthen bank, or a little nearer to the outer face, which in parts they scarped away so as to make the wall a revetment and to give it a greater height, or rather, a greater depth outside, the bank within forming a ramp or terrace. Here were two gateways of the usual Norman type, one in the east wall, now in use, though much altered, and one in the west wall, now walled up, but otherwise very little altered. Probably there were towers at the four angles of the area, of which that at the north-east is replaced by a later tower of Edwardian date, still very perfect and curious; that to the south-east has been much added to, but still retains a Norman nucleus. This angle is much elevated, and, as at Cardiff and Hereford, is in fact a mound almost rivalling the keep. At the south-west angle the city wall ran up to and abutted upon the castle wall.

The curtain was continued along the south face of the work, near the centre of which was the great mound, covered by the polygonal shell keep, of which the walls remain.

The curtain, as at Arundel, is continued across the keep ditch and up the slopes of the mound, and where it abuts upon the keep it contains, at its summit, two small chambers, which are inaccessible, but appear to have been gardrobes.

The keep is a mere shell of wall, but has two gateways, one, a large Norman opening with Norman mouldings, approached by a steep flight of steps, and which was the entrance from the inner court; the other gateway, smaller, a sort of postern, opens in the opposite wall, and was an entrance from the city. There seems also to have been a small postern in the south

curtain, east of the keep, which has evidently been walled up from a very early period.

The rain having begun to fall Mr. Clark was unable to say much upon the history of the castle, to the siege of which in the reign of Stephen, Robert earl of Gloucester brought, for the first time, a band of his Welsh tenants.

The Antiquarian Section opened at 8.30 in the County Assembly Rooms, under the presidency of Sir Charles Anderson, who in the course of his introductory remarks referred to the recent discovery of Roman remains in Bail gate, and observed that there could be no question that modern Lincoln was built over the old Roman city, but some seven or eight feet above it.

Mr. CLARK then read an exhaustive paper on "Post-Roman and English Earthworks," which will appear in a future number of the *Journal*.

The Historical Section opened at 9.30, the Very Rev. the Dean of Ely in the chair, in the unavoidable absence of the president of the section, Mr. Beresford-Hope. The BISHOP SUFFRAGAN OF NOTTINGHAM read a paper on "Little St. Hugh," which will be printed in the *Journal*.

A paper by Mr. D. DAVIS on "The Jews of Lincoln," which will also appear in the *Journal*, was then read by the Rev. PRECENTOR VENABLES, and the meeting separated.

Wednesday, July 28th.

The Architectural Section opened at ten a.m., under the presidency of the Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham. Mr. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE read a paper on "The Growth of a Parish Church." The Right Rev. Chairman spoke of the lucid manner in which Mr. Micklethwaite had shown the progressive state of the building of parish churches. It was a subject in which all must feel an interest, and the meeting was much indebted to the author for the pains he had bestowed upon it. Mr. Micklethwaite's paper is printed at p. 364.

The Historical Section then sat for the second time, the Dean of Ely in the chair. The Rev. CANON WICKENDEN read a paper on "The Muniments of Lincoln Cathedral," which will appear in the *Journal*. The Rev. Precentor Venables spoke of the labours of Canon Wickenden in bringing together so much valuable information from these hitherto unexplored sources.

The Rev. CANON PERRY then read a curious and interesting paper on "Episcopal Visitations of Lincoln," which will be printed in a future *Journal*.

At 12.37 a large party went by rail to Gainsborough old hall, now undergoing reparation at the competent hands of Mr. Somers Clarke. This interesting brick house, successively the abode of the Burghs, Hickmans and Bacons, was fully and carefully described in a paper which Mr. SOMERS CLARKE read in the great hall, after luncheon.

The party took carriages at Gainsborough for Stowe church, where it was met by Mr. Parker, who described this highly interesting and, in some respects, puzzling fabric. The Bishop of Nottingham added some remarks, and a long drive brought the party back again to Lincoln.

A very largely attended *conversazione*, by the noble President and the Members of the Institute, took place at nine p.m., in the County Assembly

Rooms. The museum was thrown open, and in the course of the evening Mr. PEACOCK read a paper on "Lincoln in 1644," which will be printed in a future number of the *Journal*.

Thursday, July 29th.

At ten a.m. the General Annual Meeting of the Members of the Institute was held at the County Assembly Rooms, the Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE in the chair. Mr. HARTSHORNE read the balance sheet for the past year (printed at p. 338). He then read the following

"REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1879-80.

"In presenting the Report for the past year, the Council desire to refer with much satisfaction to the high archaeological interest and success of the Meeting at Taunton.

"Held under the best auspices and attended by acknowledged masters in every branch of archaeology the members visited, with the exception of one day's excursion, an entirely new district, and the vast number and interest of the places visited and the value of the field lectures and the papers read in the sectional meetings—not to mention the extraordinary hospitality that was extended to the members—combined to mark the meeting as one of the most successful that the Institute has ever held.

"The Council wish further to record their satisfaction with respect to the interest which the aims and objects of the society excited in the county of Somerset, and they feel that the course and results of the last meeting mark an epoch in the history of the Institute, and that at the present day, it may be fairly said that the diletanti and uncertain antiquary of the past times has been finally and surely supplanted by the comparative and scientific archaeologist. And that this result has been in a measure attained by the method and labours of the Institute, the Council venture to think is clearly evidenced by the character of the papers published in the *Journal*.

"On the other hand the Council feel that the excursions and work of the Annual Meetings should be kept within somewhat smaller limits, so that at each meeting everything attempted should be certainly well done, rather than that the smallest risk should be run of anything being undertaken and imperfectly or hurriedly carried out.

"With further regard to the conduct and work of the Annual Meetings the Council have carefully considered the question of the acceptance of private hospitality, and they have made certain regulations in this respect which they fully believe will be agreed to by the members at large.

"The remarkable interest and success of the Exhibition of Helmets and Mail, lately held in the rooms of the Institute, calls for no further remark.

"With regard to the financial position of the Institute the Council desire to say that in consequence of the action taken last year by the Society the position of the Institute appears to be now entirely satisfactory. The amount of overdue subscriptions has been reduced to almost a nominal sum, and the yearly expenditure of the society is now being provided for by its annual funds; but the Council would desire again to impress upon the members the desirableness of their subscriptions being punctually paid.

"The Council notice with satisfaction the gradual increase in the number of members during the last two years, twenty-two members having been elected since the last meeting, as against thirteen in the preceding year. The Council notice also that the average punctual issue of the *Journal* may in some degree have contributed to this result.

"The losses to the Institute by death are in some cases, as last year, such as may have been expected in the ordinary course of nature.

"Mr. Blore has passed away at the great age of ninety, a friend of Sir Walter Scott, a most delicate and accurate draughtsman, and most of all as one of the leaders of the modern gothic revival; Mr. Blore has left a strong mark on a remarkable architectural period. All who know him will deplore his death as the severance of a long link with the past and with the early history of the Institute, of which he was long a cordial supporter. Mr. R. Clutterbuck, the bearer, in one sense, of a historic name, and a member of the Council, has departed at the age of eighty years; Mr. A. Trollope, Mr. W. W. E. Wynne, and Mr. D. Gurney were early members of the Institute; Mr. C. Hart, Mr. F. Manning, Mr. J. F. Marsh, Mr. T. Sopwith, Mr. T. T. Taylor, and Mr. G. J. A. Walker,—all are gone since the last meeting.

"The members of the Council to retire by rotation are as follows:—Vice-President, Mr. E. Oldfield, and the following members of the Council,—Mr. Winter Jones, the Rev. J. Fuller Russell, the Rev. R. P. Coates, Sir J. Sibbald D. Scott, Mr. C. Octavius S. Morgan, and the Very Rev. Lord A. Compton.

"The Council would recommend the appointment of the Rev. J. Fuller Russell as Vice-President, in the room of Mr. Oldfield, and the re-election of Sir Sibbald Scott, Mr. Morgan and Lord A. Compton on the Council.

"It would further recommend the election of Mr. J. N. Foster (the retiring Auditor), Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, and Mr. J. Nightingale to the vacant seats on the Council. Sir H. Lefroy having signified his desire to retire from the Council, in consequence of a prolonged absence from England, the Council recommend the appointment, in his stead, of Mr. R. S. Ferguson.

"It would further recommend the election of the Rev. W. Henley Jervis as Auditor, in the room of Mr. Foster."

The adoption of the report was moved by Sir CHARLES ANDERSON, seconded by the Rev. F. SPURRELL, and carried unanimously; the balance sheet was then passed, and the place of meeting in 1881 considered. Mr. PARKER spoke of the desirableness of the Institute holding a meeting in Durham, and further mentioned that he had quite lately brought before him during a visit in Bedfordshire, a suggestion that the Institute should visit that county. This was entirely new ground, and he thought favourably of the proposal.

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE thought a second meeting in Norwich would be fruitful of good results, since the antiquities of that city had by no means been exhausted on the former occasion.

MR. R. S. FERGUSON made some observations to the effect that the question of a second meeting in Carlisle would be entertained with pleasure: but owing to a large meeting, of quite a different character, that had lately been held there, a meeting of the Institute would hardly be convenient in 1881. He had reason to believe that in 1882 the Institute would be extremely welcome in the great Border City. After some remarks by

Mr. FFYTCHÉ, Sir TALBOT BAKER, Sir C. ANDERSON, Mr. MICKLETHWAITE and others, it was proposed by Mr. PARKER, seconded by Mr. FFYTCHÉ, and carried, that the question be referred to the Council in London.

With reference to the sudden death of Mrs. Blakesley, the following resolution was proposed by Sir CHARLES ANDERSON, and seconded by Mr. R. W. MILNE, "that the members of the Institute present desire to take the earliest opportunity of expressing their deep sympathy with the Very Rev. the Dean of Lincoln on the sudden and lamentable domestic calamity which has befallen him." This resolution was carried unanimously, and a copy of it ordered to be transmitted to the Dean of Lincoln.

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

At 11 a.m. the Architectural Section sat for the second time, the Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham in the chair. The Rev. Precentor Venables read an admirable and exhaustive paper on "The Architectural History of Lincoln Cathedral," which will appear in a future number of the *Journal*. The Cathedral was then inspected, and described by Mr. Venables and Mr. Parker.

At 2 p.m. the Architectural Section met for the third time, the Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham in the chair. The Rev. Canon Owen Davys read a paper on "The West Front of St. Alban's Cathedral."

The Antiquarian Section then met for the second time, the Lord Talbot de Malahide in the chair. The Rev. Prebendary Searth read a paper on "The Roman Occupation of Lincoln and the Eastern Portion of Britain," which will be printed in the *Journal*. A party then proceeded to the Old Palace, which was described by the Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham, while a number of antiquaries made an inspection of the Roman remains and several mediæval houses on the northern side of the city, under the guidance of the Rev. Precentor Venables.

In the evening a large number of members of the Institute and visitors were most kindly received by the Right Rev. the President of the meeting at Riseholme.

Friday, July 29.

At 9.50 a large party went by special train to Grantham, where the fine church of St. Wolfran was described by Mr. J. Fowler. Sleaford was next reached, and here the party were taken in hand by the Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham, who gave a careful description of this exceedingly beautiful building. After a hurried luncheon at the Bristol Arms the party went on to Heckington, where the magnificent church, justly described by Sharpe as the most beautiful example of a church in the "Curvilinear Decorated" style in the kingdom, was inspected. Proceeding to Boston, Sir Charles Anderson met the party at the church, and gave a short and clear description of this the third largest parish church in England. The Rev. Canon Blenkin was kind enough to offer tea to the antiquaries, who then went on to Tattershall Castle, which was described by the Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham. The church was subsequently seen, and the party again reached Lincoln at 8 p.m.

Saturday, July 31.

The Antiquarian Section met for the third time at 10 a.m., Sir Charles Anderson in the chair. The Rev. Precentor Venables read a paper by Mr. T. North, on "The Church Bells of Lincolnshire," which is printed at p. 417. The Historical Section met for the third time, the Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham in the chair. The Rev. F. Spurrell read a paper on "An Incident in the Death of King John." The Right Rev. CHAIRMAN considered that the conclusion Mr. Spurrell had arrived at, namely, that the king's death was caused by new cider, and not by poison expressed from the body of a toad, was a perfectly just one. With regard to the question of cider-making in Lincolnshire, there was a place in South Lincolnshire in his grandfather's time where that beverage was made, and it was in fact not uncommon in Lincolnshire in those days. Mr. Spurrell's paper will be printed hereafter in the *Journal*.

At noon a special train took a considerable party from Lincoln to Southwell. The Minster was ably described by Mr. E. Christian, who was kind enough to come purposely from London. The Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham and several others took part in a long examination and discussion that ensued, and, after luncheon at the Saracen's Head, the antiquaries proceeded to Newark, where, within the Castle precincts, Mr. J. Fowler gave a general architectural definition of the building, in which the ablest, if the worst, of the Angevins breathed his last. From hence the party went to the church, where Mr. J. T. Mickletonwaite awaited them, and made the following remarks :—

"The slight sketch which I am now going to give of the history of this church is drawn from such evidence as the fabric itself affords, for I have not had the opportunity to use any description of it except what is to be found in the convenient little manual which has been prepared for our use at this meeting. I speak with confidence as to the order in which the various parts of the building have been executed, but to do so for their exact dates one would need to consult written history as well as to give a closer examination to the work than time has allowed me to make. There was probably a church here long before the twelfth century but there is nothing left earlier than about 1180. To that time belong the responds of the arches of the crossing which tell us that the church then had nave, chancel and transepts corresponding in position to the existing ones. The chancel extended eastwards as far as the present high altar as is shown by a transitional crypt under that part, now used as a burial vault. The nave and transepts would be rather shorter than they are now, but nothing is left to show us their exact extent. The appearance of the existing work and experience of other like cases combine to tell us that the twelfth century church here was without aisles. It was a very large parish church for that time, and it is likely that aisles were added before the western tower was undertaken.

"A central tower was probably intended and may have been built; but, whether it were or not, a western one was begun in the usual way outside the church about the year 1220. This tower was designed to stand clear of the west front, but the first stage can scarcely have been finished before it was determined to continue the aisles along its sides, and arches were opened in its north and south walls.¹ This alteration is

¹ There are a number of cuts in the stonework of the arch on the south side, evidently caused by pulling the bells in the tower from the aisle. These cuts

very visible on the aisle side of the arches. The tower went on steadily though perhaps slowly till it reached the string below the belfry windows and then stopped; probably for want of funds; for we may see that in the last story a change was made in the design which looks like an attempt to reduce the cost. Although it cannot be absolutely proved, it is likely that the nave and aisles were lengthened and joined on to the unfinished tower.

"The church seems to have stood in this condition for the greater part of a century, and then the men of Newark thought to rebuild it on the very large and magnificent scale which we now see. They failed for the time; but we need not accuse the people of an important town of a too great ambition, when we see what splendid work was then being done in the village churches round them. The new work was begun about 1330. The tower was finished and the spire added to it, and the plinths and lower part of the outer wall all round shew that the intention was then to make the church its present size. But only the south aisle of the nave was completed, and I doubt whether that was roofed,¹ and then the work ceased. The cause of this sudden stopping of a work so hopefully begun was, I have little doubt, the advent of the plague known as the black death. That tremendous visitation, which some writers tell us took off two-thirds of the population and which shook the social fabric of Europe to its foundations, reached the neighbourhood of Newark in 1349, and must have caused the suspension of all ordinary business.

"Nearly forty years passed away before things had settled into their ordinary course sufficiently to allow the work at the church to be begun again. It was then taken up where it had been left off, and the south aisle and the nave were completed by building the existing arcades. The work then went on slowly, and probably never quite stopped. The aisle walls were completed on the fourteenth-century foundation. Then the chancel arcades were built in imitation of those of the nave but with inferior detail. This is probably the work referred to when we are told that the chancel was built in 1489. Clerestories were next added to both nave and chancel, and at the same time the arches of the crossing, which up to then had probably kept their twelfth century forms, were altered. The eastern arch was considerably heightened and the western was taken away altogether, but its responds were kept to butt the transverse arches between the aisles and the transepts. The transepts were then completed, and at last, more than a hundred and fifty years after they had first set about it, the scheme of the men of the fourteenth century was completed. The only part of the building, which does not form part of that scheme, is the large sacristy added about 1500.

"Turning from the church to its contents we note first the very fine

may be of any date, but perhaps they tell of the former existence of a living room at the end of the aisle, the inhabitant of which was charged with the ringing of certain bells, and did it without leaving his room. There is a curious case of this sort at Trumpington, near Cambridge, where the *inclusus*, if such he were, pulled the bells through a loop in the wall of the tower.

¹ Our *Handbook* tells us that an altar

was consecrated in the south aisle in 1315. But the present work cannot be so early as that, and the altar must have been in a former aisle. The enlarging of the church does, however, appear to have been under consideration as early as 1312, when the Archbishop of York gave license to pull down a chapel in the churchyard because the ground was required.—*York Fabric Rolls* (Surtees Society) p. 236.

screens and the stalls in the chancel, of which we know that the northern half were done from a bequest left in 1521. This was probably the second half. The rood-screen once extended across the aisles, or, at least, was intended to do so. The pews in the chancel aisles have been "restored" and refixed, but keep their old arrangement, suited to worshippers either at the high altar or at the altars at the ends of the respective aisles. At each side of the high altar remains an enclosed "closet" within which was once a chantry altar; and on the outside of that on the south, towards the aisle, are two panels painted with a scene from the "Dance of Death."

"In 1508 Thomas Drawsword, carver, of York, provided a reredos. The family of Drawsword or Drawswerd, of York, had considerable reputation as artists at that time. The names of Thomas and William appear in the York fabric rolls between 1499 and 1518, and about 1510 we find that one "Drawswere, Sherife of York," gave a tender for the execution of the images of a tomb for King Henry VII., to be placed in his chapel, according to a design which was afterwards laid aside for that of the Italian Torrigiano.¹

"The font here is interesting if not very beautiful. The Puritans destroyed the font in the seventeenth century, and at the Restoration the old stem was brought back, but a new bowl had to be made. The stem is about 1500 and has this line divided amongst its eight sides—

"Carne rei nati sunt hoc deo fonte renati."

"In the east window of the south aisle of the chancel is a good deal of old painted glass of various dates. In the upper part are some figures representing the deadly sins which are worth notice.

"Below this window is a sculptured fragment, once part of a representation of the Nativity. It probably belonged to a reredos. And there are other scraps about, which shew us that although the church is still rich in furniture it has lost a great deal. The tombs and monuments also have suffered much and some have quite disappeared. Amongst those saved is the well known brass of Alan Fleming now placed against the wall of the south transept, rather too high up to be easily examined. This transept was the chapel of the Guild of the Holy Trinity, which included the chief men of the town, and many of them were buried and had monuments there."

By the invitation of the Mayor of Newark the Town Hall was then visited and the fine Corporation plate inspected. Some light refreshments were most kindly offered to the visitors, and a small party subsequently visited Hawton Church, famous for its elaborate and beautiful Easter Sepulchre, Founder's Tomb, and other architectural accessories, the whole presenting, as Mr. Bloxam truly says, the most chaste and elegant composition of the fourteenth century. Lincoln was again reached at 6 p.m.

Monday, August 2.

At 9 a.m. carriages left the White Hart Hotel for the restored church of Navenby, of which the chancel, with a remarkably fine six-light east window, contains a striking series of carved stone work, comprised in the piscina, sedilia, Easter sepulchre, founder's tomb, and aumbry. A

¹ Neale and Bayley's *Westminster Abbey*, vol. i, p. 55.

Purbeck slab of the early part of the fourteenth century records the memory of an ecclesiastic; "pur : l'alme : Richard : de : We : persone : de : Navenby : " the words being divided by stops in "latten." The unrestored church of Welbourne was next reached. Here, as at Navenby, the great entasis of the spire was not to be admired. At Leadenham the church was again the principal object. Mr. Sharpe has well described it as an admirable study of the typical work of the best part of the Decorated period. Continuing the journey to Brant Broughton, where luncheon was provided, the party was received by the Rev. F. H. Sutton. This beautiful church, generally of the latest Decorated style, has recently received the addition of a chancel and chancel aisle, and these, including the decorative colouring and painted glass, have certainly been admirably carried out both as regards taste and workmanship. Mr. Sutton has established an *atelier* for glass painting and burning on the spot, which was afterwards inspected, and carried the mind back to the "ages of faith," when local talent was engendered and fostered, when art was not a "business," or church building a sordid question of money and "quantities." Somerton Castle was the next point reached. Here Mr. J. Fowler read a paper, which had been kindly contributed by the Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham, giving an account of the fortress, which will always have a great historic interest as the prison of John King of France in 1359. This paper will appear in the *Journal*. A long drive brought the party back to Lincoln.

The General Concluding Meeting was held at 8 p.m., in the County Assembly Rooms, Mr. J. L. Ffytche in the chair. The Rev. Sir Talbot H. B. BAKER, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Bishop of Lincoln for his kindness, not only in acting as President of the meeting, but also for his reception of the members at Riseholme, spoke in the highest terms of his capabilities for such a position. The mind of the Bishop of Lincoln was, so to speak, infiltrated with archaeological lore, and it was a real honour to the Institute to have had its deliberations presided over by so eminent a scholar. This was carried with acclamation.

The Rev. Precentor VENABLES proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayor and Corporation of Lincoln for their extremely hospitable reception of the Institute in that ancient city. This was cordially endorsed by the meeting. Mr. T. H. BAYLISS, in an apt and able speech, proposed a vote of thanks to the Dean and Chapter and the Local Secretaries, and specially to the Rev. Precentor Venables, for his exertions on account of this meeting, and particularly for his valuable Handbook. The Rev. PRECENTOR replied, and proposed a vote of thanks to the readers of the valuable series of papers that the meeting had brought forth, and particularly to the Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham, both for his papers and his *viva voce* description he had given of many of the places visited during the meeting. This was carried with great unanimity, and the Lincoln Meeting was then declared ended.

. The readers of the *Journal* may be glad to know that copies of the Rev. Precentor Venables's illustrated Handbook of the places visited during the Lincoln meeting, may be obtained at the Office of the Institute, price one shilling.

THE MUSEUM.

This was formed in the County Assembly Rooms, under the direction of the Honorary Curators, Mr. S. F. Hood and the Rev. H. F. Sutton, and comprised a large collection of antiquities of various kinds, and a specially fine collection of silver plate. Conspicuous in the museum was a set of rubbings from brasses in Antwerp, Ghent, and Bruges, exhibited by the Rev. F. R. Creeny. Mr. G. Jarvis sent several gold and silver antiquities, and some early portraits; Mr. J. L. Ffytche contributed an illuminated book of Hours, a book of swan marks, &c.; Sir Charles Anderson sent a collection of flint flakes, early bronzes, rings, portraits of Henry IV, Lord Chief Justice Anderson (1593) and other objects; the Rev. R. E. Warner sent letters and personal possessions of the Cromwell family; from the Rev. F. H. Sutton came several volumes, including a late thirteenth century English Psalter, and a French one of the fourteenth century; Mr. T. Louth, Miss Glaister, the Rev. H. Barrett, Mrs. Chester Wood, Major Kennedy, and the Rev. G. T. Harvey contributed examples of embroidery on velvet and silk, and Mrs. Roundell lent a very choice collection of seventeenth century pictures in needlework. Among the numerous objects of silver plate the following are specially worthy of notice: a fine Monteith, a curious and massive candlestick formerly belonging to John Locke, two tea caddies, a set of silver tumblers, spoons, tankards, and double-handled cups, lent by Mr. C. S. Roundell; the complete and magnificent regalia of the town of Stamford, consisting of a grand mace, two smaller ones, a gigantic punch bowl, cups, badges, and chains, lent by the Mayor and Corporation of Stamford; the regalia of the City of Lincoln, comprising three swords, two chapeaux, the great, and smaller mace, the distaff, the mayor's "holiday ring," and the city and mayor's seals; the great Monteith of Boston, a silver salver and tankard, lent by Mr. C. C. Sibthorpe; salvers lent by Mr. H. K. Hebb; teapots, and cream jugs, lent by Mr. L. T. Thornton; a covered caudle cup, *temp* William "the Deliverer," exhibited by the Rev. J. Vavasour; ladle of Prince Charles Edward, lent by the Rev. R. B. Mackenzie; and many smaller things from other collections, the whole forming as fine a display of plate as has ever been brought together under the auspices of the Institute.

Among other early antiquities, the valuable and inedited collection of Egyptian remains, exhibited by Mr. S. F. Hood, was very conspicuous; the Bishop of Nottingham contributed a number of Roman, Anglo-Saxon and mediæval antiquities; Mrs. Hayward sent Roman and English silver coins; the Rev. H. Maclean exhibited a Roman cinerary urn from Caistor; Mr. J. Swan sent a collection of Greek and Roman remains; Mr. H. Webb, fifteen silver pennies, struck at Lincoln, from the time of Knut to that of Edward I.

Among the MSS. exhibited those from the Chapter Library deservedly took the first place. In addition to other MSS. that have been already specially mentioned, reference may be made to Mr. C. C. Sibthorp's Bible (1325), Fiore a Virtu (XIV. century), French Psalter, and a Book of Hours (XV. century); the Rev. A. A. Wood's volume of Statutes; Mr. T. Symson's Book of Heraldry, *temp*. Eliz.; the Rev. J. Vavasour's two MS. volumes of Dr. Stukeley, of the highest interest as regards the

sketches of buildings, of which so many have passed away since that busy antiquary's time; the Rev. C. Terrot's XIVth century fine illuminated and clasped MS; and the Rev. H. Maclean's XIVth century volume of Statutes in Latin and Norman-French.

Of early printed books the Dean and Chapter sent a large series; the Sub-Dean exhibited, among other volumes, "*Heures à la Vierge*," 1504; Mr J. Young "*Musica Sacra*," the first book printed in musical score; and Mr C. C. Sibthorp exhibited an early Virgil, and Cranmer's Bible (1540.) Colonel Ellison exhibited a pomel of an early sword, perhaps XIVth century, a fluted helmet, and an engraved one, *temp.* James I. Mr W. Scorer sent an embossed leather plate case, *circa* 1380. The Rev. T. Stephens exhibited a mahogany marriage coffer inlaid in satin wood with representations of classical subjects. Mr J. Hilton sent a collection of objects carved in Jade.

The council desire to acknowledge the following donations in aid of the expenses of the Lincoln Meeting, and of the general purposes of the Institute:—The Bishop of Lincoln, 5*l.*; the Dean of Lincoln, 5*l.* 5*s.*; F. W. Brogden, 5*l.*; the Dean of Ely, 3*l.* 3*s.*; A. S. L. Melville, 2*l.* 2*s.*; H. Webb, 2*l.*; Hon. A. L. Melville, 1*l.* 1*s.*; J. D. Fisher, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Rev. J. Fowler, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Rev. H. W. Hutton, 1*l.* 1*s.*; F. H. Goddard, 1*l.* 1*s.*; J. F. Burton, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Rev. E. F. Hodgson, 1*l.*; Rev. A. N. Stuart, 10*s.* 6*d.*